REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1869-70.

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REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN MYSORE DURING 1869.

1. The statements for the year have been compiled according to the forms recommended by the Statistical Committee, modified, as noticed by the Judicial Commissioner.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

2. The total number of cases decided during the year was 14,344 or 815 in excess of that during 1868, the increase being chiefly in petty cases. The total number of persons tried was 31,521, against 28,739 in 1868, and of this number 20,742 were acquitted or discharged; 10,502 were convicted; and 277 remained for trial at the close of the year, the proportion of acquittals and convictions being 66·4 and 33·6 per cent respectively, while in 1868 it was 61·4 and 38·6, and in 1867 56·8 and 43·2.

Duration.

3. It is satisfactory to find that the duration of trials continues to diminish, it being 7·83 days during the past year, against 10 days in 1868. In the Superintendents' Courts the duration has been reduced from 32 days in 1868 to 26½ during the past year.

Witnesses.

4. The number of witnesses examined was 47,658, shewing an increase of 5,599 over 1868. The average number in each case was 3·32, against 3·11 in the previous year.

5. Under the heads of murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide, there have been 48 convictions, against 34 in 1868.

Under the head of "hurt," there has been an increase of 151 convictions, chiefly in the Nagar Division.

Seven persons were tried for wrongful restraint, and the same number for unlawful compulsion to labor. Of the former, only one was convicted, and none of the latter.

The crime of abortion is stated to be apparently on the increase; but the Judicial Commissioner explains that this is probably more apparent than real.

6. For offences against the person, 17,277 persons were tried, and 4,921 convicted, against 14,562 tried and 5,136 convicted in 1868.

For offences against property, 9,799 persons were tried, and 2,746 convicted, against 10,484 tried, and 3,610 convicted in 1868.

The convictions for dacoity and robbery were 68 and 38 respectively, against 73 and 42 in 1868.

The convictions for house-breaking and house-trespass numbered 211, against 208 in the previous year.

7. Of the total number of cases dealt with, the Amildars disposed of about one half, and Péshkars of nearly one-fourth.

8. The large proportion of persons acquitted or discharged is explained as being due to a general belief that a person may be taken up on any complaint, whether *primâ facie* ascertained to be well founded or not. The proper correction of such a belief and practice rests with the Magistrates, who are fully empowered by the Criminal Procedure Code to exercise their discretion in such cases.

9. The number of capital sentences was 20, against 7 in 1868, this large increase being due to an extraordinary number of murders in the Nagar Division. The exceptional circumstances of this division, as regards its liability to crime of a predatory character, was noticed by Mr. Bowring in his remarks on the Judicial Report for 1868, and they cannot be removed till the remedy alluded to therein is adopted, *viz.*, the establishment of a strong and well paid Police composed of people of the country, who can withstand the feverish climate, with European superintendence, but it will take time to introduce it.

10. The number of criminal appeals was 62, against 710 in 1868, the decrease being chiefly in appeals from decisions of Magistrates to the Sessions Judges, which is justly regarded as a satisfactory indi-

cation of the justice of such decisions. Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court have, however, increased, being 118 against 75 in 1868. The percentage of appeals in appealable cases was 5·62 against 5·92 in 1868.

The average duration of appeals was 24 days, which is less favorable than that for 1868, which was 19½ days. Assessors served in 206 trials, against 139 in 1868. Trial by jury has not been introduced.

11. The total number of miscellaneous cases was 310,657, against 294,216 in 1868. The increase was in petitions, representations, &c., much of which class of business ought not, it is considered, to appear on the files of the Courts. The Judicial Commissioner has issued instructions which will, it is hoped, reduce the number of these proceedings, and simplify the procedure of the Courts.

12. The number of European British subjects brought before the Magistrates during the year was 110, against 122 in 1868, of these 96 persons were arraigned before the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore. Of the total number, 54 were discharged.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

13. The leading feature in the Judicial Administration under this head of 1869 has been the introduction of the Revised Rules of Civil Procedure, published under Notification dated 13th April 1869, by which several important changes were made in the constitution and powers of the various Civil Courts in Mysore.

Certain supplementary Rules were added by Notification dated 25th May and 3rd December 1869.

14. The nature of the changes introduced by these several orders is fully explained in paras 48 to 54 of the Judicial Administration Report and the appendices referred to in para 59, and it will be sufficient to describe them here as including the application to Mysore of the greater part of the Civil Procedure Code (Acts VIII of 1859 and XXIII of 1861) which had been previously in use only as a book of reference, the appointments of Judicial Assistant Superintendents, and certain important alterations in the jurisdiction of the existing Courts.

15. The appointment of Assistants for the sole discharge of Judicial duties has been a highly important and useful measure. The Officers nominated to these responsible situations were carefully selected with reference to their special qualifications for them, and the result has been satisfactory—the general opinion expressed, the Judicial Commissioner observes, being favorable to the change.

16. The increased charge incurred by the adoption of this measure was very considerable; but it has been brought within a reasonable amount by reductions in the talook establishments, which these new arrangements have rendered practicable. The receipts of the Courts of this class are shewn to have exceeded the expenditure under all heads, including the salaries of the Judges, by the large sum of *Rupees 40,624, which must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

	Rs.
*Receipts	... 91,554
Expenditure	.. 50,930
Surplus Receipts	... 40,624

17. The total number of suits instituted in all the Civil Courts was 16,835, against 14,702 in the previous year, shewing an increase of 2,133, chiefly in suits varying from 20 to 100 Rs. The number of suits of between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 is stated to have been the same as in 1868, while those under Rs. 5 in value have decreased.

18. The percentage of the total number of suits as above instituted in the several Courts was as shewn in the margin, from which it will be seen that nearly 98 per cent of all the litigation in the Province is carried on in the Courts of Small Causes, Péshkars and Amildars, and Judicial Assistants.

Small Cause	... 31·2
Péshkars & Amildars'	41·6
Judicial Assistants	21·6
Other Courts	.. 2·6
Total	.....100·0

19. In 1868 there was a large increase of suits on unwritten promises, but in the year under report the number of suits of this class has decreased by 255, while those on written promises have increased by the large figure of 2,503. There was an increase of 104 in suits "for money due on account stated," of 188 in suits "relating to immovable property," and of 484 in "other suits" not classified,—while there was a falling off of 114 under "money paid or received"—of 382 "for goods sold and delivered" —" and of 450 in suits "for or relating to real property not shewn under any special head."

There was an increase in suits for defamation.

20. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 18,60,932, against Rs. 17,48,350 in 1868, shewing an increase of Rs. 1,12,582.

21. The whole number of suits on the files during the year were:—

	No.
Arrears of 1868	432
Instituted in 1869	16,835
Received by transfer or remand	761
	18,028
And were thus disposed of;	
Withdrawn, struck off and transferred	5,789
Decreed without contest	7,104
Contested and decreed for plaintiff in whole or part. .	3,497
,, for defendants	564
	16,954
Pending at close of year	1,074
Total. . .	18,028

22. The average duration of each suit was 32·96 days, against 41·05 in the previous year.

23. The percentage of suits decided in the several Courts was as shewn in the margin, the proportion being very similar to that of suits instituted, noticed in para 18 of these remarks.

Small Cause .	35·25
Peshkars and Amildars	41·16
Judicial Assistants .	21·51
Other Courts	2·08
Total ..	100·00

24. The number of appeals shew a considerable aggregate decrease, being 884 against 1,075 in 1868; but there was an increase of 90 in the appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

The remand cases numbered 70, against 138 in 1868, which is satisfactory as indicating greater care by the Courts in the conduct of suits. The average duration of appeals shews a falling off, being 39·32 days, against 30·78 in 1868.

25. Applications for execution of decrees were 9,897, against 8,980 in 1868, and the large number of 1,118 were pending at the close of the year.

26. Miscellaneous cases numbered 139,638, against 183,993 in 1868, shewing a decrease of 44,295. Only 528 cases under this head remained pending at the close of the year, indicating commendable diligence in the disposal of proceedings of this class.

27. In his remarks on the annual report of the Judges of the Bangalore Small Cause Court, the Judicial Commissioner notices the remarkable decrease in the number of native suits from the Pétté of Bangalore as shewn in the margin, amounting to 30·25 per cent of that instituted in 1868, but is unable to assign any reason for this large falling off; the number of suits from the Cantonment having slightly increased during the year under report.

Instituted in 1868	3,266
„ 1869	2,278
Decrease	988

The arrangements by which all the Court costs and charges of suits are covered by stamps, instead of being paid in cash, are favorably reported on by the Judges.

POLICE.

28. The total number of Police employed throughout the Province in 1869 as compared with the previous year was as shewn in the margin.

No. of Men.	Cost.
1868—24,875	Rs. 6,26,499
1869—24,950	„ 6,79,016
Increase 75	„ 42,517

29. The condition of this department of the administration is admitted by officers of all grades to be defective, and its complete reorganization on the system which has been introduced experimentally into the Bangalore District and which is considered to have fairly succeeded, is strongly advocated; but the difficulties that will attend the adoption of so general a measure will probably be found so serious that it may be advisable for the present to limit the further changes in this direction to the extension of the revised system to the whole of the Nandidroog Division, or if such be deemed preferable to one district in each of the other divisions, by which arrangement a nucleus would be formed for the subsequent application of the measure to the whole Province.

30. The revised system has been in force in the Bangalore District since 1st April 1869, and its general results are now under special report by the Judicial Commissioner, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

The officiating Superintendent of Police reports favorably on this head, and the figures given by him shewing the operations of the revised Police for the last 9 months of 1869 are satisfactory.

The area of the District of Bangalore, into which the revised Police has been introduced, is about 2,902 square miles with a population of 651,357.

The strength of the Police was 1,022, and its total cost Rs. 1,41,578, or about Rs. 138 per head.

31. The number of persons arrested without warrant throughout the Province was 10,473, against 8,824 in 1868. Of the former number, 5,275 were convicted and 5,198 discharged or acquitted.

The number of arrests with such a result appears very excessive, and the subject demands the serious attention of those whose duty it is to check such needless proceedings.

32. The number arrested or summoned by Magistrates was similarly out of all proportion to that convicted, being 14,671 of the former, and only 4,116 of the latter. The principal cause of defective proceedings on this head by the Magistrates has been already referred to in para 8 of these observations; but the subject requires the special attention of the controlling authorities.

33. The number of deaths throughout the Province from accidents, self-destruction, &c., aggregated 1,856, against 2,644 in 1868. In addition to it 37 persons were wounded by wild beasts, of which latter 260 were destroyed, against 242 in the previous year.

Suicides ...	... 138
Accident ..	... 1,666
By wild Beasts	... 52
Total.....	1,856

PRISONS.

34. The offg. Judicial Commissioner's report on the prisons of Mysore shews that there was a considerable decrease in the number of convicts during the past year as compared with 1868, with a corresponding reduction of expenditure, which is no doubt correctly ascribed to the return of plenty after the scarcity of previous years.

35. The general condition of the jails and of the prisoners incarcerated in them is favorably reported on, and the improvements in these respects, described in the last Administration Report as having chiefly emanated from the Central Jail at Bangalore, have been maintained and extended.

36. The statements appended to the report contain full particulars of the working of the system, so far as such can be illustrated by figures; and it will be seen from them and the offg. Judicial Commissioner's remarks that the total number of convicts in the jails of the Province during the year was 5,292, the daily average being 1795·8, and that 1689 remained in confinement at its close, being upwards of one sixth less than the number remaining at the close of 1868.

37. Of the convicts sentenced during the past year, 308 had been once or oftener in jail before.

There were 427 breaches of jail rules, of which 196 were punished by whipping.

Of the total number of convicts, 77 per cent were wholly unable to read and write, 20 per cent were able to read or write a little, and only 3 per cent to read and write well.

38. The gross expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the convicts aggregated Rs. 1,44,769, or an average of Rs. 80—10—8 for each.

The estimated value of work of all kinds performed by the convicts was Rs. 79,316, being an average of Rs. 45—2—0 per head, while the actual cash earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor averaged Rs. 7—2—4 per head.

39. The present liberal scale of diet is stated to continue to exhibit good results in the generally improved health of the prisoners, and a marked abatement of the former high death rate that prevailed.

The total admissions into hospital during the year were 2,030, the daily average number of sick being 64·7. The number of deaths was 95, or rather less than 18 per thousand of the total number of prisoners, which contrasts favorably with the death rate of former years.

40. The Report of the Bangalore Central Jail submitted by Doctor Heard, the offg. Superintendent, is very complete, and contains full information regarding that in all respects model institution, the condition and management of which reflect the highest credit on the Superintendent and his subordinates.

Central Jail.

The accommodation of the jail is excellent, the buildings are in good order, and the conveniences generally that have been adopted are all that could be desired.

The labor of the prisoners was well regulated and discipline was duly enforced.

The number of prisoners in this jail during the year aggregated 1,694, the daily average being 900·3, and 750 remained in prison at the close of the year.

Full details are given of the various classes of crime, &c., for which the prisoners in jail during the year were under sentence, as also regarding their classification and the discipline enforced.

The conduct of the prisoners is stated to have improved, the number of punishments having fallen from 323 in 1867 and 223 in 1868 to 152 in the year under report: while Dr. Heard remarks that they are beginning to appreciate the distinctions made between the evil and the well disposed, the idle and the industrious, and that many of the prisoners take a pride in maintaining discipline and in doing good honest work.

Under the head "Labor and employment," there are some general observations meriting attention, and this section of the report is illustrated by 30 photographs of the several classes of criminals under sentence in the jail with a description of each.

The number of Europeans committed to this jail during the year was 18, all for drunkenness and vagrancy.

The progress made in the workshops during the year was fair, though the greatly increased cost of cotton interfered seriously with the employment of the men that had been trained to cotton manufactures, and necessitated their being put to other work. Some of the carpets and rugs turned out have been bought for the English market.

The establishment of a Printing Press has proved successful, and will give a profitable return if it can command a sufficiency of work.

The total earnings on manufactures including the articles and materials in store at the end of the year, most of which have since been sold, amounted to Rs. 16,951, or an average of Rs. 46—9—1 per man employed on them. The indirect earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,891—3—6.

The general results under this head appear to be highly satisfactory, and it is gratifying to find the Superintendent able to state that a large proportion of the older residents of the jail are acquiring habits of steady industry and that they take a pride in their work.

The average number of women and juvenile convicts during the year was only 19 and 16 respectively, and the arrangements for both classes were very suitable. Dr. Heard describes the manner in which the juvenile delinquents are employed, and makes some humorous remarks on the disapproval thereof entertained by certain persons. It is sufficient to state here, that no reasonable objection can be raised to the arrangements referred to, though it may no doubt be urged that many poor people might perhaps look with some little degree of envy on the advantages enjoyed by these little criminals.

The section on diet, clothing and conservancy, calls for no remark.

The indifference and threatened failure of the water-supply within the walls of the jail are a serious matter; but if the water-supply scheme for the Cantonment is carried out, it is hoped it may be extended to the jail.

The health of the prisoners was not so good as during the previous year. The total number treated was pretty much the same—789 against 799, the daily average being 26½; and there were 24 deaths, against 9 in 1868. The season was however certainly an unhealthy one, and the death rate in 1868 was unusually low.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 60,323, the average cost per head being 66—11—6, against Rs. 71—11—11 in 1868, and Rs. 82—14—3 in 1867. Deducting the value of returns from the prisoners' labor, the cost per head was Rs. 45—2—4.

The account of the measures adopted for the general education of the prisoners in jail is interesting, and some progress is being made in this respect.

The report is well and thoughtfully drawn up, and merits special acknowledgment here.

41. Of the other jails in the Province, those at Shimoga and Kolár are new buildings, and are well suited for the purpose for which they have been constructed, and that at Mysore, though faulty, is on the whole in fair order. The health of the prisoners in the Shimoga Jail has greatly improved since the adoption of a more liberal diet, and the death rate which was previously most excessive, being 13·9 per cent on average strength during the past year, has fallen correspondingly. The total number of deaths in this jail during 1869 was 52 out of an average strength of 405·5; but the enquiries instituted as to the cause of so excessive a mortality failed to elicit any satisfactory reason therefor, beyond the fact that it was heaviest amongst the prisoners employed on out-door labor in certain localities.

In the Mysore Jail also the death rate has been excessive, being 6 per cent on average strength, the total number of deaths being 16 on a daily average in jail of 264. This rate, though large, contrasts favorably with that for 1868, which was 14 per cent, the deaths in that year numbering 52 out of a daily average in jail of 356.

The health of the prisoners in the Kolár Jail was good, and there were no deaths among them. The other jails in the Province at Hassan, Chituldroog, and Chikkamagalúru, have been free from serious sickness during the past year, and only three deaths occurred in all three.

It is proposed to construct a new jail at Hassan, one being much required there.

42. The total expenditure on jails during the past year, in new works and repairs, was Rs. 26,868—4—1, as shewn in the margin.

	Rs.	As.	P.
New Works	22,542	8	11
Repairs	4,325	11	2
Total Rupees	26,868	4	1

46. The submission of the report on prisons has been most unreasonably delayed, and has retarded the completion of the General Administration Report of the Province for a period of between two and

three months. It is hoped that the Judicial Commissioner will in future insist on the due submission of their reports by the Officers concerned by the dates fixed there for.

GENERAL REMARKS.

44. There is every reason to believe from the report of the Judicial Commissioner under the various heads treated in this section, that the favorable progress in the administration of criminal and civil justice and attention to the condition of the jails in the Province, adverted to in the last Annual Report, has been fairly maintained, and that the results on the whole continue to be satisfactory and encouraging.

The condition of the Police is no doubt, as stated therein, seriously defective, and the question of its reorganization on the system that has been adopted as an experiment in the Bangalore District, is under enquiry and consideration.

45. The able and careful supervision exercised by Mr. Kindersley in all branches of the Department over which he presides, has been warmly acknowledged in previous reports, and the thanks of Government are due to him for the care and success with which he has continued to perform the responsible functions and duties of his important office.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

BANGALORE,
8th December 1870.

PART I.

REPORT ON THE
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE
FOR 1869.

BY THE OFFICIATING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

I. JUDICIAL.

The statements for the year 1869 have been compiled according to the forms recommended by the Statistical Committee, with the exception of the jail returns which have been modified in accordance with those received from the Chief Commissioner with the Secretary's docket No. 202—15, dated 3rd March 1870, prescribed by Government in Resolution No. 367, dated 21st February 1870.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

2. The number of Criminal Courts in the Province is shewn in the subjoined statement.

Courts.	Ashtagram.	Nandidroog.	Nagar.	Judicial Commissioner.	Total.
Péshkars and Amildars—Exercise powers of a 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate	24	34	26	..	84
Sar-Amíns do do	1	1	..	...	2
Town and Cantonment Magistrates—Exercise full powers of a Magistrate	1	1	.	...	2
Assistant Superintendents.—Some exercise full powers of a Magistrate, and others powers of a 1st Class Sub-Magistrate	6	8	6	..	20
Deputy Superintendents.—Exercise powers of a Magistrate of the District, and some have powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869.	2	3	3	.	8
Superintendents—Exercise powers of a Session Judge	1	1	1	..	3
Judicial Commissioner.—Powers of High Court	..	..	..	1	1
Total.....	35	48	36	1	*120

3. The Courts have disposed of 815 more criminal cases in 1869 than in 1868, the proportion decided by each class, and the relative increase and decrease during the past year, being as follows:—

No. of Criminal Cases decided.

Courts.	Cases.				Persons.			
	1868	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.	1868	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Péshkars } Sub-Magistrates of the	3,177	3,461	284	.	6,816	7,560	744	...
Amildars } 2nd class	6,821	6,907	86	.	14,836	15,553	717	...
Sar-Amíns }	878	1,247	369	.	1,579	2,434	855	...
Cantonment and Town Magistrates .	394	384	.	10	655	618	...	37
Assistant Magistrates generally with full powers	1,845	1,923	78	.	3,754	4,277	523	...
District Magistrates .	252	215	.	37	582	378	...	204
District Magistrates with powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869	26	16	.	10	59	25	...	34
Session Judges ..	129	178	49	.	276	362	86	..
Judicial Commissioner on reference .	7	13	6	.	9	24	15	...
Total ..	13,529	14,344	872	57	28,566	31,231	2,940	275
Deduct Decrease	.	.	57		.	..	275	...
Net Increase ..	.		815		...	..	2,665	..

4. As 739 of these 815 cases were tried in the Courts of the Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd Class, the principal increase has evidently been in petty cases; but 78 additional cases have this year been tried by Assistant Magistrates with full powers and 49 by Session Judges.

5. The returns shew an increase in the number of offences reported and of persons tried as compared with 1868, the persons tried being also more numerous than in 1867, though the offences reported in 1868 are fewer than in 1869.

Crime.

6. The statement below shews this in detail, as also the number of prisoners remaining for trial at the close of the year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining.
1867	19,399	29,098	16,488	12,542	68
1868	17,651	28,739	17,560	11,039	140
1869	18,160	31,521	20,742	10,502	277

7. It is satisfactory to observe that the duration of cases continues to diminish. In 1868 the duration of each averaged rather less than 10 days, which in 1869 has been reduced to 7·83 days.

Duration.

8. On analysing statement No. 3, it appears that the Sar-Amíns and Town Magistrates have disposed of their cases on an average of 3 days to each.

9. Trials before Péshkars and Deputy Superintendents stand next followed by those before the Amildars, Assistant Superintendents, and Superintendents.

10. Compared with 1868, cases have occupied a shorter time before the Péshkars, Deputy Superintendents, and Superintendents, and longer before the Sar-Amíns, Town Magistrates, Amildars, and Assistant Superintendents.

11. The latter Courts have taken on an average of 9·19 days for each case instead of 7; whereas the duration of trials has been reduced in the Superintendents' Courts from 32 days to 26·49.

12. The length of trials before the Sessions Court of Ashtagram was 46 days instead of 54 as in 1868. The Superintendent observes that "the average duration of each case in the Sessions Court was less by "8 days than in 1868, and the difference would have been greater, had it "not been for four cases of considerable importance, which had frequently "to be postponed owing to the absence of witnesses who had to come a "long way from other districts and whose whereabouts were not easily "ascertained.

"The convictions in these cases, I may here remark, has led to at "least a temporary suspension of professional drugging and poisoning, "once so rife on the roads leading to Mysore from Manantoddy and "Mercara."

13. At the close of the year the date of the oldest case pending was 13th July 1869 in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court of Bangalore.

14. 47,658 witnesses were examined against 42,059 in 1868, being an increase of 5,599; but owing to the increase of cases the average number examined

Witnesses.

in each remains nearly the same as in 1868. The number was 3·11 and 3·32 in 1868 and 1869 respectively.

15. It was observed in the Report of 1868 that the Deputy Superintendent and Magistrate of Toomkoor had dealt with 302 defendants and with only 133 witnesses; but it has been since ascertained that the returns conveyed an incorrect impression, as the number of cases included those transferred by the Magistrate to other Courts, while the number of witnesses shewn were those examined in the cases retained and tried by the Magistrate himself. This number was 28, in which 55 defendants were tried, and 133 witnesses examined.

Character of Crimes.

16. The number of persons tried under charges of offences against the person has been greater than in 1868, but the convictions fewer. Under the heads murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide however, there have been 48 convictions against 34 in 1868. Three persons were convicted of murder as robbers in the Nandidroog Division, and two of murder by poison in Nagar.

17. The list of convictions for murder has been swelled by an exceptionally large number which has occurred in the Nagar Division, in some of which several persons were implicated. No explanation can be given why more should have been committed than usual.

18. The offence of producing abortion is seemingly on the increase; but the increase is probably more apparent than real. Beforethe introduction of the codes, the Police were interdicted from taking up cases of the nature, as it was considered that greater harm would be done owing to their untrustworthiness than good would result from proper convictions, and consequently it is not possible to judge of the extent to which the offence prevailed formerly. The Police, and especially the village authorities from whom information on these points is usually derived in the first instance, are only gradually becoming aware that they can legitimately institute enquiries in cases of this nature.

19. There has been an increase of 151 convictions under the head of hurt. The greatest number of convictions has occurred in the Nagar Division, and I am therefore disposed to believe that the variations in this respect arise more from inaccuracy in classification than from any

particular results attained by the Police in detection and reporting, as was suggested in consequence of the increase of offences of this description in the Nandidroog Division in 1868.

20. Mr. Kindersley remarked, in the Report of 1868, as significant of the degree in which minor offences are reported in Mysore when persons in authority are concerned, that in the two years 1867—1868 there were no convictions of wrongful restraint to extort property or confession, nor of wrongful compulsion to labor, and that few such charges are ever brought to trial.

21. It appears that seven persons charged with offences of the first class were tried in 1869, and that one was convicted. The same number of persons were tried for unlawfully compelling labor without conviction.

22. The return below shews in detail the results remarked on.

Offences against the person.	Number of Persons.			
	1868.		1869	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
Murder	144	20	162	28
Attempt to Murder	24	3	44	6
Culpable Homicide	45	11	56	14
Abetment of suicide	2	.	3	...
Attempt at suicide	65	16	32	13
Abortion	35	5	94	11
Exposing infants or concealing birth	16	13	23	10
Grievous hurt	138	64	133	62
Hurt	3,500	1,396	4,610	1,547
Hurt for extortion	76	24	21	5
Wrongful restraint or confinement	753	268	1,055	247
Do. do. to extort property or confession			7	1
Assault or criminal force	6,588	2,075	6,811	1,533
Intimidation or insult	2,758	1,155	3,706	1,340
Drunken annoyance	52	45	68	55
Compulsion to labor	.	.	7	...
Slavery, kidnapping, or abduction	170	11	168	12
Adultery	36	7	30	6
Rape	17	4	28	1
Defamation	143	19	219	30
	14,562	5,136	17,277	4,921

23. There has been a diminution both in the number of persons tried and in the convictions under charges of offences against property. The former number was 10,484 in 1868, and 9,799 in 1869. The convictions were 3,610 and 2,746, being a decrease of 864.

24. The convictions of dacoity were 68 and of robbery 38, but until steps are taken for distinguishing between technical and real dacoities the return will always shew results more unfavorable than is consistent, with the actual facts.

25. In the Madras Presidency, a distinction is drawn between torch light gang robberies, the most formidable of this class of crimes, and dacoities committed in houses, jungles or highways.

26. Robberies have been similarly classified, and it is only after this has been done that the real character of the offences can be estimated ; since technical dacoity is dependent merely on the number of persons implicated without reference to the varied circumstances of each case. There were 211 convictions of house-breaking and house trespass against 208, and 8 cases of extortion against 6 in 1868. The other offences of theft, receiving stolen property, misappropriation, breach of trust, and mischief of various kinds, all diminished as shewn below :—

Offences affecting property.	Number of Persons.			
	1868.		1869.	
	Tried	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
Dacoity	570	73	392	68
Robbery with hurt, or deadly weapon	...	...	1	...
Robbery	197	42	285	38
Extortion	31	6	57	8
House-breaking and house-trespass of various kinds	531	208	580	211
Theft	5,861	2,262	4,846	1,526
Receiving stolen property	124	51	119	32
Misappropriation	497	175	320	98
Breach of trust	144	32	148	31
Cheating	224	21	157	30
Mischief of various kinds	1,676	566	1,900	479
Trespass	629	174	994	225
	10,484	3,610	9,799	2,746

General Results.

27. The number of persons dealt with during the year was 33,623, being apparently 2,139 less than in 1868 ; but in the return of 1869 the persons "Transferred" have been excluded in the returns of the Nandidroog Division.

28. The total disposed of by discharge without trial, acquittal or conviction, was 31,231 persons.

29. The percentages of the different Courts under each head were as follow:—

Courts.	No. disposed of.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Péshkars	7,560	22·14	42·10	35·76
Amildars	15,553	21·37	47 34	31 29
Sar-Amíns...	2,434	2 75	60·06	37·19
Town-Magistrates	618	24 76	30 10	45·14
Assistant Superintendents	4,277	12·93	56·39	30 68
Deputy Superintendents .. .	378	1 85	44 45	53·70
Do. with enhanced powers under Section 445 A, Act VIII of 1869	25	00 00	56 00	44·00
Superintendents	362	00 00	44 48	55·52
Judicial Commissioner	24	00 00	8·33	91·67

30. Out of the total number of 31,231 persons, 18·50 per cent were discharged before trial, 47·87 were acquitted, and 33·63 only were convicted.

31. In all the divisions there has been a slight falling off in the number of convictions obtained compared with those of 1868 which were 38·64 per cent. As in 1868 the ratio of convictions in Nagar was higher than in Nandidroog or Ashtagram.

32. The Superintendent of Ashtagram notices the difficulty that is experienced in enforcing a proper administration of the Procedure Code, in consequence of the general belief that a person may be taken up on any complaint whether *primâ facie* ascertained to be well founded or not, in the following words.

"The proportionate number of persons discharged, and acquitted, to "the number brought to trial, is about 74 per cent. This reflects un- "favorably on the Magistracy as shewing they have not as a rule exercised "the discretion given them by Sections 67 and 180 of the Criminal "Procedure Code, but have been too ready to respond to the general "belief of the people that they have only to make a complaint, and that "the Courts are bound thereupon to send for and try the persons accu- "sed. The Deputy Superintendent of Mysore attributes this tendency "on the part of Amildars to their being afraid of improper motives being "afterwards imputed to them by the parties or anonymously, for refusing "to entertain the complaint. This is more particularly the case with "regard to charges of criminal trespass and wrongful restraint which, "Captain Hill remarks, are frequently vexatiously brought by parties

"who hope to obtain their ends without incurring the expense of civil "prosecutions."

33. The same defect was pointed out by the Superintendent of Nagar in 1868; and there is no doubt that it is one of the chief causes of the numerous improper arrests and unnecessary trials.

34. There is a decrease in the number of punishments of all descriptions inflicted, except as regards sentences of death, the increase in which arose from the extraordinary number of murders in the Nagar Division noticed above.

Punishments.

35. Fewer sentences of fine were inflicted, and a larger proportion of the amount was realized than in 1868.

36 From the detail of sentences of imprisonment, it appears that 20 sentences of imprisonment exceeding 2 years have been passed more than in 1868.

37. The following table exhibits the punishments inflicted during the year.

I. Nature of Punishments.

Year.	Fined.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Ordered to find Security.	Imprisoned and fined	Imprisoned and flogged	Death.	Penal Servitude.	Transportation.	Solitary Confinement in addition to imprisonment.	Forfeiture of property.
1868	7,481	2,187	170	93	1,068	33	7	..	18	11	...
1869	7,454	1,828	104	117	953	26	20	..	7	4	..
Increase...	..	.	.	24	...	.	13	...	..	...	...
Decrease...	27	359	66	...	115	7	...	...	11	7	...

II. Detail of Sentences of Fine.

Year.	Not exceeding 5 Rs.	Do. 50 Rs.	Do. 200 do.	Do. 1,000 do	Exceeding 1,000 Rs.	Total.	Total Amount of Fines.		Amount realized.			Amount paid to injured parties.		
1868	6,768	1,709	54	16	2	8,549	56,832	11 6	35,590	11	10	2,851	4	1
1869	6,809	1,507	72	18	1	8,407	55,875	13 4	36,585	13	6	2,678	12	0
Increase...	41	...	18	2	...	...	...	... ...	995	1	8	...	...	...
Decrease...	...	202	...	...	1	142	956	14 2	...	...	...	172	8	1

III. Detail of Sentences of Imprisonment.

Year.	Not exceeding 15 days.		Not exceeding 6 months.		Not exceeding 2 years.		Not exceeding 7 years.		Exceeding 7 years.		Total.	
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
1868	736	826	1,078	180	311	34	101	...	4	...	2,230	1,040
1869	656	796	852	146	219	6	114	..	11	...	1,852	948
Increase	...	...	...	..	.	.	13	...	7	...	..	.
Decrease	80	30	226	34	92	28	...	..	...	...	378	92

Criminal Appeals.

38. The number of persons who appealed against criminal sentences during the year was 562. This is a smaller number than in 1868, when 710 persons appealed.

39. The greatest decrease is in the appeals from Magistrates to Session Judges, and this must undoubtedly be taken as a sign that the decisions of the Magistrates are considered conclusive against the prisoners as the right of appeal is now well known and freely exercised.

40. The number of appeals to the Judicial Commissioner has been greater, but I can assign no reason for this, as the Session Judges' decisions appear to be confirmed in more cases, and reversed and modified in fewer, than in 1868.

41. Statement shewing the number of persons whose appeals were—

	Presented or called for.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Reversed.	Returned.	Pending.
Appeals to Magistrates,							
1868 . . .	382	28	157	43	133	19	2
1869	316	31	103	41	118	1	12
Session Judges,							
1868	253	64	96	21	66	5	1
1869	128	36	12	15	25	..	10
Judicial Commissioner,							
1868	75	...	44	10	9	...	2
1869	118	14	72	11	6	2	13

42. There were 6,085 cases in which appeals might have been preferred, but only 342 appeals were made, being 5·62 per cent of the ap-

pealable cases. In 1868 the percentage was 5·92. The average duration of appeals was 24 days, and the date of the oldest case pending at the close of the year was 11th October 1869. Twenty appeals remained for disposal.

Juries and Assessors.

43. No trial by jury took place. Assessors served in 206 trials against 139 in 1868, and in 186 cases their opinion was concurred in by the Judges, who differed from them in 20 cases.

Miscellaneous Criminal Cases.

44. The number of miscellaneous cases increased, but the number remaining for disposal was less. The increase has occurred not in miscellaneous cases properly so called, but in petitions, representations, &c., from Public Officers. In November 1869, Mr. Kindersley issued instructions and suggestions with a view to simplify the procedure of the Civil and Criminal Courts, and to reduce the number of miscellaneous proceedings, the result of which will be ascertained at the close of the present year.

45. The following is a statement of miscellaneous proceedings received and disposed of.

	Miscellaneous Cases		Petitions.		Representations, requisitions or orders from Public Officers.		Total.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
Remaining on 31st December	32	38	106	141	538	632	676	811
Received . .	3,932	3,897	40,335	46,690	2,49,273	2,59,259	2,93,540	309,846
Total for disposal	3,964	3,935	40,441	46,831	2,49,811	2,59,891	2,94,216	310,657
Disposed of	3,862	3,823	39,920	46,250	2,48,547	2,55,887	2,92,329	305,960
Transferred	64	80	380	444	632	3,396	1,076	3,920
Remaining	38	32	141	137	632	608	811	777
	3,964	3,935	40,441	46,831	2,49,811	2,59,891	2,94,216	3,10,657

European British Subjects.

46. The statement below shews the number of European British subjects brought before the Magistrates; 96 of these were brought before the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore.

	In 1868.	In 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Remained...	...	1	1	...
Brought before the Magistrates	122	109	..	13
Total ...	122	110	...	12
Discharged	52	54	2	...
Committed for trial	3	8	5	..
Transferred	5	3	..	2
Fined not more than { 100 Rupees	35	25	...	10
{ 200 „ .		1	1	.
Imprisonment not more than { one month ..	24	18	...	6
{ two months .	2	..	...	2
Remaining	1	1	...	..
Total.. ..	122	110	..	12

CIVIL JUSTICE.

47. The leading feature in the Judicial administration of 1869 has been the introduction of several important changes in the constitution and powers of the various Civil Courts in Mysore.

48. It was evident that alteration was necessary in order that the Superintendent of Nandidroog might be relieved from the heavy pressure of Judicial work in that division, and Mr. Kindersley in August 1867 after examining several proposals which were made to meet this end, came to the conclusion that it was advisable to introduce generally throughout Mysore considerable modifications in the system of appeal, the powers of the various Courts, and the appointment of Judicial Assistants, with a view to remedy admittedly existing defects, the principal of which were,

The incompetence of the Courts of first instance,

The multiplicity of appeals, and

The conflicting duties of the executive officers sitting as Judges.

49. The matter was not, however, brought before Government till July 1868, and some further discussion took place on the subject, leading ultimately to the introduction of the greater part of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859 and Act XXIII of 1861) which had previously been in use as a book of reference only, to the appointment of Judicial Assistant Superintendents, and to the alterations in the jurisdiction of the former Courts shewn below.

50. Revised Rules of Civil Procedure for the Province of Mysore in which these changes were embodied received the sanction of the Government of India, and were promulgated by a Notification on the

13th April 1869. A copy is attached to this report, appendix A, as also of Notifications, dated 25th May and 3rd December 1869, sanctioning the adoption of certain supplementary rules of Civil Procedure, giving final jurisdiction to the Judicial Assistants and Amildars in certain suits when the claim did not exceed Rs. 100, and 20, respectively, and authorizing the officers presiding in all Civil Courts except at Bangalore and Mysore to permit parties to appear by agent. Under the last Notification the Judicial Assistants were also permitted to refer cases in which no appeal would lie, for the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner on doubtful points of law or usage having the force of law.

51. Rules regarding the enrollment and practice of Pleaders were issued in January 1867, and the number enrolled is now 64 ; 10 were enrolled during 1869.

See Appendix B.

Former Courts.			Revised Courts.		
Title.	Pecuniary limit of original jurisdiction.	Appeal	Title.	Pecuniary limit of original jurisdiction	Appeal.
Sar-Kázi . .	Up to 50 Rs		Amildars. . .	Up to 50 Rs with Small Cause powers up to 20 Rs	
Péshkars and Amildars. ..	Up to 300 Rs to 2nd Class, and 500 Rs to 1st Class Amildars		Small Cause Court. ..	Up to 1,000 Rs .	
Small Cause Court ...	Up to 1,000 Rs.	...	Judicial Assistants. ...	From 50 to 3,000 Rs with Small Cause powers up to 100 Rs ..	
*Assistant Superintendents ..	Unlimited.	Regular appeals from the decisions of Péshkars and Amildars.	Deputy Superintendents. ..	From 3,000 to 10,000 Rs ..	Regular appeals from the decisions of Amildars.
Deputy Superintendents .	Unlimited.	Regular appeals from the decisions of Péshkars, Amildars and Assistant Superintendents	Superintendents	10,000 Rs. and upwards . .	Regular appeals from the decisions of Judicial Assistants.
Superintendents	..	Regular and Special appeals from the original and appeal decisions of the Assistants and Dy. Superintendents.	Judicial Commissioner.		Regular and special appeals from the original and appeal decisions of Deputy Superintendents and Superintendents.
Judicial Commissioner ...	...	Special and additional special appeals from the appeal and special appeal decisions of Superintendents.			

* These officers had jurisdiction only in cases referred to them by the Deputy Superintendents.

52. The appointment of Assistants for the exclusive performance of Judicial duties under rule 6, was no novelty in Mysore, as previous to the general re-organization of the Commission in 1863, Munsiffs' Courts had existed for some years, and their abolition was not regarded with favor by the people, who had become accustomed to them, and preferred them to the newly established Courts of the Assistants with general powers.

53. The principle is so unquestionably sound that nothing need be said on the subject. The Assistants recommended were carefully selected with reference to their qualifications, and though the Courts have been in existence for only a short time, the general opinion expressed is favorable to the change. Their working is referred to below.

54. The establishment sanctioned was as follows :—

Courts at	No of Judges.				Strength of the Establishment.							Amount sanctioned for establishment per mensem exclusive of the Judges' salaries.		
	Europeans		Native.	Total.	Sheristadar	Clerks.	Record-keeper.	Munshis.	Nazir.	Peons.	Other Servants.			
	Commissioned Officer	Uncovenanted.										Rs.	A.	P.
Nandidroog. Bangalore	1			1	1	2	1	4	..	5	3	355	0	0
Nandidroog. Kolár	..	.	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	261	0	0
Nandidroog. Toomkoor	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	261	0	0
Ashtagram. Mysore		1	.	1	1	2	1	4	..	5	3	355	0	0
Ashtagram. Hassan	...	.	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	261	0	0
Nagar. Shimoga	..		1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	261	0	0
Nagar. Kadoor	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	261	0	0
Nagar. Chitaldroog	.		1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	261	0	0
Total	1	1	6	8	8	10	8	26	6	40	24	2,276	0	0

But it was found that reductions could be made in the talook establishments, and the financial result was a net increased charge of Rs. 1,061.

55. With the single exception of the Judicial Assistant's Court at Hassan, the receipts have exceeded the expenditure, the total surplus amounting to Rs. 40,623—15—0, the details of which are here given:—

Courts at		Receipts. Value of stamps on plants, &c., and penalties recovered on unstamped documents.			Expenditure. Value of stamps refunded.			Salaries of the Judges and establishment and contingent expenses.			Total.			Receipts over expenditure.			Expenditure over receipts.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nandidroog.	Bangalore	11,785	0	0	...	.	.	8,919	0	0	8,919	0	0	2,866	0	0	...	...	...
	Kolar...	6,823	0	0	..	.	..	6,681	0	0	6,681	0	0	142	0	0	...	...	...
	Toomkoor	9,322	0	0	.		..	5,069	0	0	5,069	0	0	4,253	0	0	...	...	...
Ashtagram.	Mysore ...	26,209	3	9	1,045	8	0	7,562	8	6	8,608	0	6	17,601	3	3	...	...	...
	Hassan ..	5,468	13	5	388	0	0	5,929	8	10	6,317	8	10	..	.	...	848	11	5
Nagar.	Shimoga ...	14,740	8	3	...	..	..	5,387	13	9	5,387	13	9	9,352	10	6	...	...	...
	Kadoor	11,272	4	0	.		..	5,007	0	10	5,007	0	10	6,265	3	2	...	...	..
	Chitaldroog.	5,932	13	0	.	..	.	4,940	3	6	4,940	3	6	992	9	6	..	...	...
	Total	91,553	10	5	1,433	8	0	49,496	3	5	50,929	11	5	41,472	0	5	848	11	5

No. of Suits.

56. The number of suits instituted in 1869 was greater than in 1868 by 2,133. This increase has arisen entirely in suits for amounts between Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000, and mainly in suits varying from 20 to 100 Rs.

57. There has been a decrease in the number of suits under Rs. 5 in value, while the number of suits above Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 was the same as in 1868. It appears therefore that the increase has been in suits of the same class as occasioned the increase in 1868 over the number instituted in 1867.

58. The establishment of the Judicial Assistants' Courts having deranged the former procedure, a comparison cannot conveniently be drawn between the number of suits instituted in 1869 and in 1868 in the various Courts of the Province; but the suits instituted during 1869 were filed in the Courts as shewn below:—

Number of suits instituted before the Courts of—

Small Causes	5,761
Sar-Kázi	176
Péshkars and Amildars.	7,006
Assistant Superintendents	171
Judicial Assistants	3,644
Deputy Superintendents.	69
Superintendents.	8
	16,835

59. The following statement affords a comparison between the litigation of 1869 and 1868 in respect to the description of suits.

Classification of Suits.

Description of Claim.		In 1868.	In 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Money due.	On written promise for sum certain	6,710	9,213	2,503	..
	On unwritten promise	1,500	1,245	...	255
	On account stated	870	974	104	..
	Money paid or received	240	126	..	114
	For goods sold and delivered	3,198	2,816	...	382
	For breaches of contract, not included in the above	269	237		32
Suits for rent		189	214	25	...
„	for recovery of personal property or value thereof	598	578	...	20
„	for injuries to person	3	..	...	3
„	for injuries to property	68	45	.	23
„	for defamation	2	12	10	.
„	for other injuries not included in the above	19	25	6	..
„	to compel specific performance of contracts	41	48	7	.
„	to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident	...	2	2	...
„	to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	4	.	..	4
„	to settle partnership and other accounts.	22	26	4	..
„	connected with religion and caste	2	3	1	...
„	relating to marriage, dower and divorce	9	6	..	3
„	to establish or dispute adoption	5	5	..	..
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights		72	128	56	...
Suits to establish or contest wills		1		.	1
Claims to inheritance	Under Hindu Law	86	72	...	14
	Under Mahomedan Law	12	5	.	7
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows		.	1	1	...
„	relating to the revenue	.	16	16	...
„	relating to mortgage of immovable property	37	225	188	.
„	in right of pre-emption	2	2	...	...
„	to resume or assess rent-free lands	10	38	28	..
„	regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	3	4	1	...
„	for partition of immovable property	40	32	...	8
„	for or relating to real property not included in the above	690	240		450
„	for contribution	.	4	4	...
„	for maintenance	.	9	9	...
Other suits		.	484	484	...
	Total...	14,702	16,835	3,449	1,316
				1,316	
	Net Increase			2,133	

60. There is a remarkable difference between the litigation of 1868 and 1869, as regards claims secured by writing and those founded on oral promises. The increase in suits of the former description is 2,503, while in 1868 the reverse was the case.

61. Suits relating to mortgages of immovable property continue to increase in number, and several additional suits for defamation have

been instituted. Probably the last mentioned class of suits will gradually increase as the people become better aware that defamation is actionable.

Value of Suits instituted.

62. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in 1869 was Rs. 18,60,932—7—11, being an increase over 1868 of Rs. 1,12,582—13—9. In 1868 moreover the value was exceptionally raised by the institution of one suit exceeding a lac of rupees in value.

Value disposed of.

63. The value of suits disposed of in 1869 was Rs. 15,90,499-0-½, which was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In the Small Cause Court at Bangalore	2,15,255	10	½
„ Ashtagram Division	4,72,524	9	11
„ Nandidroog Division	4,62,497	11	8
„ Nagar Division	4,40,221	0	5
Total value disposed of in 1869...	15,90,499	0	½
The value disposed of in 1868 was	17,03,488	6	10
Shewing a decrease in value of	1,12,989	6	9½
The average value of each suit instituted was	110	8	7
„ „ „ disposed of	98	15	3

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of the suits disposed of the number of those not exceeding 5 Rs. in value was	2,016	1,856	..	160
„ 20 „ „	4,174	4,660	486	...
„ 100 „ „	5,909	6,530	621	...
„ 500 „ „	2,181	2,386	205	...
„ 5,000 „ „	462	624	162	...
„ 1,00,000 „ „	17	17	...	...
Exceeding 1,00,000 „ „	1	...	..	
	14,760	16,073	1,474	1611
			161	
Net Increase... ...			1,313	

General Results.

64. The general result of the trial of the Civil suits is shewn in the following statement. The great increase in the number of transferred cases arises of course from the appointment of Judicial Assistants and the alterations in the jurisdictions of the Courts.

	1868.	1869.
Arrears of Suits	339	432
Instituted during	14,702	16,835
Received by transfer or remand	460	761
Total for disposal.....	15,501	18,028

These suits were disposed of as follows :—

Withdrawn and struck off	4,873	4,908		
Transferred	309	881		
		5,182		5,789
Decreed without contest, *exparte*	2,373	3,125		
„ by confession	3,267	3,274		
„ by compromise and consent	753	684		
„ by arbitration	14	21		
		6,407		7,104
Contested and decreed for Plaintiffs in whole	1,854	2,417		
„ „ „ in part	1,158	1,080		
„ „ for Defendants	468	564		
		3,480		4,061
Total disposed of.....	15,069			16,954
Pending at the close of the year.....	432			1,074
	15,501			18,028

65. The average duration of each suit was 32·96 days against 41·05 of the previous year.

Duration.

The date of the oldest case pending in the Bangalore Small Cause Court was .. .. 23rd August 1869.
Ashtagram Division .. .. 1st May 1869.
Nandidroog Division .. .. 4th May 1869.
Nagar Division .. .. .. 28th August 1869.

Thus the oldest case pending in the Province had been filed 8 months before the close of the year. 642 cases more than in 1868 remained pending.

66. The percentage of suits decided by the Courts and of work done is shewn in the following statements.

Percentage of work done by	1868.		1869.	
	Cases.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.
Péshkars	210	1·42	80	0·49
Amildars	6,662	45·14	6,537	40·67
Sar Kházi of Mysore	537	3·64	126	0·78
Assistant Superintendents	645	4·37	143	0·89
Judicial Assistants	...	...	3,457	21·51
Deputy Superintendents	68	0·46	62	0·39
Superintendent	...	...	3	0·2
Bangalore Court of Small Causes	6,638	44·97	5,665	35·25
	14,760	100·00	16,073	100·00

By the	Percentage of Cases decided.		
	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.	Non-suited or otherwise disposed of.
Small Cause Court . ..	50·20	3·94	45·86
Ashtagram Division . ..	67·40	3·21	29·39
Nandidroog Division	73·71	3·75	22·54
Nagar Division	83·03	2·54	14·43
Total...	65·95	3·51	30·54

67. As the new system has only been in operation since May, these returns afford only a partial view of the probable results of the change; but the work of the Amildars and Péshkars, the Sar Kházi of Mysore and the Assistant Superintendents shews a decrease. In future the Péshkars, Sar Kházi and Assistant Superintendents will not appear in this return.

68. There is no material difference in the percentage of cases decided as regards the proportion in favor of plaintiffs.

Civil Appeals.

69. The total number of appeals preferred continues to diminish. In 1868 the number was 1,075, being 118 less than in 1867; and in 1869 there was a further decrease compared with 1868 of 191 appeals.

70. The decrease shewn in the statement below as occurring in the Courts of the Assistant Superintendents with general powers, arose from the cessation of their civil jurisdiction and from the Judicial Assistants not being vested with appellate powers.

71. Fewer appeals were instituted in the Courts of the Superintendents of Nandidroog and Ashtagram, the decrease being 34 and 15 respectively. There was a small increase of 5 appeals in Nagar, and an increase of 90 in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

72. The number of regular and special appeals in civil suits instituted is as follows:—

Courts.	1868	1869	Increase.	Decrease.
Assistant Superintendents	369	123	...	246
Deputy Superintendents	342	351	9	...
Superintendents	245	201	.	44
Judicial Commissioner	119	209	90	. .
	1,075	884	...	191

73. At the close of 1868, the appeals remaining on the file

Disposal.

were.		54
Instituted in 1869		884
		938
Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off. ..	186	
Decided on trial for appellants in whole ..	162	
" " " in part ..	50	
In favor of respondents	371	
Remanded	70	
		839
Remaining		99
		938

74. The remand cases are becoming less frequent, as the returns shew that this procedure was followed in only 70 cases throughout the Province, instead of in 138 in 1868.

The decrease has occurred principally in Ashtagram, where 30 cases were remanded in 1869 against 71 in 1868.

75. The Courts disposed of appeals in the following proportions:—

Courts.	No of Cases	Percentage.
By Assistant Superintendents	96	13·03
By Deputy Superintendents	280	37·99
By Superintendents	153	20·76
By Judicial Commissioner	208	28·22
	737	100·00

76. The average duration of each appeal was 39·32 as compared with 30·78 of the previous year.

Duration.

Date of the oldest appeal remaining on the file at the close of the year.

Ashtagram Division	15th July 1869.
Nandidroog ,,	4th May 1869.
Nagar ,,	5th December 1869.
Judicial Commissioner	25th April 1868. The commis-

sion which was issued for the examination of a witness in this appeal case has not been as yet returned executed.

77. The number of applications for execution of decrees has increased from 8,980 to 9,897; 1,118 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution.

78. 37 more decrees than in 1868 were completely executed; but there was a decrease of 253 in the number partially executed, and the number in which no execution followed was greater by 944.

79. Sales of real property were more numerous, and of personal property less than in 1868.

80. The cases of imprisonment were 118. In 1868 they were 176.

81. It is satisfactory to observe that miscellaneous proceedings have diminished by 44,295. The decrease has been effected chiefly by a diminution of 36,873 references from public Officers. 8,563 fewer petitions were received. 528 papers remained for disposal at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous Proceedings.

	Miscellaneous Cases.		Petitions.		Representations Requisitions, or Orders from Public Officers.		Total.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Remaining on 31st, December	111	74	166	168	413	368	690	610
Received during the year.	1,375	2,553	54,259	45,694	1,27,669	90,841	1,83,303	1,39,088
Total for disposal...	1,486	2,627	54,425	45,862	1,28,082	91,209	1,83,993	1,39,698
Disposed of... ...	1,324	2,346	54,166	45,703	1,27,586	90,949	1,83,076	1,38,998
Transferred... ..	88	99	91	48	128	25	307	172
Remaining... ...	74	182	168	111	368	235	610	528
Total.....	1,486	2,627	54,425	45,862	1,28,082	91,209	1,83,993	1,39,698

82. The Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes have submitted the usual Annual Report, upon which Mr. Kindersley has remarked as follows.

Small Cause Court.

"The most remarkable point in the returns of the Court of Small Causes for the year 1869, is the decrease of native suits from the Pété

of Bangalore from 3,266 to 2,278. And this decrease is the more remarkable, because at the same time there has been a slight increase in suits arising in the Cantonment, and a considerable increase in what are called English suits. The simultaneous increase of suits arising in the Cantonment would seem to indicate that the decrease of those arising in the Pété is due to no alteration in the procedure of the Court. But I confess that I am unable to trace the causes which have led to the falling off. The facilities afforded by the Judicial Assistant's Court to mortgagees proceeding against immovable property may have withdrawn a few suitors from the Court of Small Causes, where they could not enforce the mortgage; but I do not think that this would account for a decrease of 14 per cent.

"It may be observed that the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes was made exclusive in the pété only from and after the 1st of May 1866, whereas the exclusive jurisdiction of the same Court in the Cantonment dates from 1863. The more recent introduction of the jurisdiction into the pété, may be one of the causes of the fluctuation in the number of suits from the pété observable in the last 5 years, as noted in the margin. These fluctuations are difficult to account for, because they are due to a great variety of causes, but there is no reason why they should occasion any uneasiness.

Ye. r.	Suits
1865	1,511
1866	2,372
1867	2,9[illegible]
1868	[illegible],236
1869	2,278

"The average value of the suits was Rs. 36—15—11, or nearly the same as in 1868. The statement No. 8 of the Government series was a decrease of nearly 20 per cent in the decisions passed *exparte*; the number having fallen from 1,753 to 1,129. At the same time the decrease in the total number of suits was little more than 13 per cent. This shews that greater care must have been taken by the Judges, Chief Clerk, and Bailiffs in securing the attendance of defendants. As a necessary consequence of this, a larger proportion of suits have been contested in Court. And of the number of suits contested, the proportion of those decided entirely in favor of the defendants has risen from 16¼ per cent to 22½ per cent. It appears to have been in the smaller cases that the defendants have been most successful, for the amount allowed to plaintiffs aggregates nearly as much as before, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of suits in which plaintiffs have been successful.

"The Judges report favorably of the arrangements under which, from

the commencement of the financial year, the commission and fees on the institution of suits are covered by stamps, instead of being paid in cash. This simplifies accounts and removes temptation from the subordinate officials. At the same time arrangements have been made for keeping the bulk of the cash in the District Treasury, and the guard of sepoys over the court cash chest has been discontinued."

83. It is only necessary in conclusion to state that the Superintendents and Acting Superintendents of the three Divisions concur in stating that though the short time which has elapsed since the changes in the judicial system alluded to above, prevents the expression of a decided opinion as to the future, the results already attained have been sufficient to shew that the changes have been highly beneficial, and that steady progress and improvement may be anticipated.

84. The incompetence of many of the Amildars, and the irregularity of their proceedings are noticed, while it is reported that, although when the Judicial Assistants' Courts were first established, some dissatisfaction was expressed in consequence of the parties and witnesses having to travel further than they would have done formerly, the Courts are gaining ground in the opinion of the people.

BANGALORE,
14*th June* 1870.

A. C. HAY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th April 1869.

The following revised Rules of Civil Procedure for the Province of Mysore having been sanctioned by the Government of India are hereby promulgated for guidance.

"By Order,"

(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Rules of Civil Procedure for the Province of Mysore.

The Civil Courts in Mysore shall have power respectively to try and determine original suits not exceeding in amount or value the following limits :—

The Court of the Amildar ..	..	..	Rs. 50
,,	Assistant Superintendent	..	,, 3,000
,,	Deputy Superintendent	..	,, 10,000

The Court of the Superintendent, without limit.

2. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it. But the Judicial Commissioner, or the Superintendent of the Division, may withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try it himself, or refer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent in respect of the value of the suit to try the same.

3. The local jurisdiction of the Amildar shall extend throughout the Talook or Town in which he is employed. That of the Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent throughout the District, and that of the Superintendent throughout the Division.

4. With the exception of suits cognizable only by the Inam Commissioner, by the Revenue Courts, or by a Court of Small Causes, the Civil Courts shall try and determine all suits of a civil nature : if in the

case of suits for land, or other immovable property, such land or property shall be within the limits to which their respective jurisdictions extend; and in all other cases, if the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell, or personally work for gain, within such limits.

5. The plaint shall shortly state the names and description and place of abode of the parties. What is asked for, and on what ground. The value of the claim, and if the cause of action arose beyond the period ordinarily allowed by the law for the limitation of suits, the ground of exemption from that law. When the claim is for land or any immovable property, its tenure and boundaries, and the nature of the interest claimed in such property must be clearly stated.

6. No Assistant Superintendent shall exercise any civil jurisdiction under this regulation, except such Assistants as shall from time to time be invested by the Chief Commissioner with civil jurisdiction by an order published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

7. No Assistant Superintendent shall exercise any appellate jurisdiction.

8. Any person aggrieved by a decision of an Amildar may appeal to the Deputy Superintendent of the District. And any person aggrieved by the decision of an Assistant Superintendent in a civil suit may appeal to the Superintendent of the Division. Any person aggrieved by the decision of a Deputy Superintendent, or of a Superintendent in an original suit, may appeal to the Judicial Commissioner.

9. Except as hereinafter provided, a special appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner from all decisions passed by a Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent on appeal, on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law, or usage having the force of law, or of a substantial error or defect in law in the procedure or investigation of the case, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and on no other ground.

10. Provided that no special appeal shall lie in any suit for money due on a bond, or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property, or for damages against the decision of a Deputy Superintendent on appeal,

where the debt, damage or demand shall not exceed in value rupees 20, nor against the decision of a Superintendent on appeal when the debt, damage, or demand shall not exceed rupees 100.

11. Whenever a Deputy Superintendent, or Superintendent, may perceive that, on the facts of a case on appeal before him in which no special appeal would lie, any doubtful question of law, or of usage having the force of law, or of the construction of a document, affecting the merits of the case, arises, he may, of his own motion, or on the application of either of the parties to the suit or appeal, draw up clearly and concisely a statement of the facts of the case, and of the point of law or of usage in question, and submit such statement with his own opinion for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.

12. All suits, appeals, and petitions shall be heard and determined as far as practicable in the order of their institution, the oldest being taken first. Remanded suits shall be heard before those more recently instituted.

13. Any person aggrieved by a decision of an Assistant Superintendent, or of a Deputy Superintendent, or of a Superintendent, or of the Judicial Commissioner, against which no appeal shall have been admitted, and who, from the discovery of new matter of evidence, which was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him at the time when such decision was passed, or from any manifest error or omission in the judgment, may desire a review of judgment, may apply to the Court which passed the decision for a review of judgment. No more than one application for review of one and the same judgment shall be received.

14. No Amildar shall review his own judgment, nor that of his predecessor in office.

15. The following portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall have the force of law in the Territories of Mysore

CHAPTER I.
Sections 2, 3, 7, and 12.

CHAPTER II.
Except Section 23.

CHAPTER III.

Except Sections 26, 33, 67, 70, 71, 133, 150, 198, and the last clause of Section 198.

But the following portions of this chapter shall have no application to the Courts of Amildars, *viz.*, Sections 74 to 96, and 180 to 182.

CHAPTER IV.

Except Sections 215, 274, and 283.

CHAPTERS V, VI, and VII.

The whole.

CHAPTER VIII.

Except Sections 332, 339, 358.

CHAPTER IX.

The whole.

CHAPTER X.

Except Section 375.

CHAPTER XI.

The whole. But this Chapter shall have no application to the Courts of Amildars.

16. Act XXIII of 1861 shall have the force of law in the Territories of Mysore, with the exception of the following Sections:—

Sections 12, 27, 28, and 43, and so much of Section 23, as follows the words " decisions of those Courts."

17. In construing the Code of Civil Procedure and Act XXIII of 1861 as applied to Mysore, the words "Sudder Court" shall be taken to mean "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner" and the words " the British Territories in India" shall be read as "the Territories of Mysore" and the " Collector " shall be taken to mean the " Chief Revenue Officer of a District."

NOTIFICATION.

No. 30. *The 25th May* 1869.

The following Rules in modification of those published in Chief Commissioner's Notification, dated 13th April 1869, are promulgated under the direction of the Government of India for guidance.

1. In suits for money due on a bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property or the value of such property, or for damages, in which the debt, damage, or demand, shall not exceed in value the sum of Rs. 100, every decision or order of an Assistant Superintendent invested with Civil jurisdiction shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal. And in such suits, as aforesaid, in which the debt, damage, or demand, shall not exceed in value the sum of Rs. 20, every decision or order of an Amildar shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal.

2. In suits in which his decision would be final under these Rules, an Amildar may review his own judgment within 30 days after its date, in order to correct any manifest error or omission in such judgment.

3. In such suits, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

"By Order,"
(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 3rd December 1869.

No. 260.—In modification of the Notification of this Department No. 47, dated the 25th March 1869, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption of the following Supplementary Rules of Civil Procedure in the Province of Mysore :—

The officer presiding in any Civil Court in Mysore except at the stations of Bangalore and Mysore, may exercise his discretion in permit-

ting any party to a suit or other civil proceeding to appear by an agent duly appointed in writing, notwithstanding that such agent is not an enrolled Pleader; Section 18 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to such an agent in the same manner as if he were a Pleader.

Whenever an Assistant Superintendent exercising civil jurisdiction may perceive that on the facts of a case before him, in which no appeal would lie, any doubtful question of law, or of usage having the force of law, or of the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case, arises, he may, of his own motion, or on the application of either parties to the suit, draw up clearly and concisely a statement of the facts of the case and of the point of law or of usage in question, and submit such statement, with his own opinion, for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

Rules for the Enrollment of Pleaders.

I. From and after the 1st day of March 1867, no person will be permitted to practise as a Pleader in any Civil Court at Bangalore superior to that of an Amildar, unless he be an Advocate of one Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in India, or unless he shall have been admitted and enrolled in the Judicial Commissioner's Office as a Pleader in the Courts of Mysore and Coorg.

II. Advocates of any of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in India, and persons enrolled as Pleaders in the Courts of Mysore and Coorg, will be entitled to appear and plead for parties in any civil proceeding in any Court, superior to that of an Amildar, in any part of the Territories of His Highness the Rája of Mysore, or in the Courts of the Superintendent of Coorg subject to the Rules of the Courts.

III. Persons possessing the following qualifications are qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled in the Judicial Commissioner's Office as Pleaders in the Courts of Mysore and Coorg.

1. Attorneys or Vakíls of any of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in India on the production of the certificate of their enrollment in Her Majesty's High Court.

2. Bachelors or Masters of Laws of the University of any Presidency Town.

3. Persons who shall have passed the Special Test Examination prescribed for District Munsiffs, or Pleaders in the Presidency of Madras, and who may be able to read the English language fluently and correctly.

4. Persons who shall have passed any examination which the Commissioner of Mysore may prescribe for candidates for the office of Pleader in the Courts of Mysore and Coorg.

5. Persons who have exercised Criminal jurisdiction not inferior to that of a Magistrate with full powers.

IV. No person will be enrolled as a Pleader, nor admitted to the examination for the office of Pleader, unless he can produce satisfactory testimonials of the respectability of his character, and of the sufficiency of his general education. If the candidate has been employed in the service of Government, he must shew why he left the service.

V. Every Pleader before his enrollment, will be required to pronounce and sign the following solemn declaration before the Judicial Commissioner:—

I, A. B., hereby solemnly declare and promise that in my practice before the Courts I will not plead or appear in behalf of any prosecution, or suit, or defence which I know to be false or fraudulent, and that I will not knowingly misrepresent the facts of any case in which I shall act as a Pleader, and I further promise to pay due respect to the several Courts of Justice established in Mysore and Coorg, and to observe all such laws, regulations and rules of practice, as may be in force in those Provinces.

VI. Pleaders will be at liberty to make their own arrangements with their clients for their remuneration; but in the decree the costs will be reckoned as prescribed in Regulation XIV of 1816 of the Madras Code as modified by Act I of 1846. Agreements for the remuneration of Pleaders may be enforced in the Courts of Mysore and Coorg, subject to the general rules of law and practice in such cases.

VII. The Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rája of Mysore, and of Coorg, has authority to prohibit any person from practising in the Courts of those Territories.

VIII. It will be the duty of the Superintendents of Divisions to bring to the notice of the Judicial Commissioner, the case of any Pleader who may be guilty of gross or repeated misconduct in their Courts or in the Courts subordinate to theirs.

IX. The Judicial Commissioner may suspend any Pleader from the practice of his profession in the Courts of Mysore and Coorg for a limited time.

X. The Judicial Commissioner may strike off the roll the name of any Pleader who, in his judgment, has been guilty of wilful disrespect to any officer acting judicially, or of gross or repeated misconduct in the practice of his profession, and no person whose name has thus been struck off the roll, will afterwards be permitted to appear as a Pleader in any Civil Court of Mysore, or of Coorg, unless the Judicial Commissioner shall restore his name to the roll.

(Signed) J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

PRISONS IN MYSORE

FOR 1869.

The year 1869 has been marked by a considerable decrease in the number of convicts with a consequent reduction of expense. The return of plenty after the scarcity of 1866 has probably been the principal cause of this result. It is also to be noted that sentences of imprisonment are generally shorter than before. The decrease may therefore be expected to continue.

2. The following is an abstract of Statement No. 1.

Statement No. 1.

Number and Disposal of Convicts during 1869.

The number of Convicts who remained on the 31st December 1868 was ...			2,039	
Do do imprisoned during the year			3,253	
				5,292
Do do received from other Jails	To undergo sentence ...		150	
	In transit for transportation *en route* to other jails, &c., &c.		14	
				119
				5,411
Do do transferred to to other Jails ...	To undergo sentence		135	
	For transportation beyond seas, &c. ...		3	
	On appeal		75	
Do do released during the year „ ...	By order of the Chief Commissioner. „ expiry of sentence		3,020	
	„ payment of fine		346	
	On account of sickness ...		3	
	For good conduct		15	
Do do Transported beyond seas			6	
Do do Transferred to a Lunatic Asylum			1	
Do do Escaped			3	
Do do Executed			20	
Do do Died			95	
				3,722
Do do Remaining on 31st December 1869...				1,689
				5,411

Daily average number ..... 1795·845

3. The returns now submitted being drawn up in a form different from those of the previous year, a comparison of the figures of both years can be made only in a few special instances.

4. The above abstract shews that there were in prison on the 31st December 1869, 350 convicts less than on the last day of the previous year. This is a decrease of more than one sixth on the numbers of 1868.

5. Statement No. 2 refers to the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts.

Statement No. 2.

6. The religion professed by the convicts does not appear to have any special influence upon their conduct, all denominations being represented in the jail, nearly in the proportion in which they are found in the free population. Of 5,292 convicts, only 130 were under 16 years of age, and of these, 50 were in the juvenile prison at Bangalore.

7. The following is a statement of the previous occupations of the convicts. But the figures are probably inaccurate, for it appears from the Statement No. 2 that, while no convict in the Central Jail was a professional man, there were 63 professional men among the convicts at Kolár, and 74 at Shimoga, while in the district of Kadoor the great majority of the convicts are reported as professional.

	Previous Occupation.	No.	Total,
	Of independent property	12	
	Agriculturists	1,820	
	Laborers	1,476	
	Shop keepers and Traders	285	
	Artizans	446	
	Domestic Servants	235	
	Professional	307	
	Government Servants	125	
	No occupation	170	
			4,876
Females	Married	353	
	Unmarried	36	
	Prostitutes	27	416
			5,292

8. The information contained in Statement No. 3 cannot be accurately compared with the returns of 1868, as the latter shew the length of sentences and the nature of the imprisonment which the convicts were undergoing on the last day of the year, while the former exhibits the classes of convicts according to sentences for the whole period of 1869.

Statement No. 3.

9. An abstract of statement No. 3 is subjoined for facility of reference.

Number of persons sentenced to not exceeding six months ..	3,380
Exceeding six months and not exceeding 3 years ..	983
Exceeding 3 years and not exceeding 10 years	726
Exceeding 10 years	134
Transportation beyond seas { For life	21
{ For shorter periods .	33
Death	25
	5,292

Nature of Imprisonment.

Number sentenced to simple imprisonment ..		1,354
„ to rigorous imprisonment { Hard labor 3,669		
{ Medium „ 234		3,938
{ Light „ 35		
		5,292

10. The following comparison is made of convicts who had been previously in jail.

Statement No 4.

	1868.	1869.
Once before on 2nd conviction . .	138	191
Twice before on 3rd conviction .	65	61
More than thrice „	40	56
Total...	243	308

11. Only three convicts escaped during the year, and of those one was recaptured. It is well known that a Kanarese speaking native of Mysore must be hard pressed indeed before he will pass the frontier of the Province or descend the ghats.

Statement No. 5

12 The number and description of punishments inflicted on prisoners in jail are exhibited below.

Statement No 6.

Offences committed by prisoners while in jail.

Breach of Jail Rules . . .	427

Punishments inflicted on the above Prisoners.

Corporal Punishment { Under ten stripes	84
{ 10 & under 20 „ . ..	94
{ 20 to 30 „	18
Solitary confinement .. .	91
Reduction of diet	136
Reduction of good conduct marks	1
Other punishments .	3
	427

13. In 1868, the total punishments were 382. The punishments of whipping and reduction of diet were had recourse to chiefly in the

Shimoga Jail. Solitary confinement was enforced in the Central Jail which is provided with suitable cells. No prisoner was punished with reduction of diet in the Central Jail.

14. Particulars regarding the education of convicts and their employ-
Statements Nos. 7 & 8. ment as overseers will be found abstracted below.

It is difficult, for reasons above stated, to compare the results with those of the previous year.

Number employed during the year	Warders	41	
	Work overseers	19	
	Intramural guards ...	14	
	Extramural guards ...	6	
			80
Period of imprisonment accomplished by the above on date of 1st appointment.	One year	9	
	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 years	14	
	Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years	18	
	Above 5 years	3	
			44
Portion of sentence remaining unexpired on date of 1st appointment.	Under one year	7	
	Above 1 and under 2 ...	10	
	Above 2 and under 5 ...	19	
	Above 5	8	
			44
Number reduced for misconduct. ...			2
„ otherwise punished ...			1

State of education of the Convicts.

Of those received during the year there were.—	Unable to read or write ...	2,948	
	Able to read or write a little...	258	
	Able to read and write well ...	47	
			3,253
Of the total of the year there have learned while in Jail—	Neither to read nor write ...	4,093	
	To read or write a little ...	1,040	
	To read and write well ...	159	
			5,292

15. The expenditure in guarding and maintaining convicts during
Statements Nos. 9&10. 1869 is shewn in the subjoined tables, but the details of the previous year cannot be furnished under the heads prescribed.

The total gross cost per head of average strength is calculated to be Rs. 80—10—8. In 1868, it was Rs. 80—4—8.

Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the convicts.

	Rs.	As	P.
Rations	49,041	15	6
Fixed Establishment	31,800	5	4
Police Guard	38,298	14	4
Extra Establishment	9,458	8	8
Hospital Charges	2,727	13	10
Clothing	5,351	9	10
Contingencies	8,089	10	7
Grand Total.....1,44,768	14	1	
Cost per head Rs.....80	10	8	

16. The value of work of all kinds performed by each convict during the 1s tyear, is estimated to be Rs. 45—2—0 per man, and in the case of manufactories the average actual cash earnings per head of the average number of prisoners sentenced to labor is rupees 7—2—4.

Statements Nos. 11 & 12.

Some particulars are given below.

Employment of the Convicts and their estimated Earnings.

	Rs.	A.	P.
As Jail servants	16,840	3	0
On building and repairing Jails	6,470	6	0
Grinding wheat and making clothing or other articles for prison use —	2,846	10	0
On the roads employed by Public Works Department or by Municipalities ...	19,240	12	0
On Jail Garden	9,371	4	0
On manufactures	24,546	13	0
Total Rs ..	79,316	0	0
Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labor	45—	2—	0

Results of the Manufactures.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
Balance at close of previous year . . .	385	14	1			
Cash receipts during the year	41,702	9	7			
				42,088	7	8
Expended during the year	28,070	7	8			
Cash remitted to the Treasury . . .	12837	8	3			
Balance on hand at close of this year	1,180	7	9			
				42 088	7	8
Outstandings due by the Jail		...		1,000	0	0
,, ,, to the Jail		...		7,959	14	10
Value of stock at close of the year in raw materials ...	926	1	0			
Manufactured goods	4 322	13	0			
Plant and machinery	5 557	2	8			
Average actual cash earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to labor					7	2 4

17. This statement shews the diet scale and the average cost of articles of food.

Statement No. 13.

The more liberal scale of diet which has been introduced into the Central and District Jails, and which was noticed with approval by Government when reviewing the Report for 1868, continues to exhibit good results in the improved health of the prisoners and in the consequent abatement of the formerly very high death rate among them.

18. Expenditure incurred in the construction of new jails, &c.

Statement No. 14.

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Expended on new Jail during the past year ...	By Jail Department	1,923	6	0			
	By P. W. Department	20,619	2	11	22,542	8	11
„ on additions, alterations and repairs of Jails	By Jail Department	4,257	11	2			
	By P. W. Department	68	0	0	4,325	11	2
„ Maintenance and guarding as shewn in statement No. 9					1,44,768	14	1
				Total Rs....	1,71,637	2	[illegible]
Cash remitted to the Treasury					12,837	8	3
				Balance...	158,799	9	11

Net cost to Government per convict Rs.....95 9 2

19. The remarks above made regarding the satisfactory condition of the health of the convicts will be found to be borne out by the figures in Statements No. 15 to 20 inclusive.

The admissions into hospital during the year were	2,030
Daily average number of sick	64·69
Deaths	95
Rates of deaths to total number in jail	1·76

20. Fever was the prevailing illness, but diarrhœa appears to have been the chief cause of death.

21. From 30 to 40 is the period of life during which sickness among the convicts has most frequently had a fatal termination.

22. Nearly half the number of deaths have occurred among prisoners whose sentences did not in each case exceed 12 months.

23. Out of 3,604 prisoners discharged throughout the year, 3,233 gained weight during the period of their imprisonment.

24. The number of civil prisoners confined during the year was 140, of whom 129 were released. The average cost per head was Rs. 3—15—11.

Statement No. 21.

25. There were 10,855 persons in confinement under trial in the past year, and the average cost of each was Rs. 99—11—9.

Statement No. 22.

26. The statement which accompanies this report gives particulars regarding the numbers convicted, and those who were released; but comment on these figures is unnecessary here, it having been more appropriately made in connection with the working of the courts, under the head of "Criminal Justice."

MYSORE JUDL. COMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 7th December 1870.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF MYSORE

FOR 1869.

The total number of Police throughout the Province including village Police, was 24,950, and the cost was Rs. 6,79,016—4—4. In 1868 the number of men was 24,875, and the cost Rs. 6,26, 499—5—11.

2. With the exception of the Bangalore District, the Police of Mysore remains much the same as it has been for many years. There is a general concurrence of opinion among officers of all grades that until the Police is reorganized and properly trained, little improvement can be looked for, and that reorganization is absolutely necessary, if it is desired that the Codes introduced into Mysore should be properly worked. Some minor changes were made in particular localities which are believed to have led to partial improvement ; among which may be mentioned a revision of the Police of Shimoga Town, the cost of which hereafter will be borne by the Municipality.

3. An Inspector was appointed, the number of Police peons was reduced by getting rid of superannuated and inefficient men, the pay was raised, and the men clothed in a uniform dress.

4. In Hassan a force was raised for service in the town, the Municipal funds being charged with the cost, by which a small reduction was made in the number of men paid from the general revenues.

5. The Police statements prescribed for general adoption are applicable to districts in which a regular Police has been established, and the information required in them can only be given for the Cantonment and District of Bangalore in which the Police has been revised.

6. The revision of the Cantonment and Town Police was carried out on the 1st May 1868, and that of the Bangalore District on 1st April 1869. The operations of the District Police therefore have only extend-

ed over 9 months of 1869, and a report for this period has been submitted by the officiating Superintendent of Police, which is enclosed.

7. The cost of the newly organized Police would seem to be Rs. 136 per head at the sanctioned strength of 1,038 of all ranks.

8. According to the figures given by the officiating Superintendent of Police, the results of the revision have been satisfactory.

9. The table below shews the number of offences committed and the percentage of detections.

		No of offences committed	Percentages of detection.
I.	Offences against public peace and justice	11	90·00
II.	Offences against currency	6	87·00
III.	Offences against the person	53	72·00
IV.	Offences against property with violence .	11	70·00
V.	Offences against property without violence	606	65·00
VI.	Offences not included in the above classes	2,321	94·00

10. In regard to grave crimes the greatest number committed was in the Pété or Town of Bangalore, being 212, of which 160 or 75 per cent were detected. The smallest number was in Closepété, being 11, of which 4 or 36 per cent were detected.

11. The largest percentage of detections, *viz.*, 91 was in the Hosakóté Talook, and the smallest 36 in Closepété.

12. 2,682 offences were committed in the Cantonment and Town, against 2,429 in 1868. 95 per cent were prosecuted to conviction against 92 per cent in the previous year. 3,640 persons were proceeded against of whom 3,578 or 98 per cent were finally convicted.

13. From 1st April to 31st December the number of offences committed in the district was 326, of which 207 or 63 per cent were convicted. 580 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 342 or 58 per cent were convicted. 39 per cent of stolen property was recovered.

14. The officiating Superintendent of Police accounts for the number of unnecessary arrests, by stating that these chiefly occurred in the district where the men were not sufficiently educated and instructed.

15. In the neighbouring district of Kolár only 383 persons were convicted out of 1,955 brought to trial, and in Toomkoor 207 out of 713.

These give percentages of convictions to persons brought to trial of 19 and 29.

16. The number of the Bangalore Cantonment, Town and District Police was 1,022, and the total cost 1,41,578 Rs.

17. The revision extended over an area of 25 square miles with a population of 132,160, watched by the Bangalore Police force, and over 2,902 square miles containing a population of 519,197 watched by the District Police.

18. The number of persons arrested without warrant throughout the Province was 10,473, against 8,824 in 1868, of whom 5,275 were convicted.

19. The number arrested or summoned by Magistrates was 14,671, of whom 4,116 were convicted.

20. The table below gives the number of accidental deaths, &c., which occurred during the year.

Division.	Suicides.	Accidental deaths.	Deaths by wild beasts.	Total.	Wounded by wild beasts.	Wild beasts killed.
Ashtagram...	14	376	9	399	3	28
Nandidroog	42	597	6	645	5	29
Nagar	82	693	37	812	29	203
Total in 1869.....	138	1,666	52	1,856	37	260
In 1868.....	121	2,462	61	2,644	33	242
Increase.....	17	...	...	...	4	18
Decrease.....	...	796	9	788	...	...

Bangalore,
14*th June* 1870.

A. C. HAY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

The Annual Report on the operations of the Registration Department for the past year has been submitted by the officiating Registrar General, Mr. H. Hudson.

Registration Work.

The returns, as compared with those of last year, shew a falling off in the amount of work performed under some of the heads, which is explained by the officiating Registrar General in his separate consideration of each; but they also shew a satisfactory increase in the case of some of the more important class of instruments presented for registration. The aggregate under all heads was 11,195 during the past, against 11,481 during the previous year.

Compulsory Registration.

As regards documents subject to compulsory registration there is an increase of upwards of 18 per cent.

Optional Registration.

The class of voluntary registrations relating to immovable property under Rs. 100 in value shews an increase of 9 per cent.

Registrations of bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous documents not relating to immovable property, shew an increase of upwards of 30 per cent, and are stated to be likely to be more numerous, as the advantages secured thereby under Section 51 of the Act are more generally known.

Registrations under Penalty.

Do. Special.

Registrations under penalty have decreased by 45 per cent, which is satisfactory; while special registrations under section 52 of the Act shew an increase of 33 per cent.

Sealed Covers and Wills.

The transactions as regards sealed covers and wills have been few in number.

Memoranda of Court decrees under section 41 of the Act shew an increase of 43 per cent, while those issued by Courts to Registrars under section 42 and copies of ditto sent by Registrars to Sub-Registrars under section 75 have decreased by 35 and 37 per cent respectively. The causes that probably led to an abnormal increase in the registration of this latter class of documents in 1868, and to a decrease during the year under report, are stated to have been due to the measures taken in 1867 to enforce the provisions of the Act on this head, which were apparently not then fully understood; while in December 1868 it was pointed out that such memoranda should only be prepared in cases in which they were required to give effect to those provisions. The decline may therefore fairly be partly ascribed to more correct procedure in this respect; but it is now the subject of investigation in the Courts.

Memoranda of Court Decrees.

The number of searches was more than double than during the previous year.

Searches made.

Registration of powers of attorney number considerably less than one-third of those in 1868. The cause of this decline was explained in last year's report as arising from a more correct procedure.

Powers of Attorney.

The number of refusals to register under section 82 of the Act has increased by 58 per cent; appeals against orders of refusal numbered 16, of which 8 were confirmed, and registration was ordered in 7, *viz.*, 6 by the Registrars and 1 by a Court.

Orders of Refusal to register.

The number of copies of documents forwarded by the Registering Officers to those of other districts has greatly declined, owing to the measures taken to ensure registrations being performed in the offices of the talooks concerned.

Copies of Documents sent to other Registration Offices.

The number of summonses issued has increased by 9 per cent; but it is hoped that this unfavorable symptom will not be permanent.

Summonses.

On a review of the results of the operations of the Department

during the past as compared with previous years, there is undoubted progress in all the districts in the class of compulsory and optional registrations, excepting in Bangalore, which shows a decrease under both heads of 5 per cent as compared with the returns of 1868.

The financial results of the year are as follows :—

Financial Results.

Disbursements.							Receipts.							
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Salaries and Establishment														
Allowances . .	8237	0	0				Receipts by Fees .	19,651	0	0				
Commission to Registrars	2404	5	4											
Do. to Sub-Registrars	6,640	3	8				„ Penalties ..	499	0	0				
Refund of Fees	8	0	0											
Contingencies ...	922	12	6	18,212	15	6	„ Miscellaneous.	97	6	9				
											20,247	6	9	
Balance of Surplus				2,034	7	3								
Total				20,247	6	9	Total ...				20,247	6	9	

shewing a surplus of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 2,034—7—3 or rather more than 10 per cent.

Some reduction of expenditure has been made since the commencement of the current year by the substitution of fixed establishments for the District Registrars' offices, under the orders of the Government of India, for the arrangement previously in force by which a separate commission and establishment allowance was paid for the purpose to those officers. The new system will, it is expected, not merely affect a saving in expense, but will also add greatly to the efficiency of the department.

Remuneration of Sub-Registrars.

The remuneration of the Sub-Registrars is, as heretofore, a commission of 40 per cent on the fees collected by them, which covers all charges for establishment. The officiating Registrar General recommends that a fixed portion of the commission shall be assigned to the writers employed, who belong to the local cutcherries, and are now paid entirely according to the pleasure of the Sub-Registrars, who are also the Talook Amildars. The proposal shall receive due consideration.

The general average of the fee on registered documents of all classes, except memoranda of decrees, wills, &c., was Rs. 2—0—4 in 1869—70 against Rs. 21—9—0 the previous year. On compulsory documents alone,

the average fee during the past year was Rs. 2—0—6, and on optional documents Rs. 1—5—0.

All the Sub-Registry offices were inspected during the year, and a marked improvement is reported in the quality of their work.

Registration Manual.

The Registration Manual printed in English and Kanarese at the cost of Government, referred to in last report, has doubtless been of great service to the Sub-Registrars. 572 copies of the work (200 in English and 372 in Kanarese) have been sold during the past year.

Index Books

The arrangements for the compilation of index books in the Registrar General's and District Registrars' offices, also referred to in last report, are reported to have been duly carried out.

New Scale of Fees for Coffee Grants.

A new and special scale of fees for the registration of coffee pattás was sanctioned by Notification of Government of India in Home Department, No. 2,709, dated 10th June 1869, and the issue of fresh pattás, in certain cases in which registration had been previously neglected owing to a misconception on the part of the holders, was authorized by the Chief Commissioner in a notice dated 20th August 1869, subject to the payment of a fee of Rs. 2 in each case.

Arrangements have also been made to secure the due registration of all new coffee grants which can only fail through the wilful neglect of the grantee: and by these measures provision has been made for remedying neglect of registration of such pattás in the past, and for preventing delays or misconception for the future on the part of holders of these grants which would render them liable to the penalties leviable under the Act for a neglect of its provisions.

Registration under Act X of 1866.

Four Companies have been registered under Act X of 1866, during the year under report.

The officiating Registrar General commends the exertions of the District Registrars, all of whom are stated to have taken an interest in their duty, and to have rendered him valuable aid.

APPENDIX II.

BANGALORE CENTRAL JAIL REPORT.

As in last year's report, the subjects to be reported on will be arranged under the following heads:—

I. Buildings and accommodation.
II. Number of prisoners, classification and discipline.
III. Labor and employment.
IV. Diet.
V. Water supply.
VI Clothing.
VII Conservancy.
VIII. Health.
IX. Establishment.
X Financial.
XI. General summary.

I. BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION.

Works accomplished.

No fresh works of any importance have been commenced during the year. The night latrines have been removed to the exterior of all the barrack rooms, and separated from them by closely fitting doors, and the gratings which separated the four rooms of each block, but which offered no obstacle to the circulation of foul air, or to the free communication of the prisoners, have been replaced by brick walls. The printing room was completed early in the year. It occupies one side of the right hand group of solitary cells. These cells being in excess of the requirements of the jail, the partition walls which separated them were removed, and a room 82½ feet in length by 13 feet in breadth, was thereby formed, which, with the addition of a few windows, and a tiled floor, has been found to answer all the present requirements of the Press.

A well, 58 feet in depth, has been sunk outside the enclosure of the Juvenile Reformatory and lined with stone. The water is conveyed to the Reformatory through permanent channels of brick and chunam. These channels are 1,087 feet in length. As stated in last year's report, no water could be found within the Reformatory enclosure, and the want of it was much felt.

Two wells were also sunk in the vegetable garden; but these were not lined with stone.

Works in progress.

The beds of the men who sleep in the neighbourhood of the ground ventilators are being raised on pyalls. The currents of air from these ventilators proved a fruitful source of rheumatic and febrile affections.

Fresh sleeping places of sun-burnt bricks are being laid down in the intermediate spaces, and in four of the barrack rooms these works are now completed. It is necessary in my opinion to renew the sleeping places at least once in every three or four years, as the porous brick flooring without doubt absorbs organic matter, to a greater or less extent, wherever it comes into contact with the bodies of the sleepers.

The Printing Office is being enlarged for the purpose of affording room for the working of two new presses now on their way from England.

All these works have been carried out by prison labor, and the amount actually disbursed upon them has been Rs. 4,180—6—8.

Accommodation.

The amount of cubic space allotted to each prisoner has been as heretofore 500 cubic feet only. I have seen reason to modify the opinion expressed in last year's report that this space was "in the cool climate of Mysore and with the ample ventilation of the jail," sufficient.

The ventilation is doubtless ample, and in a cold climate where the external temperature is several degrees lower than that of a heated ward, the air is of course more rapidly renewed than it can be in a barrack in the plains, where the temperature of the outer air reaches to or exceeds 100 degrees, and where there can consequently be but little interchange between it and the air within the ward. But the ventilation even in this jail, can only be adequately maintained by causing the men to sleep in

a draught of greater or less force. This has proved a fruitful source of rheumatism, fever and diarrhœa, and even though the air be renewed with sufficient frequency, the evil which follows from the aggregation of a number of men in a limited space, must not be left out of consideration. I shall however discuss this subject more fully under another head.

The hospital accommodation has been ample.

Hospital.

The buildings are in good order, and in as fair a state of repair as can be expected when the nature of the materials of which they are constructed is taken into account.

Repairs.

A portion of the outer wall, which is composed of stone and mud to the height of 10 feet, and of mud only, with a coping of bricks, for the remaining 5 feet, fell down during the rains, and had to be rebuilt. The upper or mud portion will sooner or later have to be replaced by stone, as it is undergoing a somewhat rapid decay.

II. NO. OF PRISONERS, CLASSIFICATION, AND DISCIPLINE.

On the 31st December 1868, there were remaining in the Central Jail 927 prisoners, and during the year there have been 697 admissions; making a total prison population of 1,624.

The aggregate number for the year has been 328,630, giving a daily average strength of 900·356.

Of the total prison population there have been—

Released on expiry of sentence, &c., (Civil inclusive)	767
Transported or transferred	70
Died	24
Released on account of sickness	2
Do. for good conduct	9
Sent to Lunatic Asylum	1
Escaped	1
There are remaining	750
The highest number locked up	957
The lowest	750

Of those remaining, 740 are convicted, 5 are civil prisoners, and 5 under trial.

Remaining.

Of the convicted prisoners, 725 are sentenced to rigorous, and 15 to simple imprisonment.

Convicted Prisoners.

Of the convicted, 731 are men and boys, and 9 women.

Sex.

Crimes.

37 are against the State or justice.
79 are against the person.
598 are against property.
26 other crimes not included in the above.

740

Offences against the State or Public Justice.

Counterfeiting Coin.	Altering Coin.	Passing bad Coin.	Resisting Public Servant.	Insult in Judicial Proceeding.	Escape.	Disobeying Notice to attend.	Giving false evidence.	Forgery.	Fabricating false evidence.	Total.
...	...	22	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	37

Against the Person.

Murders			Attempt to murder.	Culpable homicide.	Causing miscarriage.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt.	Do. by dangerous weapons.	Administering stupefying drugs.	Act dangerous to life.	Assault and criminal force.	Criminal intimidation.	Kidnapping.	Adultery.	Rape.	Unnatural offences.	Total.
By Robbers.	Poison.	Other murders.															
7	...	4	8	14	1	9	7	4	10	1	4	...	...	6	3	1	79

Against Property.

With Violence.							Without Violence								
Dacoity	Robbery with hurt.	Robbery.	House breaking to commit theft.	Other than theft.	Attempt at house-breaking.	Lurking house trespass.	Theft of cattle.	Theft, ordinary.	Receiving stolen property.	Misappropriation.	Criminal breach of Trust.	Cheating.	Mischief, ordinary	Do. by poisoning cattle	Mischief by fire.	Total.
305	9	16	24		5	16	1	103	10	1	6	3	8	1	2	598

Other offences not enumerated in the above.

Thuggee.	Vagrancy.	Bad character	Total
21		5	26

The proportion of long-term men was as 7 to 2, and the nature of their sentence as follows.—

Nature of Sentence.	Rigorous imprisonment . .	725
	Do. with fine . .	146
	Do. with flogging . .	19
	Simple imprisonment . .	15
	Do. with fine . .	8

The largest proportion is from 1 to 5 years.

Period in Jail.	30 years and under.	20 to 30	10 to 20	7 to 10	5 to 7	3 to 5	1 to 3	Under 1	Total.
	24	...	7	41	147	190	175	156	740

Trade. Agriculturists and laborers are the most numerous, *vide* form No. 7.

Race. Kanarese, Telugu and Tamil, form nearly $\frac{3}{5}$th of the whole, the rest are made up of Mahomedan, Mahratta, and East Indian.

Caste. Lambáṇi, pariah, waddar, korchar, bédar, and wakkaligar are the prevailing castes.

Religion. The Hindus are naturally most numerous, Mahomedans furnish 9 per cent, and Christians 2 per cent.

Social Relations. 476. are married and 167 unmarried; 375 have children.

Occupation in Jail.	Manufactures.	Garden.	Building.	Jail duty.
	364	76	21	244

Statistics for re-committals on the last day of December 1869.

Re-committals convicted.

Number. 65.

Sex. All men.

Age

20 years	30 years.	40 years	50 years.	60 years.	Total.
6	21	26	10	2	65

Trade.

Trade.	No.	Trade.	No.
Coachmen ...	2	Cooks ..	2
Coolies	29	Thalavaṛís ...	2
Cultivators	13	Stone-cutters ...	2
Tóti	1	Shoe-makers ...	2
Dealers ..	3	Blacksmith ...	1
Bricklayer ..	1	Weavers ...	2
Dhóbi	1	Gardeners ...	4

Race.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Mahomedan.
	26	19	8	12
Religion.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	
	51	13	1	

Crime.

Theft	32	Lurking house trespass. ..	2
Dacoity.	13	Rape ..	1
Murders	2	Criminal force ..	1
Kidnapping	1	House-breaking	8
Highway robbery .	1	Bad character ..	1
Attempt to steal. .	2	Administering drugs ..	1

Admissions.

There were admitted into the jail 697 ; of these 511 were convicted, 87 under trial, and 99 civil. Among the under trial, there were 27 convicted, and if these be added to the convictions, the total will amount to 538. The remaining 60 were acquitted.

Of the convicted the following are some statistics.

Convicted.

Number. 538.

Description. Rigorous 410, 128 simple.

Sex. Men and juveniles 492, women 46.

Age. The greatest proportion between 20 and 40.

Under 15 years.	15 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	Above 60	Total.
33	58	218	165	42	16	6	538

Crimes.

52 are against the State or public justice.
101 are against the person.
337 are against property.
48 other offences not enumerated in the above.

538

Against the State or Justice.

Counterfeiting Coin.	Altering Coin.	Passing bad Coin.	Giving false information.	Obstructing Public Servants.	Unlawful Assembly.	Resistance to Lawful apprehension.	Escape.	Disobeying Summons.	Receiving gratification.	Suffering escape.	Giving false evidence.	Forgery.	False trade mark.	Total.
...	...	6	2	2	20	1	9	..	3	2	2	4	1	52

Against the Person.

Murder.		Attempt to murder.	Culpable homicide.	Attempt at suicide.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt.	Abandoning newly born child.	Adultery	Insult.	Abduction.	Poisoning.	Criminal force.	Intimidation.	Total.
By Robbers.	Other murders.													
...	9	2	10	6	7	10	6	1	2	..	7	30	11	121

Against Property.

With Violence.							Without Violence.							
Dacoity.	Robbery with hurt.	Robbery.	House breaking and theft.	House breaking.	Attempt to hurt.	Lurking house trespass.	Theft of cattle.	Ordinary.	Receiving stolen property.	Misappropriation	Criminal breach of trust.	Breach of contract.	Cheating.	Mischief.	Total.
14	.	1	21	10		10	9	209	19	4	6	8	8	18	337

Other Offences not enumerated in the above.

Vagrancy, &c.	Bad habit and repute.	Riot.	Gambling.	Drunkenness.	Total.
.	19		11	18	48

A very considerable alteration in the relative proportions of crimes may be noticed as compared with the past year.

Last year 9 men were convicted of altering and counterfeiting coin. This year there have been none, but 6 men have been sentenced for passing bad coin against 1 in the previous year. Whether the 9 prisoners of the year 1868 manufactured the coin, which 6 men were this year detected in passing, or whether the coiners of this year have been able to evade the vigilance of the Police, I cannot say.

Forgery has risen from 2 to 4. Murders have fallen from 18 to 9. Culpable homicide has risen from 7 to 10, and criminal force from 21 to 30.

Dacoity has fallen from 54 to 14. Robbery from 21 to 1. Lurking house trespass from 75 to 10, and ordinary theft has risen from 200 to 209.

The accompanying table will shew the difference in the total of crimes of each description :—

Years.	Against the State.	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.
1868	30	63	406	71
1869	44	101	32	26

The sentences of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ths are for under a year as seen below.

Under 1 year.	2 to 3	3 to 5.	5 to 7.	7 to 10.	10 and above.	Life transportation	Not do.	Capital Punishment.	Total.
452	64	7	15	6	1	6		5	538

Admissions.

Trade.

Trade	No.	Trade.	No.
Gardeners	16	Butchers	2
Laborers	172	Pujaris	3
Bricklayers	13	Blacksmiths .. .	4
Dealers .	45	Tôtis	5
Watermen . .	38	Potters	3
Horse-keepers . . .	20	Sawyer	1
Cultivators	85	Barbers	4
Washermen	8	Goldsmiths . .	3
Shoe-makers	12	Beggars	10
Coachmen	18	Lascar .	1
Cooks	27	Khizi .	1
Tailors	6	Stone Cutters ...	10
Carpenters	3	Mud workers	5
Oilmongers	3	Dyer	1
Weavers	8	Compositor	1
Butlers	11		538

Of the admissions, 95 were re-committals, of whom 90 were imprisoned in the Central Jail, and 5 elsewhere.

Re-committals.

The great majority of them came from the Cantonment, and the District of Bangalore.

A considerable diminution is to be noticed in the number of re-committals; this class of criminal having fallen from 133 to 95. On the last day of the year there were but 65 remaining in jail, a fact which demonstrates pretty clearly, that the comforts of the jail have not been adequately appreciated by the professional thieves, to which class most of the re-committals belong. To them, I have endeavoured during the past year to render the jail as odious as possible, by assigning to them the most distasteful work, and as much of it as they could bear without injury to their health.

Most of the re-committals (the petty thieves especially) are imprisoned but for a short time, and these men I employ during each alternate week of their sentence, upon the cleaning of the latrines (a work both laborious and unsavoury) and upon the grinding of rági, a labor which from its monotony, and from the impossibility of evading the full tale of work, is of all occupations the most detested.

As they are also from previous experience well acquainted with the jail rules, any breach of discipline is visited with swift and severe punishment, so that on the whole their sojourn in the jail is neither pleasant to themselves, nor unprofitable to the establishment, and I have reason to think that during the coming year their periodic seasons of retirement will either diminish in frequency, or that they will betake themselves to fresh fields and pastures new.

As mentioned in last year's report, I am very desirous that the above mentioned class should be altogether isolated from the rest of the jail population; but I am unable with the limited number of buildings at my disposal, to carry out this most desirable object. As stated in that report, there can be no question, that a few habitual criminals do an immense amount of evil, when mixed with the body of the prisoners, and corrupt and lead astray men who would otherwise be willing to reform. I would therefore request permission to build a number of

Classification.

huts, in the angle between the debtor's prison and the outer wall, and to enclose them with a palisade. The cost will be comparatively trifling, as the only outlay will be for timber, chunam, firewood for burning tiles, and tar. The wood, &c., for a palisade and gate would cost Rs. 589-10-0 and for all the other buildings, including a cook room and work sheds, Rs. 1,628-15-4, as per estimate.

I would confine no more than 10 men in each hut, and would promote a steady prisoner whose sentence had nearly expired, and who had been promised a remission of a portion of the remainder, to the post of warder, and make him responsible for the safe custody of the inmates of the hut.

Each hut should be 30 feet in length by 15 in breadth, with a small latrine attached, and separated from it by a door.

A hut of these dimensions affording to each prisoner the regulation number of cubic feet—648, and a superficial area of 450 feet, would, according to the estimate which I have caused to be drawn out, cost Rs. 132 only, and should last with ordinary care for many years.

The walls should be built of sun-dried bricks, and the roof formed of tiles and bamboos. The walls should be 12 feet in height, and I would leave an aperture of 6 inches between the wall and the rafters for purposes of ventilation. Each kitchen with work shed would cost Rs. 31.

I would earnestly recommend whether this scheme be approved of or not, that one hut be built as an experiment, which could be used as a quarantine in epidemic seasons; and I attach an estimate of cost, in which the tiles and bricks are of course not included, as they would be made by the prisoners themselves.

Abstract of Estimate for constructing ten separate Huts, each 30 feet long by 15 broad with Latrines.

Particulars.	Quantities.	Rate. Rs.	Rate. A.	Rate. P.	Per.	Amount. Rs.	Amount. A.	Amount. P.	Amount for 10 Huts. Rs.	Amount for 10 Huts. A.	Amount for 10 Huts. P.
Ridge Poles	6	9	0	0	c. feet	9	0	0	90	0	0
Large bamboos, 13 feet long ..	69	0	4	0	,,	21	9	0	215	10	0
Small do	460	0	0	4	,,	9	9	4	95	13	4
Pan Tiles	9,000	1	8	0	1,000	13	8	0	135	0	0
Chunam . .	9	2	0	0	Kandi	18	0	0	180	0	0
Sand	30	0	6	0	Cart	11	4	0	112	8	0
Door .	1	18	0	0	Each	18	0	0	180	0	0
Windows	2	9	0	0	,,	18	0	0	180	0	0
1 Door for Latrine	1	10	0	0	,,	10	0	0	100	0	0
Total .	. .	.	..	..	. .	123	14	4	1,238	15	4
Contingencies at 5 per cent .		..	..	..		8	0	0	80	0	0
Amount for 1 Room .					...	131	14	4	1,318	15	4

For constructing Work-Shed 20 × 8 *and Kitchen* 10 × 8.

Ridge Poles ...	4	1	8	0	c. feet	6	0	0	60	0	0
Large bamboos, 14 feet long .	40	0	6	0	.	15	0	0	150	0	8
Small bamboos .	200	0	0	4	.	4	2	8	41	10	0
Chunam for outer plastering	2	2	0	0	Kandi	4	0	0	40	0	4
Sundries and contingencies at 5 per cent	.	.	...	.	.	1	13	4	18	5	1
Amount for one Work-Shed and one Kitchen . .			.	.	.	31	0	0	310	0	0

For Palisading.

		Rs.	A	P		Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.
Long bamboos, 9 feet long .	2,016	0	4	0	Each	504	0	0			
Chunam for 200 pillars .	6	2	0	0	.	12	0	0			
Sand .	15	0	6	0		5	10	0			
Tar and oil . .	20	2	0	0	Kandi	40	0	3			
Contingencies at 5 per cent ...	.	.	.	..	. .	28	0	0			
Amount for palisading . .	.	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	589	10	0

I am confident that if this method of lodging prisoners were to receive a fair trial, it would be found more satisfactory, both in the interests of economy, of discipline, and above all of health, than the present system of housing a large number of men in one barrack, which from its great cost cannot be abandoned, should the site prove unhealthy, or should the failure of the water supply (as will I fear be the case with this jail) render the adoption of another site advisable.

First.—As to expense—By the plan proposed 100 men can be lodged at the cost of Rs. 1,945, whereas the original cost of this jail, which is capable of lodging 730 persons only (allowing to each man the regulation number of 648 c. ft.), amounted to Rs. 2,18,167.

It will doubtless be objected, that these huts would not be sufficiently secure, but they will at least be as secure as the solitary cells, from which 2 men have already escaped, one by wrenching off the door hasp, and the other by digging holes in the wall with a piece of broken chatty, and then removing the tiles from the roof and dropping to the outside; and the bamboo palisades* would be quite as secure as the expensive wooden ones at present in use, up which any active native, or even a European with shoes on, can climb without difficulty. I would however render escape more difficult, by laying down broken glass on either side of the enclosure, and on the outside of the huts; and it must be remembered that ten men cannot enter into as powerful a combination as can one hundred, and that the warder for his own sake would be certain to give the alarm.

Second.—Discipline.—Under the present system where 100 men are housed in one barrack, it is impossible to classify the men either with reference to the crimes committed previous to their admission, or to their conduct in jail; whereas with only ten men in a hut, nothing would be more simple. Men could be promoted from one hut to another, as easily as boys from a lower to a higher class. The hut-keeper should be a man whose sentence had almost expired, and who had been promised a remission, contingently upon his keeping his hut in good order, and a spirit of emulation would soon spring up between the keepers, and the inmates of different huts, which would be attended with the most satisfactory effects upon the moral and indeed the physical health of the men.

Third.—Health.—It is in this last respect that the superiority of the proposed system would be most marked.

There can be no doubt that in the present day amongst scientific men, a growing distrust is springing up, of the system of massing large bodies of men in great barracks, in great jails, or in great hospitals.

* If properly tarred and set in a composition of lime and arsenic, such as I am in the habit of laying down around rose and other cuttings, they would resist the attacks of white-ants.

It has been clearly proved by statistics recently collected by Sir J. Y. Simpson, that the death rate of hospitals increases in a direct ratio to the number of patients confined in them.

This distinguished authority points out, that "As shewn by Dr. Farr of London, Dr. Duncan of Liverpool, and Dr. Gairdner of Glasgow, the average mortality of the country, and of town districts, of cities and their more crowded districts, increases with marked regularity according to the density of the inhabiting population. When men are in numbers aggregated or compressed into rooms or wards of hospitals, the same law, in a marked measure, overrules the result. For example, when soldiers, men in the prime of life, and selected for their healthy constitutions, are shut up in crowded barracks, they begin to suffer and die in numbers disproportionate to the civil population, chiefly from phthisis and typhoid in this country, and from fever, cholera, and dysentery in India. The different Government commissions which have made inquiries into the health of the British troops in barracks leave no doubt on this point, as one cause of the otherwise unaccountable mortality in our army. In treating of the subject of barracks, Professor PARKES observes (p. 304): At all times the greatest care is necessary to counteract the injurious effects of compressing a number of persons into a restricted space. In the case of soldiers the compression has been extreme.' 'No expense,' he adds, 'has of late years been spared, but yet the fact remains, that the very habitations erected for their shelter and comfort have proved to the soldiers a source of suffering and death.'"*

The air, either of a prison or a barrack-room, must to a certain extent approximate to that of an hospital ward.

In either, there will at any given moment be found men whose health is below par, and who may possibly be in the first stage of a contagious or infectious disease, and even though no man suffering from actual disease may be present, still the emanations from the body of a man in low health, and the air expelled from his lungs, which come into contact with his neighbour, and are respired or swallowed by him, must expose him to a certain amount of danger.

* In the case of cavalry horses, where the question is more simple than in the case of soldiers in consequence of the absolute similarity, in different places, of their food, water, exercise, and treatment, the effect on the health and life of these animals from diminution of numbers in the stables and increased ventilation and cleanliness, has proved very striking: see DR. PARKES's Treatise, p. 84.

"Every human being" says Sir J. Y. SIMPSON "seems to exhale from his body an aroma, so far individually distinct, that the dog can trace by it the footsteps of his master, and more organic effluvia are given off, to quote Dr. BARKER, from the bodies of sick men—through the inhalation of such materials floating in the atmosphere or in some such way in all probability certain diseases are propagated."*

Again in the air of prisons, LEMAIRE detected various round and oval bodies of the same form as in uncleanly persons exists in the sweat, and these observations have been confirmed by many independent observers.

Granting these facts, it must of necessity follow, that if each prisoner, or each soldier, could be kept during his sleeping hours completely apart from his neighbours, his chances of maintaining sound health would be thereby increased, but as this is impossible, it is sufficiently apparent, that the smaller the number of men confined in one room, the less will be the chance of any man suffering from contact with the unhealthy emanations of his neighbours; for in a room containing 20 men the chances are twice as many in favor of one diseased person being present, than in one containing but ten, and in epidemic seasons, or when infectious diseases prevail, the importance of this fact cannot be too highly estimated.

Should cholera break out in a jail, and should it make its appearance in a certain ward, from lack of space it is now difficult to dispose of the prisoners of the ward, and the larger the ward the more difficult is the task of disinfection; whereas an infected hut can be easily abandoned, cleansed, and if necessary demolished, at a slight expense.

Again, certain diseases can be traced to a hut, the cause discovered, and a remedy applied, which in a large barrack is difficult and often impossible.

But that I should be wandering from my proper province, I could shew how the same reasoning might be applied but with still greater force to the massing of soldiers in large and expensive buildings, however well ventilated and airy, (for in the foregoing remarks it will be observed

* This hypothesis has received a remarkable confirmation from the recent observations of Professor TYNDAL upon the organic dust present in the atmosphere.

that the question of aggregation has been kept distinct from that of overcrowding upon which all men are agreed,) but I am confident that the system proposed by me admits of considerable expansion, and is applicable not only to the construction of jail buildings, many of which are now suspended for lack of funds, * but to barracks for European soldiers, at any rate in the comparatively temperate climates of India.

No change has been made in the classification of prisoners since last year and for the reason already given, *viz.*, lack of room.

Conduct of Prisoners

In the conduct of the prisoners there has been considerable improvement; and the number of punishments has fallen since 1868 from 223 to 152, or from 21½ to 17 per cent, as will be seen by a reference to the following tables.

List of Punishments for the years 1868 *and* 1869.

Years.	Dirtying Dress.	Being in possession of forbidden things.	Making Noise.	Attempt to escape.	Committing nuisance.	Stealing Vegetables, &c.	Disobedience to Orders.	Stealing Cotton.	Possessing Coin.	Skulking	False Complaints	Using bad language.	Quarrelling.	Breaking Govt. Property.	Pretending Madness.	Total.
1868	...	87	.	1.	.	25	34	.	.	41	7	20	. .	2	6	223
1869	6	49	4	2	2	26	13	5	4	10	2	2	15	2	10	152

In the year 1867 the number of punishments amounted to 323 or 27½ per cent.

Nature of Punishments.

Years.	Cells with hard labor.	Cells without work on non-laboring diet.	Flogging.	Total.
1868	114	86	73	223
1869	91		61	152

* As the Mercara Jail in this province for example.

The number of prisoners actually punished during the year amounted to 131, for it must be borne in mind that some bad characters have been punished more than once, for example, the man who simulated madness was punished ten times before he recovered his right mind.

It will be noticed that there has been a remarkable falling off in the number of punishments for being found in possession of forbidden articles, and this is to be attributed to a rule which I have lately introduced, of fining the whole of the peons in proportion to their rank, (to wit, the peons 2 annas, the daffadars 4 annas, and the jamadars 8 annas) upon each occasion when a prisoner was detected in this offence; and as such detections were invariably made, even previous to the introduction of the rule, by the European officials, the diminution in the number of detections is a fair index of the diminution of the offence. The regulation may appear to be a harsh one, but as contraband articles can only be introduced by some one of the peons, and as his comrades know pretty well who the offender is in each particular instance, I have reason to suspect, that he is assessed by them in most cases, to the full amount of the fine, so that smuggling has ceased to be profitable or alluring, to any but the most adventurous spirits; and although the daffadars and jamadars may be acquitted of all suspicion of the offence in their own persons, still, as I pointed out to them, it is their sole duty to maintain discipline, in which if they fail they must be content to suffer.

On the whole I think that there can be noticed a growing improvement in the conduct of the prisoners, and in the general tone of the jail; and that the men are beginning to appreciate the distinctions made between the evil and the well disposed, the idle and the industrious, there can be little doubt. As amongst the unconvicted classes in civilized communities, the force of habit is beginning to tell, and many men having contracted habits of industry, cleanliness, and subordination, at first through compulsion, and afterwards in many cases from observation of the advantages attending them, they now feel little inclination to break through those habits, and give but little encouragement to others to do so, for as in a well organized school, the moral tone of the boys asserts itself against dishonorable conduct, so in this jail, from whatever cause the idle and the ill conducted, receive no moral (or rather immoral) support from the great mass of the prisoners, very many of whom take a pride in maintaining discipline, and in doing good honest work. This s

a fact which comes daily under my notice, and which will not admit of dispute.

Remissions.

I regret that the regulated scheme for granting remissions on account of good conduct, and for allowing well conducted prisoners a per centage on their earnings, which was proposed in my report of last year, was not sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, nor has any modification of it been adopted.

The Judicial Commissioner, though considering the amount of remission proposed as too liberal, was still in favor of such indulgences being granted upon some settled plan, so that each well conducted prisoner might know with certainty the rewards which he could earn by good conduct; but the Chief Commissioner did not pass any orders on the subject, the Secretary in his letter to the Judicial Commissioner's address dated July 9th, General No. 1188, Judicial No. 60, stating, that "The element of uncertainty is perhaps rather an advantage than otherwise, and a system of rewards within the jail may be preferable to a remission of part of the sentence." He however considered it "probable that orders might shortly be expected from Government on this subject," but as these orders have not yet arrived, I respectfully beg again to draw attention to the matter, for I would venture with great deference to submit, that no other system of rewards within the jail, can for a moment weigh against a graduated system of remission, which a well behaved prisoner could claim with certainty, or that no punishment would be so severe as the deprivation of such an indulgence; and as jail discipline can only be maintained by a system of rewards and punishments, the element of uncertainty is not an element which can be expected to exercise a beneficial influence. In all civilized communities, the certainty not only of punishment for offences, but of reward for industry and obedience to the laws, is one of the strongest incentives to industry and to virtue, for even by theologeans, the certainty of rewards and punishments in the next world is proposed as the most powerful incentive to virtuous living in the present.

Escapes.

There has been one escape, against 3 in the previous year; the man was allowed to escape from the Printing Office by the gross carelessness of one of the peons, whom I sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Executions.

No criminals were executed during the year.

III. LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

The manner in which hard-labor prisoners newly arrived in jail are employed, is regulated—

1st, By the state of the prisoner's health.

2nd, By the fact of his being a man convicted for the first time or an old offender.

3rd, By his caste, trade, or previous occupation.

1st, His health. The prisoner on admission, or as soon as possible after he has been washed and clothed, is medically inspected; if he be in good health, he is at once drafted into the hard-labor gang, if in bad health, he is transferred to the medium, or the light-gang or to the hospital. The average numbers of the three first named classes during the year have been—

Hard	620
Medium	95
Light	27

2nd, With reference to his previous convictions. The manner in which the recommittals are employed has been already detailed in page 50.

3rd, Caste, trade, or previous occupation. It being admitted that the first duty of a Jail Superintendent is to carry out the sentence of the law, and to see that no man sentenced to hard labor be allowed to pass his time in idleness, the next question which demands consideration is, in what manner may the labor of the prisoner be so utilized, that he may cause the smallest amount of expense to the State, or in other words best defray the cost of his board and lodging; and lastly, if the prisoner belong to no trade, and if his term of imprisonment be of sufficient length to enable him to learn one, what trade can he be taught, the exercise of which will not interfere with his caste prejudices after his release, which he will be therefore likely to practise with profit, and for that reason be less liable to lapse into crime, and to become again an expense to the State.

The question of what is, and what is not hard labor, is one upon which the public is apt to speak dogmatically, though with little consi-

deration. The jail visitor, I observe, is often much exercised on this point. He walks into the garden, and sees a stout malefactor, lusty and muscular, digging with a pick-axe, or assisted by his fellows drawing a cart, and he is content. He next goes into the Printing Office (I take an extreme case) and sees another prisoner sitting on a bench and picking up little bits of metal off a desk, and his soul is vexed, and he says "it is no wonder that crime abounds, when criminals are fed and pampered, and allowed to idle, while honest folk have to work for their living."

But there is also something to be said on the other side. The muscular digger is doing work to which he has been accustomed from his youth, and which is by no means hard work to him, though it would, after a few days or weeks, kill the effeminate writer, whose heaviest tool has been his pen, and whose most violent exertion has been his daily walk to and from his office; whilst the compositor who has acquired a foreign alphabet by diligent and close attention (and he who translates into type during 9 hours of the day, a foreign and not always too legible manuscript,) can scarcely be called an idler. And if the loss of tissue as indicated by the difficulty of repair, be any test of work performed, I have little doubt that the amount of brain substance expended, and of phosphates excreted by the compositor, who has been kept to his work for 9 hours, will cover far more than the value (as tested by the difficulty of repair,) of the nitrogenous compounds expended within the same time by the delver of the soil. Upon this point I speak with some authority, as I can bear witness, that the number of men employed on garden duty who come to hospital for diseases of debility *cæteris paribus*, falls below in a marked degree, those admitted from sedentary employments which require the exercise of intelligence and attention.

But after all, the question is somewhat narrowed, if the fact be considered that the punishment of imprisonment in the case of Indians, (Hindus, or Musalmáns,) does not so much depend upon the amount or the quality of the labor (if the latter be not utterly monotonous, distasteful, useless, and unhealthy as is the case with the shot liftings, crank turnings and treadmills of English prisons) as in the utter severance of all the ties which bind to life the most conservative and custom-ridden, yet irregular and Bohemian of people. The Brahman, deprived of his recurring festivals, his ceremonies, his respectable and recognized debaucheries, his intellectual ascendency, and of the field for intrigue

in which his keenly set spirit finds its proper exercise, without taking into consideration the actual amount of pecuniary charges which he must after his release undergo for purification,* suffers dolours of which the common European criminal has no conception; whilst the low caste prisoner, deprived of his little luxuries, his bang, his pan, his arrack, his more than little debaucheries and dissipations, and separated from his family, to whom in most cases he bears that instinctive attachment which advanced civilization has in a great measure improved away, turns, I have no manner of doubt, to hard bodily labor as a resource and an opiate, which the visitor who wishes to render the prisoner's life completely miserable, should in all consistency forbid him; and to every caste and tribe, the mere fact of being obliged not only to work, but to eat and to drink, to rise up, to lie down and to wash, at stated times and by rules from which there is no appeal, proves a sore and heavy punishment.

Caste.

I will now proceed to detail the manner in which the different castes have been employed during the past year, but to enable me to do so more clearly I purpose to add a very brief description of each with a statement of the manner in which they have been accustomed to earn their living previous to committal.

I beg also to append †photographs of typical representatives of the most interesting of the before named castes, which have been taken with considerable success by Mr. Hutson, the Chief Jailor.‡ to whom I also owe the other photographs with which this report is illustrated. The photographs of the wandering tribes especially may, I think, prove interesting for comparison with those of the same or of allied races in different districts. If this plan were carried out on an extended scale through the different jails of India, and if, in addition, a graduated scale of colored papers (similar to those with which the intensity of ozone in the atmosphere is recorded) were furnished to the officers in charge, so that the varieties of color, introduced by varying climate in the same race, could be accurately observed, I am of opinion that the result would not only be interesting, but valuable in an ethnological point of view.

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* Varying from Rs. 25 to 400.

† Necessarily omitted in this reprint.

‡ He also takes photographs of the recommittals and bad characters upon their release and sends them to the Superintendent of Police.

			No.	Height, Feet, In.	Weight, lbs.
Race.	Hindu.	European	17	5 6″	128
		East Indian	4	5 7¼″	122·25
		Mahomedan	18	5 4″	115
		Kanarese	126	5 9″	119·25
		Mahratta	10	5 6″	121
		Tamil	159	5 5″	106·75
		Telugu	141	5 6″	119·75
			538		
Caste.	Hindu. Right hand.	European	17	5 6″	128
		East Indian	4	5 7¼″	122·25
		Mahomedan	83	5 4″	115
		N. Christian	19	5 5½″	119·25
		Brahman ಬ್ರಾಂಹ್ಮಣನು.	17	5 4″	108
		Agasar ಅಗಸರವನು.	7	5 4½″	126
		Bestar ಬೆಸ್ತನು.	5	5 5″	111
		Gánigar ಗಾಣಿಗನು.	1	5 1″	123
		Gollar ಗೊಲ್ಲನು	4	5 3″	120
		Holaya or Pariah ಹೊಲೆಯ	18	5 5″	106·75
		Jaina * ಜೈನನು	1	4 9″	92
		Kumbár ಕುಂಭಾರನು	1	5 5″	119
		Kurubar ಕುರುಬನು	3	5 5″	109
		Láda or Mahratta-trader ಲಾಡನು	12	5 7″	105
		Náyinda or Hajám ನಾಯಿಂದನು	1	5 4″	108
		Telugu Banijigar ತೆಲುಗಬಣಜಿಗನು	17	5 8″	131
		Uppára or Salt-maker ಉಪ್ಪಾರನು	3	5 5″	118
	Hindu. Left hand.	Wakkaligar ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗನು	55	5 9″	119·25
		Bédar ಬ್ಯಾಡನು	12	5 6″	119·75
		Chuckler or Mádiga ಮಾದಿಗನು	23	5 3½″	105
		Dévánga ದೇವಾಂಗದವನು	8	5 5″	118
		Kómati ಕೋಮಟಿಗನು	3	5 2″	112·25
		Nagartha ನಗರ್ತನು	4	5 5″	115
		Tigalar ತಿಗಳನು	9	5 7″	131
		Agasálé, Goldsmith ಅಗಸಾಲಿಗನು	3	5 4″	120
	Other Castes.	Brinjára or Lambáni ಬಿಂಜಾರನು ...	18	5 3″	111
		Chátáli ಚಾತಾಳಿ	1	5 4½″	117
		Darji ದರ್ಜಿ	2	5 2½″	114
		Dombar ಡೊಂಬನು	1	5 4″	103·3
		Idiga ಯೀಡಿಗನು	4	5 4½″	121
		Korachar ಕೊರಚನು	12	5 3½″	108
		Mahratta ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ)ನು	10	5 6″	121
		Shivachár ಶಿವಚಾರದವನು	12	5 4″	108·25
		Woddar ಪೊಡ್ಡನು	23	5 5½″	115·75
		Soligar ಸೋಲಿಗನು	1	5 4″	121

Europeans.—18 men have been committed during the year, the entire number for a few days only, and all for drunkenness and vagrancy. They are nearly all residents of Bangalore and pensioners by profession.

* A female prisoner.

The attached portrait is that of an average specimen of the low caste Musalmáns of Mysore. As a rule their features approximate more to the Turanian than the Aryan type, although, possibly from their eating animal food whenever they can get it, their habit of body is more robust than that of the ordinary Hindu. Their color is very dark, often nearly black; many of them are doubtless descendants of the converts of that practical theologian Tippu Sáib. The Labbé Musalmáns, many of whom are to be found in the Nagar Division, are said to have been originally Velḷálas of the Coromandel coast who were converted by Hyder.

Mahomedans 81.

Employment in Jail.

17	Were	employed	as tailors.
17	,,	,,	On wool and carpet work.
9	,,	,,	On cloth weaving.
6	,,	,,	As gardeners.
5	,,	,,	Printing and book binding.
2	,,	,,	Carpenters.
4	,,	,,	Rági grinding.
3	,,	,,	Water carrying.
4	,,	,,	Sweeping.
1	,,	,,	Dyeing.

The remainder being short-term men were principally employed on the current work of the jail.

The man, whose portrait is attached, is employed as a gardener, his crime was murder. Of the history of the two thuggs nothing is known, except that they were condemned for thuggi some 30 years ago.

East Indian.—Of the East Indians, one a weakly man is employed in the office, a second has been taught carpentering, and can do useful work. The third is employed on the press, and has turned out a first class workman both as a compositor and reader. The 4th is also employed as a compositor, but has not yet thoroughly learned his trade.

The Brahman of Mysore will bear no comparison in point of physique with his castemate of northern India or Oudh. He is, as a rule, of low stature, and slight frame, and is in my opinion a shade or two darker.

Brahman, ಬ್ರಾಂಹ್ಮಣನು.

The Brahmans are as a class exceedingly orderly and well behaved, being rarely convicted of infraction of the jail rules. They give no trouble on the score of caste; they are of course allowed to mess together as are all the distinctive castes. They omit all their ceremonies while in jail, even the Gáyatrí,* which has been for three thousand years the daily morning prayer of every Brahman, being dispensed with.

I have been unable to ascertain whether the Brahman prisoners pay a puróhitha or priest to perform their prayers vicariously during their imprisonment. I am informed that many of the wealthy Brahmans in the Province pursue this practice. A puróhitha goes round to their houses, and performs the prayers and ceremonies of the morning, for a monthly dole of Rs. 5.

I am rather inclined to think that they also perform their ablutions in a like vicarious manner, as I have noticed that very many Brahmans, some even in high Government employ, suffer from the itch.

The Brahman on release from jail has to pay heavily for purification before he is re-admitted to caste privileges; I believe Rs. 400 is about the average charge for a well-to-do Brahman. When a prisoner is poor, the fine is made up by subscriptions from wealthy castemates.

Employment in Jail.

1	has been	employed as a moulder.
2	„	Press and book binding.
1	„	Warder.
2	„	Cooks.
2	„	Account-keepers.

The man whose portrait is attached is a Brahman of the Smártha sect, many of whom are to be found in this Province. They acknowledge the Sringéri Swámi as their guru, and are worshippers of Sivá. They hold the doctrine of Adwaitam, which teaches that God and matter are identical, or rather, that everything is ideal and non-existent except God, hence they are sometimes called Mithyavádís, from Mithya—delusion. The two other Brahmanical sects, Vaishṇavás or Mádhvas and Shrivaishṇavás, are worshippers of Vishṇu; they hold the doctrine of Dwaitam, which teaches that the Creator is distinct from the creature;

* The famous Védic hymn commencing 'Tatsavitur varenyam bhargo devasya dhimahi, dhiyó yó nah prachodayát' 'Let us meditate on the adorable light of the divine Creator; may He rouse our minds.'

but they believe that the latter will be eventually absorbed into the divine essence. The prisoner in question is undergoing an imprisonment of 7 years for receiving stolen property. He is employed in the office.

Agasar, ಅಗಸರವನು.

Or washermen are employed in the exercise of their own trade, and in bleaching tent cloth.

Bestar, ಬೆಸ್ತನು.

The Bestars are palanquin bearers and fishermen. They are of dark complexion, and though of rather short stature, are powerful and muscular men. They worship Gangamma and pay reverence to water but drink toddy. During the year, 2 were employed on cloth weaving. The remainder were employed on the garden and jail duty. The man whose portrait is attached is undergoing a sentence of 3 years for dacoity. He is employed in superintending the weighing and issue of rations.

Gánigar, ಗಾಣಿಗನು.

The Gánigars are stout, broad faced, dark brown men of moderate stature. Their principal employment is the cultivation and extraction of oil. They are divided into two sects. One sect worships Vishnu, the other the Linga. One sect yokes one bullock to the mill, the other two; they are called Gadigava in the Nagar Division.

One man of this caste has been taught book binding and one cloth weaving.

Golla, ಗೊಲ್ಲನು.

The Gollars are cow-keepers. Their complexion is dark, heads rather narrow. They worship Krishna. One man has been employed on the press, and 7 on weaving.

Pariah, ಹೊಲೆಯನು.

11 Pariahs have been taught cloth weaving, 12 are employed on wool. The rest on jail duties, gardening, &c.

The man whose portrait is attached may be taken as a fair representative of this useful but not ornamental class.

Jaina, ಜೈನನು.

There was only one Jain confined in jail during the year. She was a respectable woman, who, from grief for the loss of her children, attempted to commit suicide.

Kumbára, ಕುಂಬಾರನು. Or pot-makers are employed generally at their own trade.

Kurubar, ಕುರುಬನು. The Kurubars are shepherds, as the derivation of their name (kuri ಕುರಿ a sheep) indicates. They are a dark hardy race. They must not be confounded with the Kád Kurubars, who haunt the skirts of the Nílgirís and Biḷigirirangana hills, and the jungles of Coorg. They worship Bhyra, an incarnation of Sivá.

They are generally employed in the garden as they lack intelligence, but 5 have been employed on wool and cumbly work.

Lída, ಲಿಂಗವಂತನು. Ládas are a fair race of moderate stature; they somewhat resemble Rajpoots in appearance. Their favorite deity is Bhaváni. In their customs and ceremonies they resemble Brahmans.

The original of the above portrait is undergoing a sentence of five years' imprisonment for abstracting Rs. 500, the property of his mother; he is employed as a book binder.

Uppára, ಉಪ್ಪಾರವನು. Dark, muscular men of the Madava caste. They are lime-burners and salt-makers by trade; they worship the Goddesses Gangamma and Ellamma. They are employed in jail on general duty.

Banajgar, ಬಣಜಿಗನು. A Telugu race of average stature, and fair complexion; their features are good, hands and feet well shaped; they are generally cultivators and tradesmen; they worship Vishnu, drink liquor, and eat meat.

The Baḷégárs or makers of glass bangles are a sub-division of this caste; they neither eat meat, nor drink wine.

One man of this caste has been taught bookbinding; one is a carpenter; one a carpet maker; one is a warder; the remainder are employed on general duty.

Wakkaligars, ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗನು. The Wakkaligars are cultivators. Dark complexioned men of average height, and rather intelligent. There are 62 different varieties of this caste in Mysore. Many of them are Lingáyets by

religion, others worship demons of the woods. Amongst some tribes "Aliya santána" or succession in the female branch, prevails. In jail they are generally orderly and industrious.

Employment in Jail.
1 was taught carpet making.
2 employed on the press.
4 carpentering.
5 cumbly weaving.
4 gunny do.
2 ornamental pottery.
2 cloth weaving.

The original of the attached portrait is undergoing a sentence of 10 years for dacoity; he is a well conducted man, and is employed as a warder.

Bádar, ಬೇಡರು.

Generally of good stature, hardy and muscular, of dark complexion, with square heads and high prominent foreheads. The Bédars are some of our best men. They are employed as carpenters and blacksmiths principally, or as warders, and work and garden superintendents. They are very intelligent and tractable, and excel even the Lambánís in their faculty for acquiring trades.

In their native state, they are good huntsmen. They appear to be identical in race with the Vedars of Tamil and Malayalum districts. A large number of them are settled in the Nagar Division, where they formerly lived under their own Pálégars who carried on an incessant predatory warfare with their neighbours. "The terrible spearsmen of Chituldroog" were recruited principally from this class. In the present more settled times, many of them employ their leisure in robbery; but I believe them to be a well disposed race, who only require a proper vent for their abundant energy. They are said to have migrated originally from the Deccan.

Of the men whose portraits are attached, one is undergoing a sentence of 10 years for dacoity, and is employed as a carpenter. The older and stouter has been sentenced to 5 years for dacoity, and is employed as civil warder.

Chuckler, ಚಮ್ಮಾರ.

In Kanarese Mádiga—Black, muscular, ugly men. The very lowest of the low castes; even the full blooded Pariah will not eat with them. The Dhers of the Nagar Division, who are little better

than slaves to the land-owners, being in fact *adscriptus glebæ*, are an allied tribe. They are to a certain extent a civilized class. They remarry their widows, eat meat, and drink anything they can get.

During the year

Employment in Jail. 1 has been taught cumbly making.
4 employed at tent making.
1 carpet making.
8 carpentering.

The original of the above portrait was sentenced to 7 years for highway robbery. He is employed as a barber.

Dáváṅga, ದೇವಾಂಗರವರು.

A fair race of moderate height, but are not very robust. They are cloth weavers by profession. They wear the sacrificial thread, and consider themselves superior to Brahmans. They worship Vishṇu, and in some respect resemble Lingáyets, who will not, however, eat with them.

Four men of this caste were employed at cloth weaving during the year.

Kómati. ಕೋಮಟಿರವರು.

A fair race resembling in some respects the Brahman. They worship Kamikáparaméshwari, the wife of Sivá. They are proverbially penurious. Their women are obliged as a rule to marry their maternal uncle's son. Their general employment is merchandize and money lending; in Bangalore many wealthy Kómatís are engaged in silk merchandize.

One man was taught carpentering, another carpet weaving; a third was employed as a warder.

Naganthá ನಗರವರು.

A rather dark muscular race of good stature. They are divided into two classes who worship Vishṇu and Sivá respectively. These sects sometimes, however, intermarry, the tongue of the woman being first burned with a hot iron. They neither eat meat nor drink wine. They are cultivators and shop-keepers.

Two of them were employed in jail as weavers.

A dark, spare, and hardy race, by profession gardeners, and very good

Tigalar, ತಿಗಳರು.

ones. The vegetable market of Bangalore is entirely supplied by this class. They eat meat, but do not drink wine.

They worship Dharmarája, the son of the eldest of the Pándus. The men are very industrious, but the women are quarrelsome, and so noisy, that a "Tigaḷá's whisper" has become a proverb.

They are generally employed in the garden, though one man was taught cloth weaving.

Agasáléi, ಆಗಸಾಲರು.

Light brown men with well cut intelligent faces. They belong to the Pánchála or five allied crafts of goldsmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, and masons, supposed to be descended from the five sons of Vishvakarma, the Hindu Vulcan. Káḷi is their favorite divinity. They wear the triple cord and consider themselves superior to Brahmans with whom they will not eat. The Brahmans of course look down on them in turn.

They work in jail at their own trade. One was, however, employed in type casting, at which he did valuable work.

Lambáṇís, ಲಂಬಾಣರು.

Lambáṇís are employed principally as gunny makers, carpet makers, blacksmiths, and carpenters. They are identical with the Brinjaries of Northern India. They resemble them in features and dress, except that their women do not wear the remarkable horn which forms so distinctive a part of the northern woman's dress. They speak amongst themselves a peculiar dialect of Hindustani, which the inhabitants of the country do not understand. They are found all over the Province in small communities called tands, each under the pastoral government of a Náyek.

Since the country has been opened out by good cart roads, numbers, of them have abandoned their wandering habits and settled down in village communities, in many instances in the neighbourhood of coffee plantations, where they find readyemployment. Their favorite divinity is Banishankari, the Goddess of woods and forests. In jail, though somewhat energetic and enterprizing, they are nevertheless as a rule orderly and well disposed. They have a ready faculty of acquiring

handicrafts, and become excellent carpet makers and weavers. They also make fair carpenters and blacksmiths.

The man whose portrait is attached was leader of a gang of robbers, and was condemned to 12 years' imprisonment for a dacoity committed in the Nagar Division. He has been six years in jail. He is employed as a warder in the Juvenile Reformatory, and has developed great taste for gardening. He is most inoffensive and active, and the boys seem much attached to him.

Chátáli, ಚಾಟಾರಿ.

A bamboo colored able bodied race, wandering mendicants by profession, worshippers of Vishnu. They are looked upon as priests by Pariahs and inferior Hindus ; as a rule they drink. They are said to have come from the Coromandel coast.

Darji, ದರ್ಜಿ.

Slight fair men of rather low stature, tailors by trade. They are principally Mahrattas as is the original of the above portrait. Krishna is their favorite divinity. In jail they are employed at their own trade.

Domba, ದೊಂಬರು.

The Dombars are jugglers, tumblers, and beggars by profession, and they are held in bad repute by their neighbours. They are supposed to have come from Northern India. Their dialect resembles the Hindustani. Their habits in some respects bear the marks of civilization, as they eat meat, and drink strong drink.

The above is the only specimen of his race who has been confined in jail, his countenance speaks for itself. He seems almost devoid of intelligence, and is employed generally in attendance on the bricklayers, as he is strong and can carry a good weight. He is quiet and docile. He was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment for dacoity.

Idiga. ಈಡಿಗರು.

Dark complexioned, tall, active men, by profession drawers and sellers of toddy. In the Nagar Division they are called Haḷépaika and are good sportsmen. They worship the Hindu deities generally, but pay reverence to them under the form of earthen pots, many of which of divers forms may be seen heaped upon their shrines. They believe that

men who die before marriage become Virakas; them they propitiate with frequent offerings, as they believe them to be (when slighted) of a revengeful disposition.

Employment in Jail. { 2 cloth weavers. 1 Tóti.

Korachar, ಕೊರಚರು.

They are a dark and ugly race with flat noses, retreating foreheads, and as the table shews, of diminutive stature. Their ostensible employments are carrying salt and grain, and basket making, but they are all thieves and robbers by profession and practice, and bring their children up to the same trades from early childhood. Their language is a dialect of the Tamil. In jail they are as a rule ill conducted and utterly untrustworthy; they are employed principally in basket making at which they are expert, and on garden and cooly work. One only was taught a trade during the year, and he proved a fair carpet maker. Their intelligence is low, and their moral faculties seem quite undeveloped.

The original of the portrait is undergoing a sentence of 3 years for dacoity. He is employed as a weaver.

Mahratta, ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರರು.

Brown colored active men of about the middle height with intelligent features. They are of Kshetriya origin, though amongst many of them traces of a mixture of blood may be detected. Formerly for the most part soldiers; they have since the Province became settled betaken themselves to cultivation, though many still find employment in the local corps and in the police. They usually speak the Kanarese tongue. They eat meat, but do not drink wine. In the wilder districts they will eat the cheetul or spotted deer, but not the sambur. In the Nagar Division, the Kumari Mahrattas, who cut down the jungles and cultivate the land for 2 or 3 years' nd then abandon it, belong to this caste.

The Mahratta Gollars also, who live in the jungle and keep large herds of buffaloes upon the milk of which they live, are another subdivision.

Employment in Jail. . . { 3 tailors. 1 carpenter. 2 pressmen. 1 binder.

Súdras of the Lingáyet persuasion, whose customs have been already described.

Shiváchár, ಶಿವಾಚಾರದವನು.

Employment in Jail.
- 2 pressmen.
- 4 wool work.
- 4 carpet making.
- 4 cloth making.
- 1 cook.
- 1 store-keeper.

Sáligar, ಸಾಲಿಗರು.

A very dark race with features of a somewhat Ethiopian caste; they are principally found in the Ashtagram Division along the skirts of the Biligiriránganá hills, where some of them have settled down as cultivators; others earn a precarious subsistence by cutting and selling wood. The Iraḷás and Kád Kurubas are allied tribes. The latter are found always in the thick jungle on the skirts of the Nilgiris and Biligiriránganá ranges, and in Coorg. I have not observed them along the Western Ghats. They are divided into two classes, the Betta (or hill) Kurubas, and the Jénu Kurubas who live for the most part by collecting honey.

The Iraḷás again are found in the plains, and a clan of them is located not far from this in the Mágadi Talook. They also are skilled honey collectors and hunters. The whole three tribes have many points of resemblance. They all resemble each other in features and in the shape of their heads, having flat noses, large mouths, retreating foreheads, and woolly hair; but these points are much more marked in the Iraḷás, who are also the most muscular and athletic. The Kád Kurubas again appear to be one of the lowest types of humanity, being of diminutive stature and very savage in their habits. They build their huts in the most remote and dense jungles, and desert them if they are even approached by Europeans. All worship Bhútás or wood demons, and are supposed (the Kád-Kurubas especially) to be skilled in magic; they are frequently sent for by the Badigas of the Nilgiris to discover thieves by their incantations. They are much dreaded by the Badigas on account of their magical powers.

The Hassalas of the Nagar Division closely resemble the Sóligas; they are found like them on the skirts of the hills, and like them are sometimes employed in cultivating betel and pepper gardens.

All these tribes are doubtless allied, they are all well acquainted with the habits of wild animals, and make good trackers.

The original of the above portrait is a most favorable specimen of his class, and I do not think that he is a pure Sóliga. He has nearly completed a sentence of 7 years for dacoity, and is employed as a warder.

Principal Manufactures.

The principal manufactures at which the prisoners have been employed during the year were,—woollen and cotton weaving, tailoring, tent-making, printing, type-casting, book-binding, carpenter's and blacksmith's work, and pottery.

Woollen.

In wool the principal products are horse-rugs and cumblies, from which source a profit of Rs. 1,472 has been realized, and carpets, the returns from which have amounted to Rs. 713-2-8, making a total from woollens of Rs. 2,185-8-3. The carpet manufacture has been considerably improved during the year, through a more careful selection of wool, and a better assortment of colors; and during the coming year I have no doubt that it will prove more profitable than heretofore.

Five carpets and five rugs were bought by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, for the English market.

Cotton.

The profit realized from this source has been Rs. 2,915-2-10, of which Rs. 2,047 are to be credited to the tent manufactory. The number of tents sold during the year was 43, of which 20 were sold to Government. The cost of carriage for these 20, had they been bought at Jubbulpore, would have amounted to Rs. 820-2-10.

The tent manufactory has, however, proved by no means so remunerative as I had once reason to hope it would have done, owing to the enormous rise in the price of cotton. Spun cotton which last year could be bought for Rs. 7 per maund, having this year risen as high as Rs. 13½. The raw material of a hill tent of 12 feet square was thereby increased in price from Rs. 175—4—9 to Rs 263—3—6, and a diminution in the anticipated profits of the year in cotton goods, of no less than

Rs. 4,238 was the result. This caused me much disappointment, as I had succeeded in training a body of skilled workmen, whose labor under ordinary circumstances would have been most profitable, and to whom I could not teach a new trade without much loss of time. I however removed 70 men from the cotton manufactory, and put them to other employments, principally to blacksmith's, carpenter's, and carpet work.

Printing

In last year's report I stated that 12 men were being taught English with a view to their being employed as printers. Early in January they began to work, and during that month the profits of the press amounted to Rs. 107—14—8 after paying all expenses.

Since then I have gradually increased the number of printers to 24, and the profits have amounted from Rs. 107—14—8 in the month of January to Rs. 943—12—6 in December.

The total earnings of the press during the year have amounted to Rs. 4,853—2—9.

The earnings of each man employed on the press averaged Rs. 243—2—6 for the year, and as each prisoner cost during that time for food, clothing, guarding, and superintendence Rs. 66—11—6, he has earned a clear net profit of Rs. 176—7—0 ; which is far more than I can say for men employed on any other branch of manufacture ; the work done also has for the most part given satisfaction, and the printing of this report,* as compared with that of 1868 which was printed in April of this year, will shew how great has been the progress made by the men.

Two new presses are expected from England early in the coming year, and should we find it as easy to procure work next year as we have hitherto done, I have no doubt that the press will clear at least Rs. 10,000.

† The whole cost of the establishment during the year including the pay of the Instructors and the cost of ink, &c., amounted to Rs. 758—10—0 only.

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* Has also been printed separately at the Central Jail Press.

† The paper has been always supplied by Government, or by the persons sending work.

A list of the principal works executed during the year is appended :—

7,600 Forms for Dy. Supt.'s Court, Shimoga.
700 „ Military Assistant's Office.
3,000 „ Post Master, Bangalore.
20,000 Statements and Returns for Coorg Revenue Survey.
1,400 Office Statements for Superintendent of Coorg.
12 Cases for Judicial Commissioner's Court.
20 Copies of Survey Assessment for Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
40 „ Forest Report for Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
100 „ Kolár District Gazetteer.
80 „ Coorg Budget for 1870—71.
300 „ Police Manuals for 1870—71 in Kanarese.
54,350 Kanarese Anché Chellans.
1,750 „ Receipts do.
1,000 Copies, Act XXVII of 1860.
1,000 „ Act XIV of 1859. } In Kanarese.
2,000 „ "Bálagraha"
300 „ Treatise on "Asiatic or Epidemic Cholera."
16 Examination Papers, Engineering School.
200 Report on Irrigation.
20,000 Blank forms for Districts.
36 Copies, Catalogue, Mysore Museum.
100 „ „ Books in Small Cause Court.
24 „ Municipal Proceedings for 1865—66.
20,000 Blank forms for Police.
5,000 „ for Dy. Acctt. General.

Type Casting.

As a good deal of Kanarese work is required by Government, and by private individuals, and as Kanarese type is not to be bought in any of the shops, I procured a set of matrices, which were kindly lent me by the Superintendent of the Government Press, and cast a full fount of Kanarese type weighing 1,160 lbs ; the value of which after deducting the cost of raw material amounts to Rs. 2,084—11—0. In addition I have cast 220 lbs of pica quadrats and leads of the value of Rs. 140.

Statement shewing the Value of work done by the Central Jail Press during the year 1869.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Net Profit.			Daily No. of Prisoners.	Earnings per man.		
											Rs.	As	P
January	155	14	8	48	0	0	107	14	8	12	8	15	10
February	201	6	1	39	3	7	162	2	6	15	10	12	11
March	521	11	10	53	15	1	467	12	9	16	29	3	9
April	114	13	2	70	11	1	44	2	1	14	3	2	5
May	185	3	6	67	14	0	117	5	6	18	6	8	3
June	519	0	3	35	4	0	483	12	3	21	23	0	7
July	952	10	8	63	1	9	589	8	11	20	29	7	7
August	811	6	3	41	12	0	769	10	3	19	40	8	2
September	1,077	5	4	63	7	2	1,013	14	2	22	46	1	4
October	151	7	8	34	14	2	116	9	6	24	4	7	1
November	96	13	4	60	3	8	36	9	8	23	1	9	5
December	1,013	8	0	70	7	6	943	12	6	24	39	5	2
Total.....	5,511	12	9	758	10	0	4,853	2	9	19	243	2	6

The amount realized by Kanarese printing was Rs. 441—2—0

Book Binding.

The amount realized by book-binding was Rs. 251—2—2. The number of men employed thereat averaged 10.

Blacksmiths.

The number of men employed in the smithy has been 18, and the value of their earnings Rs. 806—6—3; but in addition, the current work of the jail, (that is to say, the repair of all the garden tools, the repairs of iron work of barracks, of carpenter's tools, &c., was carried on by them. A photograph of a specimen of their work is attached.

Carpenter.

The number of carpenters employed was 29; but as a considerable part of their time was taken up in jail work, the sum realized by the sale of articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 474—2—0 only.

Specimen photographs of works are attached.

		Rs.	As.	P.
a	Sums realized by blacksmiths .	806	6	3
b	Carpenters	474	2	0
c	Pottery and miscellaneous	700	15	3
	Total. .	1,981	7	6

Potters.

The number of potters was sixteen. Much of their time also is taken up in jail work; but they have nevertheless made some advance in the art of ornamental pottery as the accompanying photograph of some of their flower vases will shew.

The number of jewellers averaged 16; and I append a specimen photograph of their work.

Results.

The results of the manufactory have been by no means so satisfactory in a financial point of view as I had reason to expect at the close of last year that they would have been.

In the first place the year has not been a healthy one, as I shall presently shew, and I was obliged by the state of the prisoners' health to shorten the working hours of many men, and to remove some from the hard labor to the medium and light gangs. Secondly, at the close of last year, one hundred able-bodied men were removed to Kolár, and in the month of November a further body of 50 was sent to the same place, while 40 weakly men were received on the eve of 31st December 1868 from Mysore, of whom 4 were sent at once to hospital, and 21 were subsequently admitted; whilst of the remaining 15, 8 only were fit for hard work; thus the average strength of 900 men represents a strength of 789 able-bodied men plus the sick and infirm of 100 additional. And lastly, as already pointed out, the tent manufactory was almost swamped by the high price of cotton, which caused a diminution in the profits from that source, of Rs. 4,238.

I have reason to believe, however, that this depression is only temporary, and I look by no means despondingly to the future.

The progress made by the manufactory is shewn by the following table:—

Earnings for	Average strength.	Rs.
1866	1,021	5,768
1867	1,173	7,234
1868	1,043	11,361
1869	900	14,380

*The average earnings of each man employed on manufactures for the last 4 years are given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1866	15	5	2
1867	21	0	0
1868	28	1	1
1869	39	8	1

In calculating the value of the direct returns from the prisoners' labor however, it will be necessary to take into account the value of the articles remaining in store on the 31st December, and of the raw material, all of which was purchased *from the profits of the current year*, with the exception of stock to the value of Rs. 1,300 remaining in store from the year 1868.

†Value of manufactured articles in store on the 31st December 1869	Rs.	As.	P.
	3,000	0	0
Raw material...	871	0	0
Total Rs.....	3,871	0	0
Deduct remaining from 1868.....	1,300	0	0
Rs.....	2,571	0	0

This added to Rs. 14,380—0—0 raises the prisoners' earnings in a legitimate manner to Rs. 16,951, and increases the amount earned by each man employed on manufactures to Rs. 46—9—1.

The indirect earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,891—3—6.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Tools made and repaired for the manufactories	117	6	6
Do. for garden	155	8	0
Repairs	195	8	6
Pottery	191	14	0
Baskets	119	6	0
Miscellaneous	356	8	6
Labor of men employed on white-washing, tarring, &c.	755	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,891	3	6

*As stated in last year's report, a number of weakly and infirm men are employed on the manufactures whose labor is almost useless, and who therefore diminish considerably the average earnings from the manufactory and garden works. I would instance the wool pickers, cotton reelers, weed pickers, frighteners of birds and such like.

† Most of these articles have been since sold. (March 15th, 1870.)

The following table will shew roughly to what branches of manufacture the sum of Rs. 14,370 is to be credited.

Description.	Amount.	Average No. of Men employed.
Tents	2,047	141
Other cotton goods	868	
Carpets	713	30
Horse rugs, cumblies, &c.	1,472	25
Book binding	251	10
Printing	4,853	19
Chases, &c., for Press	100	4
Type casting and quadrats	2,085	4
Blacksmiths	806	18
Carpenters	474	29
Potters	588	16
Miscellaneous	113	19

It will be observed that I have credited the manufactures with the value of the type cast, and chases made for the press. This is I consider a legitimate proceeding, and for the following reason,—type is not like pots and baskets made for jail use, a perishable article. It would at this moment fetch to the full the value which I have put upon it. Had I not cast it, I should have had to purchase it, and as I before remarked Kanarese type is not procurable; whilst its value to the manufactures is proved by the fact of Rs. 441—2—0 having been already cleared from Kanarese printing alone.

Moral aspect of the Manufacture.

It is now time to consider the manufactory in its moral aspect, and I am of opinion that as far as its civilizing influence is concerned, the effects have been satisfactory. There can be no reasonable doubt that many, indeed I may say a large proportion of the older residents of the jail, are beginning to acquire habits of steady industry. They require less constant looking after than before. They take a pride in their work, and the quality of the work has much improved in consequence. I have already adverted to this matter in page 57.

I know that it is maintained by many, that these effects are only temporary; that, as soon as the prisoner is released, he will return to his evil ways; that he will never employ himself at a trade learned in jail; that except inasmuch as his earnings are devoted to a reduction of the jail expenses, the time expended in teaching him is time thrown away,

and the labor is labor in vain. But what then, I would ask, is the use of education, I mean the higher education which instils self-control, industry, subordination and self-respect. Is the mind of the prisoner (I do not mean the habitual criminal, but the criminal of whom so large a proportion of the jail population is composed) so utterly diseased and rotten, that there is no prospect of its cure? It appears to me somewhat reasonable to expect, that the prisoner upon his release will be actuated by the same motives which govern the actions of his unconvicted fellows, to wit by habit and self interest. If he has acquired in jail, habits of industry and the order of cleanliness and self-control, (of which qualities I have no hesitation in saying that many prisoners have given unmistakable indications) he cannot surely throw them off, as he puts away the prison clothes upon his release; and if he finds that by means of a trade acquired in jail, he can earn a decent and comfortable livelihood, it seems to me improbable that he will at once revert for his living, to the precarious wages of crime.

But I am in a position to bring forward a few facts in confirmation of the foregoing argument.

It will be readily understood that I have but little opportunity of keeping a prisoner in view after his release, or of ascertaining the course of his future life.

During the past year however, accident made me acquainted with the movements of one or two men, One of these men who learned the art of book binding, received employment in the Mission Press after his release. Four men were imprisoned for dacoity; they served in jail for 13 years, and the remainder of their sentence (one year) was remitted in consequence of my having brought their uniform good conduct to notice; these men were all Bédars by caste. One of them who was trained in jail as a blacksmith and was an excellent workman, has opened a blacksmith's shop in his village near Chituldroog. The three others combined to set up a carpenter's shop, and as they were all skilled workmen I have no doubt that they will do well.

A fifth man, a Musalmán by caste, was taught carpet weaving. His village was Benkipura near Shimoga, and he requested me after his release to recommend him to Doctor Marcrae, the Superintendent of the Shimoga Jail, in order that he might be entertained for the purpose of

teaching the prisoners carpet making. As he was a very well conducted man, I did so, but I have not heard the result. Another man was taught printing and received employment as a compositor in one of the Bangalore presses, at Rs. 8 a month, immediately upon his release. One of the juvenile prisoners, a Musalmán, was released about 6 months since. I took him into my own employment. He is an excellent gardener, and makes himself generally useful, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct.

It is not fair to assume that these are the only instances of men who have derived benefit from their sojourn in jail, because they are the only ones which have come to my notice, for from the character and conduct of many of the men released, I have little doubt that they have done equally well.

In teaching a man a trade, his caste prejudices must of course be taken into consideration. It is of no use to teach a Brahman harness-making, or a dhóbi carpentering ; but even if a man be taught a trade to which he will not apply himself after his release, his intelligence is developed by the very act of learning, and certain of his prejudices are shaken or worn away, and his education so far progresses.

Garden and Earth Work.

The garden returns shew a slight increase which would have been considerably higher, but for the unusual drought which prevailed during the months of May and June.

During those months (when vegetables fetch the highest prices) a considerable portion of the garden had to be thrown out of cultivation for lack of water ; indeed more than half the garden suffers from this cause, and even in favorable seasons produces but one crop in the year, whereas other portions produce two and sometimes three.

To relieve this want in some measure, I sunk three wells during the year, one, a very fine one lined with stone, 58 feet in depth, and the other two about 25 feet. These works diverted the labor of a considerable number of the garden hands for some months, and necessiated an expenditure of Rs. 197—8—0 for stone, &c.

The amount realized from the labor of men employed on the garden was Rs. 2,461—6—0, of which Rs. 419—8—3, was expended in stone

for the wells, seed, &c., leaving a balance of Rs. 2,041—13—9 to the credit of the jail, which, added to Rs. 424—7—1, value of stock remaining in store on the 31st December, gives Rs. 2,476—4—10. The accounts for the previous year shewed cash realized 2,157—14—11, stock in hand Rs. 412—4—0, total Rs. 2,570—2—11. But to this year's account should be added the sum expended in stone, and the value of the wells, which justifies me in saying that there has been a slight advance on the previous year.

The number of men employed on garden works was 76, against 80 in the previous year; the value of each man's earnings, without taking into account the sum sunk in the wells, was 37—15—9, against Rs. 26—10—3.

As during the previous year, a considerable proportion of the manufactured articles was sold to Government, a mode of proceeding which (for the reasons detailed in my report for that year) is in every way desirable. In it however, I omitted to notice the great difficulty sometimes experienced in recovering the price of articles from private individuals; whether they labor under the idea that a paternal Government is bound to provide them with horse jhúls and other comforts gratis, I know not; but that many of them do exhibit a costiveness in the payment of debts to the jail, which is not apparent in their dealings with private manufactures, is I regret to say the case; to such an extent did this habit manifest itself in the case of a Judge in the Madras Civil Service, that after sending him seven official memorandums, to which he did not condescend to reply, I was obliged to threaten him with legal proceedings. This communication also having failed to attract his attention, I was reluctantly obliged to file a suit against him in the Judicial Assistant's Court, when the amount of the debt (Rs. 60—3—0 only,) was immediately paid into Court with costs.

Jail Service.

The jail duties of warding, cooking, sweeping, grinding, washing, &c., have this year occupied 27 per cent of the convicts, against 29 during the previous year.

The warders are all prisoners selected on account of good behaviour. There is one warder to each room, or four to each block of barrack. Three of these however work during the day, the other is employed in

looking after the barrack and its work-shed, and in superintending the issue and cooking of the rations.

* Nine prisoners are employed as work overseers, as per attached list. When not superintending the work to which they are attached, or teaching new hands, they are expected themselves to work.

Work Overseers on Manufactures.

Carpet making	1 man
Wool spinning	1 „
Tailors	1 „
Weaving	2 „
Cumbly do	1 „
Potters	1 „
Blacksmiths	1 „
Carpenters	1 „

Machines. One printing press was bought, and three carpet looms, and twenty nine spinning wheels were constructed during the year.

Women. The average number of women was 19 only. Of these one has learned to work the sewing machine with some skill, and the remainder have been employed as heretofore in spinning, grinding, and jail duties.

They are as a rule orderly and well behaved, and comparatively healthy. They are all being taught to read, but, as will be seen by the education report, have not made very satisfactory progress; they do not appear to possess an equal faculty with the men of concentrating their attention upon the work in hand; possibly the presence of the male instructor proves too distracting.†

They are kept completely apart from the male prisoners in an enclosure outside the inner palisade of the prison, and are altogether

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* These nine are included in the 27 per cent.

† They are taught by one of the boys, a young person of ten years of age, under the superintendence of the Schoolmaster. Notwithstanding his tender years he is a strict disciplinarian. He is a korcher by caste, and is exceedingly intelligent and seems to have the teaching faculty strongly developed.

superintended by the Matron, Mrs. Rodgers, whose management of them has given me every satisfaction.

Juveniles.

The average number of juveniles imprisoned during the year was 16; as usual most of them were committed for short terms, and for petty offences, thieving, lurking house trespass, and the like.

They are employed from 6 to 8 A. M., at garden work, from 8½ to 12 at school, from 12½ to 2½ at carpentering, and for the rest of the day till 5½ P. M. at gardening, cleaning the enclosure, and the like.

They have made fair progress in learning.

5 Can read English.
6 Can write and cypher.
4 Can read the 1st Book (*Kumarese.*)
5 Know the alphabet.

Ten were taught to do useful carpenter's work, and three learned to print ; of these 7 were released, two of whom were printers.

Their conduct has been very good. One received 6 stripes for disobedience of orders, and three were kept in solitary confinement for short periods.

I stated in last year's report that I had laid out the enclosure of their prison which is situated without the jail wall and quite apart from the adult jail, as a flower garden, which was altogether kept in order by their labor.

This garden has made great progress during the past year, though like the main garden it was somewhat damaged by the drought. I hope next year that it may be made contribute its share to the payment of the jail expenses through the sale of seeds and plants.

The boys take great interest in this garden, and the older residents have without exception turned out excellent gardeners. The senior boy, by name Móta, of the chuckler caste, has become a first rate gardener and skilfully superintends the new comers.

This garden is much admired by visitors, but I cannot say that the influence of flowers has had a civilizing effect upon many of them, especially upon the males of the ornamental class. Many of these persons, who in

their previous lives have given no indication of virtue, are here moved to righteous indignation at seeing young criminals lodged in so nice a place, (although its condition be due altogether to the labor of the little malefactors,) and their language on those occasions would be by no means edifying to the youthful inmates did they understand it.

But there is another class of mankind which is even more moved to indignation than that which is represented by the ornamental male. Of this class the wrong-headed conscientious man may be taken as the type. He is generally the most estimable of men, and often the most mischievous. Impressed with a sense of the dignity of man, as represented in his own person; from the height of his moral superiority, he looks down upon the young criminal as a creature so infinitely below him, as to be unworthy of any attention, save in the way of punishment, or of any discipline but stripes. Or because he is well acquainted with the laws of mechanics or with the rules of hygiene, he deems it impossible that he should be at all unlearned in the workings of the human mind. I have heard members of this useful class gravely assert, that the young prisoner upon his release would be in a worse position than when admitted to the jail; because, although he had been taught to read and to work at a trade, he had also been taught the cultivation of flowers, and had taken to it *con amore*, and had succeeded to a marvel. These men draw the line at vegetables, the cultivation of which they consider a legitimate employment for the young prisoner, and one likely to be practised with advantage in his future career; I do not exactly know why, because the young prisoner unless of the Tagalar caste is most unlikely to become a market gardener, whereas a love of flowers, if inculcated in early youth, will very rarely disappear in mature age, and it is of all loves certainly the most innocent.

As far as the financial view of the question is considered, now that the garden is firmly established, and that a good stock of seeds has been laid in, and a number of plants collected from which to propagate young plants for sale, it should return a far greater profit than a piece of ground thrice its size if planted with vegetables, and cultivated by boys who can never be made to take kindly to that description of work.

But as to the humanizing influence of the system which I have pursued, I cannot speak too highly; and in dealing with this aspect of the

question, it must be borne in mind that the juvenile prisoner does not stand upon the same footing as the adult criminal, nor should his treatment be similar. For the most part City Arabs, often friendless, always hungry, they come to the jail in a condition more fit to excite compassion than to stimulate virtuous wrath; and when they find that though placed under a strict discipline, and, as shewn in the foregoing pages, kept constantly at useful employments from early morning till dark, still that they are treated as human and reasoning beings, that every word is not followed by a blow, and that a real interest is taken in their welfare; the change that comes over them in a few days is most marked and touching. The docility with which they take to learning and to work, and their progress in both is more quick than could be expected; and their desire to please and to obey the rules laid down for their guidance, is most satisfactory. With reference to the civilizing influence of flowers I may perhaps be considered a prejudiced witness; but that the boys with very rare exceptions take the greatest delight in their cultivation, and watch their progress and growth with affectionate interest, that the pursuit is a most harmless one, that it keeps them out of mischief, and finally that it may be made to pay, is beyond question. It may be said, in spite of the discipline maintained, and the confinement enforced, and the work done, that the juvenile prison is not a *prison*, but it cannot be asserted that it is not a Reformatory in the truest sense of the word, and that it has not done good*. And as I am clearly of opinion after an experience of two years, that the flower garden has been an important agent in promoting the good that has been done, by affording a humanizing and interesting employment, and stimulating a healthy spirit of emulation, I think it must be apparent, that the wrong headed conscientious man, or the ornamental male, who would uproot the flower garden and plant it with the chillie of commerce, would not do wisely, and would not do well.

*In addition to the boy whose case I have referred to in page 81 and whom I took into my own employment upon his release, I may mention, (as I am about to give over charge of the Jail to Dr. Henderson and shall not again have an opportunity of doing so,) that the head boy Móta has since been released, a portion of his sentence having been remitted for good conduct. On his release I made him a peon on Rs. 4 a month (to be paid from the garden fund.)and appointed him to the charge of the Juvenile prison. He has done remarkably well and given me great satisfaction. I have since had an application from an officer in the station for a released juvenile to be employed as a gardener, and as good gardeners are always in demand in Bangalore, I have little doubt that any of the boys who had done well may readily find employment upon their release.

IV. DIET.

There has been no alteration in the diet scale, except that I have substituted one ounce of rice, for three of baller on Thursdays. The baller I found was not eaten by the men. Unless cooked with peculiar care, it is neither a palatable, nor digestible grain.

The curry powder was also altered towards the close of the year, but no expense was incurred upon either head, as the rice supplied equalled in value the baller for which it was substituted, and the new curry powder was not more expensive than the old.

I did not think it necessary to issue the 3rd ration of meat sanctioned for the cold weather until the 30th of November.

After a more lengthened experience of the new stoves, I have still to report most favorably upon them, both as causing a great saving in the item of firewood, which has fallen from Rs. 4-7-2 per man to Rupees 3-12-11, and as ensuring the cooking of the rations in a more healthy and cleanly manner than could be attained by the old method.

The whole of the food of one barrack taken at hap-hazard is weighed every week, by the second Jailor, and the full tale has never been found wanting.

The rations, both raw and cooked, are continually inspected by all the Jail officials as heretofore.

V. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply has been for the greater part of the year most scanty. During the months of May and June, the greater part of the water had to be brought from outside the jail enclosure, as the three wells within the walls, from which the drinking water had hitherto been drawn, became so loaded with salts, that I was obliged to abandon one of them altogether.

This circumstance was to be attributed in some measure to the lateness of the rains, but even during the past month (December) the water supply has again become scanty, and many of the wells are exhausted by 10 A. M.

abandoned through failure of the water supply. The whole of the plateau, on which the jail and the pété of Bangalore are built, is being so persistently tapped by the sinking of new wells in every direction, to meet the wants of an increasing population, that the supply is daily becoming less and less, and even in localities comparatively distant from this, it has been observed for some time that the wells give in after four or five years, as the many dry wells (which even within my memory were full of water) abundantly testify.

VI. CLOTHING

There has been no change in the prisoners' clothing during the past year.

The men, however, have been taught to take such good care of their clothes that they have lasted longer than before, and a considerable saving has been effected on this head, which will be noted in another chapter.

VII. CONSERVANCY AND DRAINAGE.

The dry earth system is still carried out, and has proved in every way satisfactory. The poudrette is buried for three or four months, and is then laid out on the garden (eleven acres) which it is just sufficient to keep well, but not heavily manured; after being buried for the period indicated, it is quite devoid of any offensive smell except in very wet weather.

The night closets have all been removed to the exterior of the wards at a cost of Rs. 2,676. This work was performed by the prisoners.

VIII. HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS.

On the 31st December 1868, there remained in hospital 25 sick, and during the year, 764 were admitted for treatment, against 775 in the previous year, and 1,003 in the year 1867.

Average Daily Sick for the three last years.

1867	17,126	Daily average.	46
1868	9,672	Do.	26½
1869	9,667	Do.	26½

Of the total treated during the years 1867—1868 and 1869—

1867	Cured	969	Released for sickness	6
	Died	63	Remained.	24
1868	Cured	759	Released for sickness.	2
	Died	9	Remaining.	25
1869	Cured	748	Released for sickness.	2
	Died	24	Remaining.	16
			Transferred to other Jails.	3

It will be seen from the foregoing table, that the health of the prisoners was (having reference to the comparative strength) considerably in a worse condition than in the year 1868, and that the death rate was much higher, although in both respects the jail contrasts most favorably with the condition of things not only in the year 1867, but in the two previous years of the jail's history, during which the death rate averaged 50·356 per thousand, while during the past year it was 26·6.

The cause of the excellent condition of the prisoners' health during the year 1868, as compared with the three previous years, was explained by me in my report for that year, and I shall now proceed to assign some cause for the falling off during the year under review. In the first place I would observe, that as already stated, 100 *able-bodied* men were despatched to Kolár at the close of last year, and 50 others were despatched to the same place in the month of November, with a view to relieve the overcrowding of this jail, which can accommodate 889 men only, at the low rate of 500 cubic feet per man. In addition 40 men were received from Mysore, of whom 4 were immediately consigned to the hospital and but 8 were fit for hard labor. So that the strength of the 900 of this year cannot be fairly compared, as far as the chances of sickness are concerned with those of an average 900 of the previous year.

But in addition to this, the year was a most unhealthy one. Cholera and dysentery prevailed in the district during the months of June and September, and from a return kindly furnished to me by the Deputy Superintendent, I find that the deaths in the town of Bangalore, amounted to 732, against 376 in the previous year.

During the months of May and June again, as previously stated, the wells were very low; one after a reference to the Chemical Examiner was abandoned, and much of the water for drinking and cooking

purposes had to be brought from a well without the jail enclosure, over which we had no control, and the cleanliness of which could not be effectually secured.

During these months dysentery and diarrhœa prevailed ; after the rains had fairly set in they gradually disappeared, and since the month of August no case of dysentery has occurred.

The following table will shew the diseases to which the 24 *deaths are to be attributed with the ages of the deceased.*

No.	Age.	Anæmia.	Asthenia.	Atrophia.	Bronch Ch	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria.	Pneumonia.	Pericarditis.	Remarks.
1	45*	1	.	..	.		.	...	...	*A weakly man admitted to Hospital on entering the Jail.
2	72†	.	1		. .	..	.	...	. .	† Life Prisoner.
3	35		1		.		...	.	...	
4	36	.	1	..	...	..	..	.	...	
5	42	..	1	. .	.	.	...	.	...	
6	44		1		.		...	.	...	
7	49		1	.	..		..	.		A Mysore Prisoner admitted
8	40		1	.	.	.	. .	...	...	by transfer.
9	50		1	...	..	.		..	..	
10	38	.	1			..		...	. .	
11	31		1	.	...	..	...	..	.	
12	51	.	1	.	. .	..	..	...	. .	
13	47		1	.	. .		.	.		Admitted in a dying state to
14	23		.	1	.	..	.	...	.	the Jail
15	60	. .	.	. .	1	.	...	. .	...	Life Prisoner.
16	50		.	.	. .	1	. .	.	...	
17	31					1	...	. .	...	
18	41	.	..	..	..	1	..		..	An emaciated opium-eater.
19	38		..	.	.	.	1	.	..	
20	40	..	..	.	. .		1	..	...	
21	32			.	...	...	. .	1	.	
22	28	.	.	.	..	.	...	1	...	
23	35		..	...	.	.	. .	1	..	
24	36	.	..		..	..	...	...	1	
Total ...		1	12	1	1	3	2	3	1	

Total deaths during the year 24.

Two of the deceased had been in jail for over 30 years and succumbed to the ordinary course of nature ; and though the death rate of 2·6 per cent as compared to the unusually low rate of the previous year is somewhat disappointing, still the sickliness of the season must be taken into account, and after all I doubt if the death rate will be found much in excess of that of the civil population.

Table exhibiting the Monthly Average Strength of Prisoners and their Admissions and Casualties in Hospital with average daily sick from 1865 to 1869, inclusive.

Months.	1865.				1866.				1867.				1868.				1869.			
	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average daily sick.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average daily sick.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average daily sick.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths	Average daily sick.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths	Average daily sick.
January ...	924	84	1	37¾	897	44	1	20	1275	107	6	52½	1101	66	..	31	928	65	1	28¼
February ...	953	92	3	38¾	884	41	3	14¾	1234	63	8	47	1111	47	1	30	934	73	1	27½
March ..	910	70	5	32	871	60	5	26	1210	96	6	50¼	1108	60	1	28	922	69	1	23¼
April ..	903	55	1	30¾	879	49	5	21	1141	95	4	55	1088	56	1	22½	917	67	3	23
May ...	899	43	3	32½	901	62	4	21	1133	86	10	63	1053	61	2	26½	913	64	1	23¼
June ..	896	58	6	30	1102	64	1	24	1123	80	6	57	1030	62	2	21	930	64	1	31¼
July .	890	48	6	28	1032	79	3	28	1122	89	7	59¾	1049	71	.	27	945	59	5	28
August ...	890	47	2	28	1077	100	4	41¼	1139	81	7	50	1028	59	1	26	917	58	2	27½
September ...	883	61	2	33	1099	55	5	31	1178	93	6	43¾	1029	65	.	26½	910	72	1	25¼
October .	885	46	6	24	1223	120	8	42	1189	74	8	23	1021	69	1	29	890	57	3	27
November . .	895	54	6	25	1230	96	2	43	1172	74	.	27½	962	63	.	28	825	66	..	29
December ..	905	48	1	23	1316	134	9	59¼	1134	65	1	29	909	72	.	29½	778	50	5	23¼
Total . .	10,893	665	42	3024	12471	964	70	384¾	14059	1003	63	557¾	12489	751	9	325	10,809	764	24	317½

I have again the pleasure to bring to notice the intelligence and zeal of the Hospital Assistant S Arŏkyam Pillé. In addition to attending to his duties in an exemplary manner, he has published a practical and useful Manual on the nature and treatment of cholera, (both in English and Kanarese) which has met with the approval of the local and Madras Governments.

Comparative Statement.

1869.

		Y.	M.	D.
1.	Total Prison Population	. 1,624		
2.	Average strength of Prisoners	. . 900		
3.	Do Daily sick	. . 26½		
4.	Ratio to average daily sick to average strength per cent	2·8		
5.	Total number of deaths of all classes . .	. . 24		
6.	Average duration of imprisonment of those who died	5	4	11
7.	Do. of age of those who died	41	5	0

M

8.	Percentage of deaths to total Prison Population	. . 1·476
9.	Do. on daily average strength . .	. . 2·6
10.	Do. to total treated . .	. . 3·034

1868.

1.	Total Prison Population	. . 1,880
2.	Average strength of Prisoners	1,043·550
3.	Do. Daily sick	. . 26½
4.	Ratio to average daily sick to average strength per cent	. . 2·492
5.	Total number of deaths of all classes . .	. . 9

		Y	M.	D.
6.	Average duration of imprisonment of those who died	4	4	26
7.	Do of age of those who died	39	0	0
8.	Percentage of deaths to total Prison Population	. .	. .	. .
9.	Do on daily average strength . .	. .	. .	. .
10.	Do to total treated	0	0	1

IX. ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICE.

The establishment consists of 3 divisions :—

1. The permanent establishment
2. Contingent establishment which is liable to reduction when the number of prisoners decreases.
3. The Bár or local Infantry guard.

Both the permanent and contingent establishments have worked well. They are much steadier and better disciplined, and the punishment roll shews a falling off from 95 to 52.

I have the pleasure to report favorably upon the Chief Jailor, Mr. Hutson, whose conduct during the latter half of the year has given me great satisfaction, and whose intelligence and energy are at all times remarkable.

Mr. Brown, the Second Jailor, also, who is in sole charge of the garden, has done well, keeping up a supply of vegetables during the greater part of the hot weather in a most creditable manner.

Bár. The Bár guard is composed of 2 Subédárs, 2 Jamádars, 10 Havildars, 10 Náigues, 60 Privates, 4 Drummers of the local Infantry.

If they were but as efficient and alert as they are quet and well behaved, they would be a most useful body of men.

X. FINANCIAL.

The total jail expenditure for the year 1869 has been **Rs. 60,323—3—1**, which is thus accounted for :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Building	4,180	6	8
2. Diet	26,243	0	3
3. Clothing	3,432	10	6
4. Hospital	369	1	8
5. Miscellaneous .. .	2,114	11	10
6. Superintendent's house-rent ..	1,200	0	0
7. Guards :—			
a. Permanent Establishment ..	16,319	5	8
b. Contingent guard	5,372	12	6
c. Clothing for do	831	2	0
8 Interest at 10 per cent on money advanced for purchase of presses and type	202	0	0

The average annual cost of each man has been Rs. 66—11—6 or Rs. 5—9—0 per mensem, or annas 3 per diem.

Office.

I have reduced the office by one Head Writer, and am about to pension one Mutsaddi. A saving of Rs. 50 per mensem will thereby by effected. A good deal of the work of these men is done by prisoners.

For the year 1867 the annual average cost per man was Rs. 82—14—3.

For 1868, Rs. 71—11—11.

The total expenditure per man, per annum, is thus divided :—

	Rs	As.	P
1. Building	4	8	3
2. Diet	29	3	4
3. Clothing	3	13	6
4. Hospital necessaries	0	6	7
5. Guarding and Establishment .. .	25	0	10
6. Miscellaneous	3	11	1

This, if compared with the items of the previous year's expenditure, shews—

	Rs.	As.	P.
A decrease per man upon—			
Diet	9	5	1
Clothing	0	14	9
Miscellaneous	0	13	4
Total Rs.	11	5	2
An increase upon—			
Building	0	11	11
Hospital necessaries	0	0	9
Guards and Establishment	5	9	4
Total Rs.	6	6	11

Explanation of the Cause of the Increase.

Upon Building.

Rs. 2,676 were expended upon the night latrines. It is true that some of them were completed during the previous year, but all of them were paid for in this year's accounts.

Rs 371—12—0 were expended on the cooking stoves.

	Rs	As.	P
Tarring Jail	355	0	0
White-washing	551	0	0
Repairs	226	10	1

Comparative Table of Expenditure.

Items.	1867.		1868.		1869.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Total	Per man.	Total	Per man.	Total.	Per man	Total.	Per man	Total.	Per man
Building	1,576	1 5 0	3,933	3 12 4	4,190	4 8 3	247	0 11 11	...	...
Diet	52,530	44 12 0	40,094	38 6 5	26,293	29 3 4	...	...	13,801	9 3 1
Clothing	6,788	5 12 0	5,042	4 12 3	3,433	3 13 6	...	...	1,609	0 14 9
Hospital necessaries	400	0 5 5	381	0 5 10	369	0 6 7	...	0 0 9	12	...
Miscellaneous	3,482	2 15 0	4,885	4 14 5	3,315	3 11 1	...	...	1,570	1 3 4
Guarding and Estabt.	31,953	27 3 0	20,565	19 7 6	22,531	25 0 10	1,966	5 9 4	...	...
Total	97,272	82 12 5	74,900	71 10 9	60,121	66 11 7	2,213	6 6 0	16,992	11 5 2

Unless some more of the jail wall should fall down, it is to be hoped that the building account during the coming year will not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Hospital necessaries.

The increase in this account was very slight being only 9 pies per man, and is wholly accounted for by the increased sickness as compared with the previous year.

Guards and Establishments.

The increase under this head is accounted for by the higher rate of pay passed to the Superintendent on promotion, and by the reduction in the number of prisoners, which, of course, caused the pay of the whole permanent establishment to be divided amongst a lesser number.

The last item demanding explanation is that of Rs. 202, the interest for money advanced for the purchase of a press and type.

	Rs	A.	P.
The cost of the press was	650	0	0
Old type bought at 10 per cent under cost price	420	14	4
New type at prime cost	947	6	2
Total Rs.	2,018	4	6

Now as this press has paid for itself twice over, and as it would fetch nearly, if not quite, as much as I paid for it, if now sold, and has also saved a large sum to Government in the hire of compositors, I do not think it fair to debit the expenses of the year with the entire cost, but I have allowed 5 per cent for the loan of the Government money, and 5 per cent for wear and tear of type, and as Government has saved more than another 5 per cent in the hire of compositors, I think it has made rather a good bargain.

The value of the prisoners' labor has now to be taken into account.

	Rs.	A	P.
The out-turn from manufactures during the year amounted to	14,380	0	0
Value of manufactured articles in store, and raw material purchased during the year from manufacturing profits deducting value of stock remaining on the 31st December 1868.	2,571	0	0
Vegetables sold	2,042	3	9
Garden stock in hand	424	0	1
Total Rs	19,417	3	10

Deducting this sum from the total expenses of the jail, the actual cost of each man will be reduced to Rs. 45—2—4.

The cost of each prisoner after deducting the value of his labor for the last four years is shewn below :—

The Value of the Labor of each Man employed on Manufactures for the last four years.

1866	1867	1868	1869.
15—5—2	22—10—0	31—5—1	46—9—1

The Value of Labor of Men employed on the Garden for the same period.

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	8—1—11	32—2—0	37—15—9

*The Cost of each Prisoner after deducting the value of returns from his labor.**

1866	1867.	1868	1869.
86—5—8	75—3—2	55 8—8	45—2—4

The remarks made in last year's report as to the heavy weight with which the large number of aged and infirm, of life-prisoners, simple imprisonment men, thuggs, and transportation prisoners awaiting a passage to the Andamans, have burthened the jail resources, apply with equal force to the year under review; but in spite thereof, and of the sickly season, and of the unhealthy state of the cotton market, the manufactures have made some progress.

* That is to say the price of articles sold and value of stock in hand at the end of the year.

Education.

Total Number of Prisoners on the last day of December 1869.

Total Number in Jail.		719 Males.	9 Females.	15 Bys.	Remarks.
On Admission	Could read ..	48		1	
	Knew Alphabet ...	12		1	
Under Instruction		617	9	15	
Kanarese.	Knew Alphabet ..	288	9	5	
	Can read First Book	289	...	4	
	Do Second do...	40*	..	4*	
	Do Third do .	...	.	2*	
	Can write .	40	.	6	
	Can cypher .	40	.	6	

These can write and cypher also.*

English.

	Males.	Females	Boys.	Not being taught
On Admission Knew English	6	..		Sweepers 29 (These men are employed on jail duty during school hours)
Do Alphabet .	4		1	Cooks 27
				Warders 24
Can now spell ...	4	.	3	
Do read a little	6	.	3	Thuggs and mlrm 21
Do do fluently . ..	10		1	

The foregoing table will shew the progress made in education during the past year.

In last year's report I described the system pursued by me through which a large number of prisoners were being taught to read from 5 to 6 P. M., the only idle hour of the day.

This year I have extended the system to the instruction of the whole of the men, with the exceptions marginally noted. The men have made much progress in learning, and many men were discharged during the year who had learned to read and a still larger number who knew their letters.

Sweepers 29
Cooks 27
Warders 24

The men appear thoroughly to appreciate the efforts made for their instruction, and during the hour of study it is rare to see a man in any of the classes whose attention appears to be wandering.

Note—As soon as the adults have mastered the Second Book they are taught writing and arithmetic in a separate class.

Each class numbers 15, and is taught by a monitor generally selected from the more advanced scholars, and the whole are superintended by the school master who is in charge of the Juvenile Reformatory, and whose pay is Rs. 20 per mensem; this (with a small outlay for books or rather for the paper on which they are printed) is the sole cost of the educational establishment.

The progress made by the boys is noted in another place.

The women have not made much progress as already stated.

It is stated in the table that the thuggs and infirm are not being taught, by this it is meant that they are not *obliged* to learn as they are all old and will pass the rest of their lives in jail; but six of them have nevertheless of their own proper motion requested to be allowed to learn, and considering their advanced age they have not done badly, as one of them who knew a little Hindustani on admission can now read the first book in Kanarese, and 5 others know the alphabet.

As stated in the last year's report I placed the native Christians in a barrack room by themselves. Their number during the year averaged 9.

The Revd. De Kerezout, or one of his catechists, holds a weekly service for the Roman Catholics.

The Revd. P. Webber ministers to the Protestants, 5 in number (who are all East Indians) on Sundays, and frequently visits them through the week.

XI. GENERAL SUMMARY—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion I have not much to say. That the jail has made progress in discipline, in education, in economy and in manufactures, the figures which I have submitted sufficiently prove. That the health of the men, though worse than during the year 1868, is far better than it was during the three previous years and falls little if at all below that of the civil population is also I think apparent.

In proof of the moral effects of the system of discipline and education upon the minds of the prisoners and of the benefit which a great number of them are likely to derive from it, I can of course produce no figures. I can only state my own convictions, and trust that time will prove them to have been well-founded.

CENTRAL JAIL
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *March* 1869.

S. T. HEARD, M. D., *Surgeon,*
Officiating Superintendent.

PART II.

REPORT ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

I. REVENUE.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,58,601—9—2, and the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,29,932—12—4, making an aggregate demand of Rs. 1,11,88,534—5—6. The demand for the year is shewn under the following heads :—

	Rs.	As.	P
1. Land Revenue including Forest and Abkári	86,13,054	8	4
2. Assessed Taxes	3,36,984	5	8
3. Customs	7,57,210	15	1
4. Opium	500	0	0
5. Salt	13,200	2	2
6. Stamps	4,25,156	13	4
7. Post Office	39,974	11	1
8. Law and Justice	91,318	9	5
9. Police	1,698	13	9
10. Public Works	64,770	4	8
11. Miscellaneous	1,21,984	10	4
12. Mint	13,600	0	0
13. Local Funds	1,64,990	3	11
14. Municipal Funds	1,85,488	10	7
	1,08,29,932	12	4
Add Balance of previous year	3,58,601	9	2
Grand Total	1,11,88,534	5	6

2. Of this amount, Rs. 95,27,151—0—4 were collected within the year, and Rs. 16,249—15—0 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,45,130—6—2 outstanding at the close of the year. This large balance was due as shewn in the section on finance, to the postponement of the payment of the khists from March to May, which was sanctioned by Mr. Bowring on its being ascertained that the rents were collected from the ryots before the crops could be brought into the market and that they had consequently often to borrow money to pay up their assessment. This measure virtually reduced the actual receipts of the year by Rs. 24,00,000 or 33 per cent; but I fully concur in the wisdom of its adoption as one of important relief to the ryots.

Collection and Balance.

3. The demand on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 72,69,272—9—0, against Rs. 73,53,180 in the year previous, shewing a decrease of Rs. 83,908. The subjoined statement will shew the particulars of the increase and decrease in the several items of land revenue resulting in the net decrease as above.

Land Revenue

DECREASE.

	Rs.	As.	P.
By conversion of 899 kandís of Batáyi land into assessment	4,163	8	3
,, relinquishments of 11,607 kandís of land ..	1,81,386	10	6
,, reduction of rates of assessment on lands ..	27,327	14	8
,, sugar cane cultivation	3,240	5	1
,, decrease in coffee hálat	37,428	3	11
Total	2,53,546	10	5

INCREASE.

	Rs.	As.	P.
By 401 kandís of land found unassessed on remeasurement and assessed	8,850	15	9
,, 412 kandís of land on which the assessment was enhanced ..	3,084	1	2
,, 205 kandís of land held at progressive rates on which maximum rates have been fixed during the year	12,718	2	1
,, 9480 kandis of waste brought under cultivation	95,201	7	2
,, Cess on water	1,149	6	1

	Rs.	As.	P.
By Increase in cultivation of Batáyi land	8,044	10	4
„ Levy of assessment on cocoanut and supári trees not previously brought to account . .	6,210	15	7
„ Recovery of full assessment on certain lands on completion of the repairs to the Lókáni aqueduct . .	10,343	9	4
„ Amaráyi and renewal of coffee pattás	21,958	9	3
„ Miscellaneous	2,075	15	3
Deduct Increase . . .	1,69,637	12	0
Net Decrease . . .	83,908	14	5

4. It will be observed that the decrease is chiefly attributable to the large relinquishment of lands. This was due no doubt to some extent to the decline in the prices of grain ; but it was remarked in the report for 1868—69, that relinquishments of land had occurred especially in parts of the country where the survey and settlement had not been introduced, owing to the inequality of the assessment rates, which the Survey Department was expected to rectify. It was also stated that the effect of the revision of assessments in the settled talooks had led to the more highly assessed lands being given up in favor of those on which a low rate had been fixed. This supposition is borne out by the fact that Lands assessed at Rs. 38,223 were thrown up in the surveyed and assessed talooks. Of the total decrease under this head, *viz*, Rs 1,81,386. no less than Rs. 1,33,213 occurred in the Nagar Division ; but on the other hand waste lands, bearing an assessment of Rs. 57,700 were taken up for cultivation in that division. Formerly the assessment on the cultivated portion of the holdings was only collected in many districts ; but of late years the collection on the whole area has been rigidly enforced, except in exceptional cases, and has doubtless led to the resignation of a large proportion of the lands included in this account. The season in the Nagar Division was also more or less unfavorable, and the absence of rain in the early part of the year caused the gravest apprehensions amongst the ryots. In the Chitaldroog District of this Division the dry crops, with the exception of rági and jawari, are stated to have totally failed. Another cause for the relinquishment of lands was the limited period allowed, within which the ryots had to tender their resignation

of lands for the year. This prevented their being able to form an opinion as to the favorable prospects, or otherwise of the season, and led them to throw up their lands rather than run the risk of a recurrence of the bad seasons from which they have lately suffered. The period has been extended during the current year from March to April and May, and in the case of the Chituldroog District, which the monsoon does not reach till late, to the 15th of June, and it is hoped that this measure will have the effect of preventing in future such extensive resignations as those under advertence.

5. The area of the land newly taken up during the year under review in the settled talooks was 16,203 acres, assessed at Rs. 8,571, or at an average of 8 annas and 5½ pies per acre. The area of land relinquished during the same period was 53,893 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs.28,166, or an average of 8 annas and 4 pies per acre. The assessment on the lands thrown up in the settled talooks of the Nagar Division only amounted to Rs. 28,166, whilst in the unsurveyed talooks of that division it aggregated Rs. 1,05,017.

6. The decrease shewn under the head of reduction of rates of assessment was due to a great extent to remissions on the mulberry gardens maintained for the rearing of silk worms, which had to be granted consequent on the failure of this branch of industry, owing to the epidemic that has for some time existed amongst the silk worms, and which has almost annihilated the breed in Mysore. The measures adopted to remedy this misfortune are detailed in another section on silk culture. The decrease under coffee hálat was due to a diminished out-turn of crops, caused by a bad season aggravated by the ravages of the borer.

7. The subjoined statement exhibits the distribution of the land revenue in the various divisions and districts of the Province.

Division.	District	Amount Rs.	As.	P.
Nandidroog . . .	1. Bangalore	9,80,402	3	1
	2. Toomkoor	9,12,964	12	9
	3 Kolár	10,49,392	9	4
Ashtagram . . .	4. Mysore	9,73,948	13	11
	5. Hassan	10,03,752	2	0
Nagar	6. Shimoga	10,73,615	6	11
	7. Kadoor	5,89,516	5	4
	8. Chituldroog	6,85,680	3	8
	Total	72,69,272	9	0

8. Of this amount, Rs. 24,90,012—11—8 were derived from the cultivation of wet lands, Rs. 30,02,746—0—4 from that of dry lands, and Rs. 11,47,746—8—8 from that of gardens. The several proportions of these sums derived from each division of the Province are shown below:—

	Dry lands.	Wet lands.	Gardens.
1. Nandidroog Division. .	13,21622 0 9	7,99,556 7 8	5,37,305 15 1
2. Ashtagram. „	9,53,733 12 8	7,16,916 7 3	1,68,594 11 0
3. Nagar „	7,27,390 2 11	9,73,539 13 9	4,41,845 14 7
Total. .	30,02,746 0 4	24,90,012 11 8	11,47,746 8 8

Inam Lands.

9. The revenue derived from inam lands amounted to Rs. 3,76,019 8—3, being a net increase of Rs. 2,412—9—10 on that of the previous year.

10. The result of the settlement by the Inam Commissioner in the talooks named in the margin has been to raise the quit rent payable on inam holdings which have been enfranchised, or in which excess land has been brought to light, by an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,254-6-2.

Harihara. Doddéri
Dávanagere Molakálmúru
Kanakuppá Soraba
Chitaldroog. Chennagiri.
Hosadurga. Honnáli.
Hiriyúr. Sírá
Búdihálu. Tooinkoor.
Pávagada. Koratagere.

Coffee

11. Seventeen unauthorized coffee holdings were discovered in the Hassan District during the past year, and 334 new plantations were opened by natives in the Kadoor and Hassan Districts, causing an aggregate area of 4,100 acres. The total number of plantations was 21,845, comprising an area of 100,992 acres.

12. The proportion of these plantations as held by European and native proprietors was as follows :—

	No.	Area.
Europeans . . .	282	32,533 Acres.
Natives	21,563	78,459 „

13. These statistics give an average of 115 acres for every plantation held by an European, and of 3*a*. 25*g*. for each native holding. The largest estate is estimated to contain 1,100 acres, and the smallest 20 yards.

14. The quantity of coffee exported during the year was 3,348 tons and 19 cwts which gave an excise duty at 4 annas a maund of 28 lbs of Rs. 66,978—13—3; whilst in the year previous it amounted to Rs. 1,04,407—1—2 on an export of 5,220 tons, 5 cwts and 86¾ lbs. The decrease is attributed to scanty crops, caused by the ravages of the "Borer" insect and bad seasons. The proportion in which this revenue was contributed by the European and native planters is noted below:—

	Tons	Excise.
Europeans ..	590 2 35	11,802 5 5
Natives ..	2,808 16 5	55,176 7 10

Pasturage.

15. Under the settlement rules all assessed waste land is annually leased at public auction for pasturage. The amount realized under this head was Rs. 66,661—1—6, against Rs. 64,971—7—5 in the year previous. The increase of Rs. 1,689—13—1 accrued chiefly in the surveyed portions of the Nagar Division.

Sale of Government waste lands.

16. The amount realized by the sale of lands for coffee cultivation was only Rs. 382—9—0, a sign of the depreciation in the value of land for such cultivation owing to the panic caused by the ravages of the borer. The sale of building sites realized Rs. 3,159—2—8, giving a total of Rs. 3,341—11—6 obtained by the sale of waste lands against Rs. 5,292—2—10 in the year previous.

Miscellaneous.

17. The revenue realized under this head amounted to Rs. 1,15,765—14—10, shewing an increase of Rs. 19,777—8—1 above the receipts of the previous year, which aggregated Rs. 95,988—6—9. The increase was chiefly due to the item of "Amarâyi" or rents from groves, fruit trees, &c. During the year previous there had been a falling off of no less than Rs. 40,000 in the Nandidroog Division, which was ascribed to the unfruitfulness of the trees, owing to bad seasons.

Forests.

18. Under the head of forests the collections amounted to Rs. 3,70,815—7—5, against Rs. 3,46,668—4—9 in the year previous, giving an increase of Rs. 24,137—2—8, which was chiefly caused by a larger quantity of timber having been disposed of, and to better prices

having been obtained for sandalwood. The operations of the Forest Department are given in detail in a subsequent section of this report.

Abkári.

19. The abkári revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 9,72,976—7—11, against Rs. 9,17,815—8—4 in 1868—69, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 55,160—15—7. There was an increase of Rs. 28,072—12—6, under the item of toddy, owing to the high rates of the contracts tendered for the Toomkoor, Mysore and Hassan Districts. In the Nagar Division there was a falling off in consequence of the failure of the contractors during the year previous.

20. The revenue from arrack is now raised under the sudder distillery system by a still head duty, which realized Rs. 3,63,211—11—0 during the past year, or an excess of Rs. 31,305—10—4 over the receipts of the year previous. The number of distilleries remained the same as the previous year. There are 1,395 wholesale and retail shops for the vend of arrack, the license fees levied therefrom amounted to Rs. 71,251—13—8, being an increase of Rs. 758—9—3, on the amount realized during the year previous.

21. The cost of supervision (inclusive of contingencies) amounted Rs. 21,544, or 2—3—5 per cent of the revenue under this head.

Assessed Taxes.

22. The assessed taxes, which comprise the mohatarfa tax on houses, shops, oil-mills, &c., realized Rs. 3,36,984—5—8, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 8,979—2—11. The decrease was due to the transfer of Rs. 1,960 to the Municipality of Hassan and to the abolition of a tax on ryots who traded on sheep.

23. The number of houses is estimated at 944,254; but nearly one-eighth of this number which are occupied by Brahmans, Mahomedans, and the Rájbindés, who have from time immemorial enjoyed this immunity, have hitherto been exempted from taxation. These classes have lately, however, been required to pay like all other people the municipal tax on houses in those towns in which Municipalities have been established.

24. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of 818,845 exempted from the house-tax.

	No.
Agricultural	565,187
Brahmans, Musalmáns, and Rájbindés ..	172,776
Headmen of Towns, Villages, &c. ..	28,238
Houses on which shop-tax is imposed ..	19,176
Houses on which Loom-tax is imposed ..	30,595
Do Do Oil-mill do ..	2,873
Total. . .	818,845

25. The analysis of the returns relative to the houses on which the tax is levied, according to the classification in force in Mysore, would give the following results:—

	No.
Terraced houses	26
Tiled „	18,225
Mud built „	23,939
Thatched. „	82,180
Total. . . .	124,370

26. The tax on shops numbering 28,146 amounted to Rs. 95,604—1—7, shewing a falling off of Rs. 3,827—12—7, which was chiefly due to the closing of several coffee agencies in the Hassan and Kadoor Districts, and to a reduction of rates in the Bélúru and Harihara Talooks.

27. The number of looms at work in this Province is returned at 40,872, against 38,921 in the year previous. The increase shews a revival of this branch of industry which had been much affected by the results of the latter crisis. The realizations from the tax on looms, however, amounted only to Rs. 74,014, or Rs. 1,786 below those of the preceding year.

28. The tax on oil-mills ranges from 8 annas to Rs. 40, and the number of mills was reckoned at 3,492. The amount realized under this head was a slight increase of Rs. 213—12—0, shewing over that of the previous year Rs, 14,658—3—3.

29. A mohatarfa tax on the carts of traders, and all holding lands in addition to their shops, the purely agricultural classes being exempted, was authorized in January 1869, and Rs. 5,418—8—0 were realized from this source. In the Hassan and Kadoor Districts the tax was not levied owing to some misconception of the scope of the order.

30. The subjoined comparative statement will exhibit the realizations of the customs on sáyer duties for the years 1868—69 and 1869—70.

Customs.

	1868—69.	1869—70.
Supári	4,97,318	5,42,529
Tobacco	1,61,273	1,55,892
Opium	410	210
Pepper	1,378	3,264
Cardamoms	1,761	1,530
Cocoanuts, dry	7,471	7,614
Do fresh ..	41,455	38,094
Betel-leaves	49,886	49,053
Piece goods	57,976	57,946
Miscellaneous	6,839	6,107
Total Rs.	8,25,767	8,62,239

31. After deducting the assignments as per margin to inam funds and to certain inam villages, the net balance credited to Government was Rs. 7,57,211 or $5\frac{5}{8}$ per cent in excess of the year previous. This result was due to a brisk trade in supári in the Nagar Division and to the recovery of certain arrears for 1868—69 of the duty on cardamoms and pepper, which had been reimposed during the year previous.

Municipal Funds	71,626
Inam villages	33,406
Total Rs.	1,05,032

32. Out of the total receipts, Rs. 2,76,300 were levied on goods exported, and Rs. 58,573 on imports from Her Majesty's Territories.

33. The cost of the collection of the sáyer dues amounted to Rs. 4—13—0 per cent on the collections. There has been no change in the agency employed, but it is in contemplation to farm out the octroi duties in the towns of Bangalore and Mysore.

34. The revenue under this head has never exceeded Rs. 500 for the past four or five years, and is derived from the annual lease of the monopoly to sell opium in the Ashtagram Division.

Opium.

Salt.

35. The receipts under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 13,200 or Rs. 847 in excess of the previous year's realizations. The excess was due to the opening out of 41 new pans in the Kolár and Chituldroog Districts. There were 2,703 persons engaged in the manufacture of salt, and 2,798 pans were worked during the year.

Stamps.

36. Contrasted with the receipts of the previous year, which aggregated Rs. 3,42,399—0—2, an increase of Rs. 82,757—13—2 was realized under the head of stamps during the year under report; more than Rs. 70,000 of this excess were due to the sale of stamps in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. It is also to be noted that nearly one-third of the excess realizations represents the institution fees on suits filed in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, since the introduction of stamp paper payments in lieu of the former system of cash payments, which were credited to the head of judicial and not to stamps.

37. The receipts under the head of stamps for the year are classified below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Sale of stamp papers	4,10,616	7	0
„ Labels	9,223	11	11
Penalties	5,316	10	5
Total....	4,25,156	13	4

Law and Justice.

38. The sum realized under this head amounted to rupees 91,318—9—5, or Rs. 21,764—9—5 less than the collections of the year previous. In the Bangalore District a heavy falling off of Rs. 27,663—14—10 is shewn; but this is only nominal, as it represents approximately the amount which had diverged from this head to that of stamps since the abolition of the system of ready money fees in the Small Cause Court at Bangalore.

39. The several items comprising this source of revenue are noted below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Fees and fines	57,078	7	6
Registration fees	20,310	0	7
Sale of Registration Act	430	8	3
Fines in Registration Department ..	208	0	0
Proceeds of manufactures in prisons ..	4,737	10	4
Realized from convict labor	1,655	5	2
Sale of property of convict labors ..	1,663	15	9
Sale of unclaimed property	4,220	4	11
Miscellaneous	1,014	4	11
Total.....	91,318	9	5

Post Office.

40. The operations of the Post Office will be found in detail under the section for that head. The receipts amounted to Rs. 31,974—11—1, against Rs. 37,514 in 1868—69, shewing an increase of Rs. 2,460—7—1.

Police.

41. Receipts Rs. 1,698—13—9 ; decrease rupees 1,116—15—7.

Public Works.

42. Receipts Rs. 64,770—4—8 ; increase Rs. 15,761—8—3, chiefly from refunds.

Miscellaneous.

43. The total receipts under this head amounted to rupees 1,21,984—10—3, against Rs. 1,07,281—10—8 realized in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 14,702—15—7. The several items are noted below :—

	Rs.
Refunds and draw-backs	6,836
Fines	17,660
Sale of Government stock	4,033
Revenue from Island of Seringapatam, leased from the British Government	27,654
Educational fees	9,257
Sale of books in Educational Department ..	11,561
Subscriptions to Mysore Gazette	2,275

	Rs.
Ferry Fund	4,213
Sale proceeds of plants, &c., in the Lál Bág Horticultural Gardens	1,801
Job work in Government Press	6,378
Fines, forfeitures and savings in military force ..	14,736
Miscellaneous	15,574
Total Rs.	1,21,978

Mint.

44. A sum of Rs. 13,600 is shewn under this head, being the value of old copper coins mutilated and sold during the year under report.

Local Funds.

45. The aggregate collections of the local funds amounted to Rs. 1,64,990—3—11 or Rs. 14,089—2—6 in excess of the receipts of the year previous. This increase arose chiefly in the Shimoga District, where through some misconception the local fund cess was levied from inam villages in unsurveyed talooks at the rate of one anna in every rupee of the assessment, instead of at the authorized rate of one per cent on the recorded value.

46. The local funds are raised from the following items.

	Amount.
Plough-tax	86,894
One Anna Cess in surveyed talooks ..	39,770
Tank fund for repair of irrigation works ..	5,296
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ..	19,017
Fines on stray cattle	5,515
Ferries	5,108
Miscellaneous	3,387
Total Rs.	1,64,987

Municipal Funds.

47. The aggregate realizations during the year, by the several Municipalities, amounted to Rs. 1,85,488—10—7, exceeding the previous year's receipts by Rs. 5,915—2—3.

The following items comprise this fund :—	Amount.
Octroi on tobacco, piece goods, &c. ..	91,000
Mohatarfa.	49,918
Municipal house-tax	8,247
Sale of waste land	5,747
Fines, and by sale of unclaimed cattle ..	8,331
Rents of markets, &c.	9,889
License fees	1,166
Amaráyi or village tópes	1,382
Fines, &c.	2,431
Rents from bazar sites.	63
Sale of manure	2,672
Miscellaneous	4,636
Total. Rs. ..	1,85,482

Revenue Suits.

48. Formerly suits were admitted on the files of the Revenue Courts on a stamp paper in each suit of 8 annas, without any reference to the value litigated; but the introduction of the new Stamp Acts No. XXVI of 1867 and No. XVIII of 1869, has caused a marked decline in the business of these Courts as noted below, and has checked unnecessary litigation, which the former system tended to foster.

	Original.	Appeal.	Referred.
Suits filed in 1867—68.	2,020	1,003	305
Do. 1868—69.	1,223	613	127
Do. 1869—70.	790	402	134

49. The above figures shew a falling off in the number of suits instituted in the original and appellate sides of 1,017, 610, and 388, and 51, 51, and 55 per cent respectively within the last three years. The percentage of correspondence disposed of was 93½, against 96 in the year previous.

50. The miscellaneous correspondence of all descriptions amounted to 2,70,667; out of which only 4,745 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

II. EDUCATION.

51. Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction, returned from leave to Europe on the 12th May 1869, and has submitted the report on the progress of education for the year.

52. The extension of educational operations in the Province, as compared with the returns of the year previous, is exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

	1868—69.		1869—70.	
	Schools	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Schools.	89	4,839	98	5,527
Sub-Talook Schools.	146	5,088	239	5,837
Grant-in-aid.	74	5,202	78	5,773
Total.	309	15,129	415	17,137

53. It will be seen from the above that there has been an addition of 102 schools (9 Government and 93 sub-talook) to the number open in 1868—69, and that 4 more private schools were brought under the operation of the grant-in-aid rules during the past year.

54. The number of children receiving instruction in all these schools shews an increase of 2,008.

Analysis of school statistics.

55. An analysis of the statistics for the several descriptions of schools shews that 15,066 boys and 2,071 girls were under instruction. This gives a proportion of four per thousand to the population. Classified by race there were 13,715 Hindus, 1,999 Mahomedans and 1,423 Europeans or Eurasians.

Classification of Schools.

56. The classification of schools was as follows:—

	Government.	Aided.
Higher Class, ..	7	5
Middle „ ..	10	9
Lower „ Talook ..	69	36
Lower „ Sub-Talook.	239	
Female Schools „ ..	5	28
Normal „ ..	4	0
Special ..	3	0
Total.	337	78

57. The scheme for the establishment of hóbḷi and village schools has made fair progress during the past year.

58. Three new female schools have been opened; one at Chitul-droog by the people themselves.

Controlling Agency.

59. There has been no change in the controlling agency during the year. At present the Province is divided into two Circles of Inspection; but owing to the large increase of schools consequent on the introduction of the scheme for the hóbḷi or sub-talook schools, the Director of Public Instruction thinks it will soon be requisite to appoint a third Inspector when the Circles can be made to correspond with the three Divisions of the Province.

Financial Statistics.

60. The expenditure in education during the year under review amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,83,911 under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Direction	13,070
Inspection	19,720
Instruction and all other educational expenditure.	2,51,121

of the last item, a sum of Rs. 74,637 was from local funds, and the rest from the public revenue. The cost of direction and inspection was five and seven per cent respectively to the total expenditure.

University Examinations.

61. The Director of Public Instruction has brought to notice that the branch examinations of the Madras University held at Bangalore and Mysore, have had a marked effect on education in this Province, and have tended to raise the character of the superior schools. There were 114 candidates examined in the Matriculation standard, and 35 for the First Arts examination; nearly 43 per cent passed for the latter, and nearly 25 for the former. The Government High School at Bangalore maintained its place as the head of the list of schools in the Province, which furnished the successful candidates. Four candidates from this Province have distinguished themselves during the year, two in having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two that of Bachelor of Laws.

62. The Bangalore High School has taken its place as the highest

Higher Class Schools.

Government Schools.

educational institution in the Province. The attendance of students was somewhat less than last year; but this arose from changes made in the constitution of the lower classes, and from having fixed periods for admission of scholars. Ten students out of fifteen who were sent up, passed the Matriculation examination. The fees have increased from Rs. 2,811—12—0 in 1868—69, to Rs. 3,148—8—0 during the past year.

63. The progress of the Rája's School at Mysore is reported to have been eminently satisfactory, a result due to the meritorious exertions of the Head Master Mr. Dunning. The number of students in attendance has risen from 262 to 356, and the fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 780, against Rs. 554 the year previous. Two students, out of three sent up, passed the First Arts test, and four out of seventeen the Matriculation test.

64. Amongst the district schools, the school at Hassan is considered to be the best, both in regard to number and efficiency. The Kolár School has attained a place in the University list, and is favorably reported on. The school at Shimoga has improved, and the number of scholars has risen from 70 to 120. The backward condition of the school at Chituldroog, which is attributed to the want of system and effort on the part of the Head Master, is to be regretted.

Middle Class Schools.

65. There are 11 Anglo-vernacular schools established at talook kasabás with an average number of 287 pupils. The school at Dévanahaḷḷi was abolished, and the saving thus effected was devoted to raising the standard of the school at Chikka Baḷḷápura. The result of the measure has been favorable. It is proposed to transfer the school at Harihara, as the place is no longer a military station, and has lost its importance.

Lower Class Schools.

66. The talook Kanarese schools were increased from 57 to 65, and including the 4 Hindustani schools, the average attendance was 2,419. The school at Dodda-Baḷḷápura has maintained its place as first in this class. The school at Mysore and most of the other schools of this class are favorably reported on. The school at Nyámti in the Nagar Division was the second school in the list in point of numbers, but the attendance had fallen to 62.

many of the parents objected to history and geography being taught, and refused to purchase the books on these subjects.

67. Of the four Hindustani schools, the one at Kolár still holds its place as the best. The attendance amounts to 81 pupils, and in general attainments the boys of this school are reported to be equal to any in the Province. The school at Mysore continues to be unfavorably reported, and measures will probably have to be taken for the removal of the present master.

Hóbli or Sub-Talook Schools.

68. The term hóbli is not known out of Mysore, and it may be as well to state that it means a sub-division of a talook, and comprises several villages. There are 645 such hóblís, each with an average area of 41 square miles, and a population of 6,040 persons. The scheme for the establishment of this class of schools was introduced during the year previous, and no less than 168 were opened during the year under review. In some places upwards of 70 pupils attend, which may be taken as a criterion of their popularity. The school-houses have all been built or purchased by the people, or else some suitable house is rented. In some instances the schools have been built at the expense of a single individual.

69. It was estimated that at least 200,000 boys in Mysore, who were of an age to attend school, were left without instruction of any sort. The necessity for the extension of education amongst the rural population had long been felt, and that not only were due arrangements required for the training of the youthful Mahárája, but also for the people being so educated as to place them on a par with the rest of the people of India; and there is every reason to hope that the measures that have been initiated in the establishment of the class of schools under consideration, will produce satisfactory results in this latter respect.

Female Schools.

*Bangalore.
Chintámani.
Srínivásapura
Mágadi.
Hassan.

70. There are schools of this class for girls in the places marginally noted. The school at Bangalore was opened about 2 years ago, and is so well attended that an assistant master had to be appointed. It was considered that female schools might have been indefinitely increased; but the Director of Public Instruction remarks that we may be too eager for reform and for the introduction of what is in itself good,

when it involves changes which to the native mind are very great. Time and a just perception of the advantages of female education will assuredly arouse a desire amongst the people for its extension; but till such is the case, it would be unwise to press forward the formation of schools of this class. Aid has, therefore, only been granted where the establishment of female schools has originated with the people themselves.

Normal Schools.

71. The teachers from the General Normal School have generally turned out fairly. Their qualifications for teaching are well spoken of, and some of them especially are bringing their pupils on very well. There are 11 students in the English class, and 26 in the vernacular branch, some of the latter are Vaidika Brahmans, who are peculiarly fitted for the work from their knowledge of native literature, and their devotion by tradition and custom to a life of study.

72. There are also 3 Hóbli or Sub-Talook Normal Schools, one for each Division of the Province. In these schools no less than 163 students trained and passed during the year.

73. It is impossible to over estimate the importance of the effect that the establishment of this class of schools may be expected to have in furthering education amongst the masses; for in Mysore, as elsewhere in most parts of India, nothing could be more defective than the qualifications for their duties of the class of men on whom the task of teaching had previously devolved throughout the State.

Engineering School.

74. This school is intended to train up a subordinate class of skilled méstris amongst natives. The ten scholarships are said to be eagerly sought after, and nine of the youths had come up to the standard. The last examination was not, however, satisfactory.

Jail Schools.

75. In the Central Jail at Bangalore, 200 adults had been placed under instruction, and are reported to be remarkably attentive and to shew interest in the work. This year the female prisoners were also included, but with no very satisfactory results as yet.

76. The boys in the Reformatory attached to the Central Jail, Bangalore, made fair progress. They work also daily in the garden attached to the jail.

Juvenile Reformatory.

77. The following results relative to the schools brought under the grant-in-aid system are gleaned from the report of the Director of Public Instruction, in which full details will be found.

Private Institutions under Government Inspection.

	No.		No of Pupils average monthly.		Average daily attendance.	
	1868—69.	1869—70	1868—69	1869—70	1868—69.	1869—70.
Higher Class Schools	5	5	781	784	670	702
Middle „	8	9	513	523	480	484
Lower „	33	36	2 067	2 144	1,902	1,956
Female „	28	28	1,578	1,711	1,205	1,397
Total .	74	78	4,939	5,162	4,257	4,539

78. The public grants-in-aid to these schools during the past year amounted to Rs. 34,564, and the expenditure from all sources, other than Government grants-in-aid to Rs. 73,797, the latter in the year previous was Rs. 59,822. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 19,333. The progress in these schools during the year is reported to have been satisfactory. Eight of the pupils passed the University First Arts, and eight the Matriculation examinations. Amongst the female schools the London Mission Day Schools have the large attendance of 600 girls. The useful and important work carried on by this class of schools in Mysore merits special notice and acknowledgment in these remarks. The unwearied labor of those controlling and directing them are beyond all praise, and cannot be too highly appreciated and commended.

79. The indigenous schools were fully described in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year previous, and call for no particular remark.

Private Un-aided Schools.

The following Statement contains statistical information regarding all the several classes of Government and other Schools which receive Public Grants-in-aid.

No.	Class of Schools.	No. of Pupils.					Fees realized.		Cost charged to or provided from			Amount Cost of educating each Pupil.		
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Total Average Attendance.	Total Amount.	Average per Pupil.	Imperial Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Average Total.	Cost to Government.	
	Government Schools.													
7	Higher Class	1,044	26	62	1,132	1,060	5,105	4 11 2	40,678	.	40,678	38 5 11	33	8 11
10	Middle do	333	14	6	373	287	840	2 15 5	10,319	840	11,159	38 14 1	33	0 5
69	Lower Talook	2,527	341	12	2,880	2,419	1,550	0 10 3	23,250	...	23,250	9 9 9	8	15 6
239	Do Hóbli	5,837	..	.	5,837	5,837	. .		13,676	...	13,676	2 5 5	2	5 5
5	Female	136		.	136	127	25	0 2 11	1,258	.	1,258	9 14 5	9	11 4
4	Normal	328	14	1	343	342		.	12,540	..	12,540	36 10 8	36	10 8
334	Total... ..	10,225	395	81	10,701	10,072	7,520	.	1,01,721	840	1,02,561	9 8 1	8	11 4
	Private Institutions under Government Inspection.													
5	Higher Class	656	17	220	893	784	11,390	14 8 5	10,356	29,428	39,784	50 11 10	13	3 4
9	Middle do	253	10	306	569	523	1,158	2 3 5	5,920	13,913	19,833	37 14 8	11	5 1
36	Lower do	708	1,284	384	2,376	2,144	1,512	0 11 3	7,964	9,491	17,455	8 2 3	3	1 5
28	Female	1,308	202	425	1,935	1,711	5,273	3 1 3	10,324	20,965	31,289	18 4 7	6	9 6
78	Total.....	2,925	1,513	1,335	5,773	5,162	19,333	3 5 7	34,564	73,797	1,08,361	18 12 4	5	15 9
412	Grand Total.....	13,150	1,908	1,416	16,474	15,234	26,853	1 10 1	1,36,285	74,637	2,10,922	12 12 10	8	4 4

80. In addition to the above, the several missions maintain 32 unaided schools at an aggregate annual cost of nearly Rs. 6,000, at which 1,272 children are educated. There is also a large number of indigenous unaided native schools in Mysore, almost wholly Kanarese, which are attended by many pupils. The education given at them is of the most elementary character.

Scholarships.

81. Additional Government scholarships to the extent of Rs. 600 have been founded during the past year, in connection with the Rája's School at Mysore.

Employment of Students in the Public Service.

82. Employment under the Mysore Government is not contingent on having passed an examination, but appointments are now seldom bestowed on any who have not received some amount of education at school. The fact that the two Native Deputy Superintendents in charge of districts, and several of the Native Assistant Superintendents of the Mysore Commission, owe their high positions to the superior education they have received in the schools of Mysore, has proved a great stimulus in the cause of education. Many voluntarily pass the General and Special Test examinations of the Madras Uncovenanted Civil Service, so as to possess a certificate of their attainments. Upwards of 300 candidates were examined at the last examinations.

The English language in Indian Education.

83. While the study of English in a thorough manner has been extended, it is considered that all attempts to teach a mere smattering of the language, by the multiplication of inferior schools, are injurious to the cause of education. The masses of the people must be reached through the medium of their own language, and, however desirable it is to encourage the study of English amongst the natives of Mysore, it would be a grievous injustice to the mass of the people to allow vernacular education to be neglected with that object, or to devote to the latter more than a reasonable proportion of the public funds available for the general purposes of education. The increase of suitable vernacular test books will greatly advance the progress of general native education.

Book Department.

84. The demand for school books has steadily increased. The number of books brought in stock for the year was 63,333 at a cost of Rs. 23,147. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 19,235.

85. The following Kanarese books and maps were published during the year :—

	Copies.
Bhúvivaraṇé, Geography	5,000
Vágvidháyini, Grammar	5,000
The Bhagavat Gíta	1,000
India Désha Charitré, History of India	5,000
England Désha Charitré, History of England ..	5,000
Large wall map of the World	1,000

86. The several gentlemen and others connected with the educational department, named by the Director in the conclusion of his report as having rendered zealous and efficient service in the performance of their duties during the past year, merit acknowledgment therefore here, as do also the exertions of the Director, Mr. Garrett, himself.

III. PUBLIC WORKS.

87. The amount of the original Budget estimate for the year was Rs. 18,91,440 ; but the expenditure was, by order of the Government of India, subsequently limited to Rs. 17,00,000; of which Rs. 15,00,000 was provided out of the current income in the Provincial Budget.

88. The actual outlay was Rs. 17,34,525, or Rs. 34,525 in excess of the sanctioned expenditure, which was caused by an unexpected call for the payment to Coorg of Rs. 50,000 on account of stores from England.

89. The expenditure under the different heads, as contrasted with the Budget provision for the same, is shewn in the following table:—

Class of Works.	Budget Provision.			Expenditure.			Difference.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works	Repairs	Total.	Less.	More.
1. Military	..			.	910	910	...	910
2. Civil Buildings .	1,27,000	5,000	1,32,000	1,76,301	10,407	1,86,708	..	54,708
3. Agricultural .	2,81,800	2,50,000	5,31,800	80,749	2,19,047	2,99,796	2,32,004	...
4. Communications	2,91,900	3,40,000	6,31,900	3,21,409	3,53,196	6,74,605	..	42,705
5. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	78,200	3,000	81,200	35,178	3,526	38,704	42,496	...
6. Establishment . .		..	4,84,540	.	.	4,57,073	27,467	...
7. Tools and Plant .		.	30,000	.	..	77,878	..	47,878
8. Profit and Loss ..	..	.	...		..	1,783	...	1,783
Decrease in Stock Balances ..	...	..	...	...	...	17,37,457	1,53,983	
						2,932	2,932	
	7,78,900	6,43,000	18,91,440	6,22,637	5,87,086	17,34,525	1,56,915	

90. It will be seen from the entries in this table that the outlay on "Civil Buildings" was Rs. 54,708, (or 41·4 per cent); on "Communications" Rs. 42,705 (or nearly 6·7 per cent); and on "Tools and Plant," Rs. 47,878 (or 159·5 per cent) in excess of the original Budget estimate, the excess on the last item being due, as explained above in para 88, to an unexpected call for the payment of Rs. 50,000 to Coorg, under that head.

91. On the other hand, there was a saving on the total original allotment for " Agricultural, " of Rs. 2,32,004 (or 43·6 per cent), the proportion of the lapse on the assignments for original works and repairs being 71·3 and 12·4 per cent respectively,—under the head of " Miscellaneous Public Improvements " of Rs. 42,496 (or 52·3 per cent), and under that of estimates of Rs. 27,467 (or 5·7 per cent).

92. The excess outlay under the heads of " Civil Buildings" and "Communications," appears to have occurred through a laxity of practice in adhering to the Budget rules, which has been strictly interdicted in future, and will not again occur.

93. The causes of the large lapse under the head of "Agricultural" "Original Works" will be explained when considering that part of the Progress Report which refers to that class of works. It should, however, be mentioned here that the " Original " allotment of Rs. 2,81,800 from "Original Works " under this head was subsequently modified on the reduction of the general Budget grant to 17 lacs, and fixed at Rs. 1,62,102, the lapse on which was Rs. 81,353, or about one-half.

94. The revision of the original allotments for the other classes of works, which should have been made on the reduction of the grant as above, appears to have been overlooked or omitted, from some misconception as to the necessity for such a measure.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Military.

Nil.

Civil Buildings.

95. The Deputy Superintendent's Cutcherry at Chikkamagalúru was almost completed at the end of the year, and has since been so.

96. Of the seven talook cutcherries under construction during the

year, three were finished, and the others have made fair progress excepting in the case of that at Hiriyúru, on which but little work has yet been carried out, owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring materials. Some delay has also occurred in procuring corrugated iron for the roofing of one of the other cutcherries.

97. The new Post Office at Bangalore was satisfactorily completed, and is a handsome building.

98. The stables and coach-houses attached to the new Public Offices at Bangalore have been completed, and improvements and additions made to Government House and the Executive Engineer's Office.

99. The Executive Engineer's Office at Chikkamagalúru has been finished, and, of five Inspection Lodges provided for in the Budget, two were completed, and one is in progress. The allotments for the other two were resumed, being required for other works.

100. The Shimoga Jail was nearly completed, the outlay on it up to the end of the year having been Rs. 1,08,626, out of the total estimate of Rs. 1,21,654—the work remaining to be executed being chiefly such as can be carried out by the convicts.

101. No new school-houses were commenced during the year; but those in hand, five in number at the close of the previous year, were satisfactorily completed.

102. The other items do not call for remark.

Agricultural.

103. The statements of the grants and expenditure under this section shew that the outlay was Rs. 81,353 less on original works and Rs. 25,127 on repairs, than the allotments under those heads, the total lapse thus amounting to Rs. 1,06,480, against an aggregate grant of Rs. 4,12,102.

104. The causes for this short expenditure are fully explained in detail by the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, and are on the whole satisfactory, as a larger outlay on most of the works on which the lapse occurred, would probably have been useless for the reasons stated, and in each such instance would have been simply money thrown away.

105. The Srírámadévara anicut was almost completed at the close of the year, and has been since quite finished. The condition of its foundation has been the subject of recent report to the Government of India, and some further work will probably be needed to render it perfectly secure in this respect.

106. The old channels have been opened for use this season, and the construction of the first portion of the new channels (26 miles in length) will be proceeded with, when the estimate for the same is sanctioned. The work is a most important one, and its successful completion, with the proposed channels in full use, will be a great boon to the villagers whose lands will be irrigated by its waters.

107. The project of the Mári Kaṇavé Reservoir was necessarily allowed to remain in abeyance, the estimate as required by the Government of India not being yet completed. The sum of one lac allotted for this work in the original Budget, was consequently omitted in the modified grant. It is hoped that the information that has been collected in connection with this important project will secure its submission shortly, in a complete form.

108. The cause of delay in the submission of the estimates for the Kumbár Kaṭṭé and Kumbár Mudghere projects is explained by the Superintending Engineer, and is, I think, satisfactory. It is essential that the probable remmnerative results of such works should be fully considered before a large outlay is incurred on them and the projects for their construction or repair should bear due proportion to the probable results in this respect. I entirely concur in the Superintending Engineer's views on this point.

109. The completion of the Dévasamudra tank has been satisfactorily carried out on the principle stated in the last para, at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

110. The restoration of the channels of the Súlikere tank, will be an immense boon to the occupiers of the lands traversed by them, which are now neglected, and to a great extent uncultivated.

111. An estimate of Rs. 20,000 has been framed for this work, which is now in progress.

112. The restoration of the Bágúr chain of tanks is being pushed

on, and it is hoped will be sufficiently advanced to admit of water being stored in them this season.

113. The report of the progress of the Márchaḷḷi anicut is not satisfactory; but it is hoped that it will be completed during the current year. There is much difficulty in obtaining labor for some of these works, and the delay, in the case of this anicut, has been chiefly owing to this cause.

114. The remaining works under this head do not call for remark here.

115. The Superintending Engineer notices the want hitherto of trustworthy plans and sections of the channels in the Kávéri and Hémávati Divisions, and that much of the time of the Department has been taken up in making surveys and levels of the old works, as well as of the new projects, to complete accurate data for the preparation of the necessary plans of both classes.

Communications.

116. The progress on the Nelamangala—Kuṇigallu road has not been satisfactory.

117. The road from Yediyúr to Pálycm has been finished, and thence to Sakaléspura is nearly completed.

118. The bridge over the Hémávati river at Sakaléspura, has been opened since the close of the year. The progress and completion of this fine structure reflect much credit on Mr. Henderson, the Executive Engineer in charge.

119. The other works under this head call for no special remarks, several of those entered in the Budget were not taken in hand for the reasons stated in the * report of the Chief Engineer.

120. Considerable progress has been made during the year in surveying and tracing the proposed lines of communication in Nagar, which are urgently required to open up that hitherto neglected district, and a large portion of the grant for minor works under this head has been applied to this work. But little progress can, however, be made with these lines at present, owing to the want of funds.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

121. The project for storing up pure water for the supply of Bangalore has at length been completed and submitted to the Government of India. It is impossible to over estimate the importance of this measure, and it is hoped that when sanctioned, it may make rapid progress.

122. The completion of the sewer referred to in para 22 of the Chief Engineer's report, will materially aid in cleansing the main sewer in the Cantonment.

REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

123. Require no remark.

Agricultural.

124. The number of works dealt with during the year by the Revenue Officers and Executive Engineers respectively, was as follows:—

By what Officers.	No. of Works	Appropriations from Budget Grant	Expenditure.	Difference.	
				Less.	More.
Revenue Officers ..	611	1,78,634	1,66,031	12,603	..
Executive Engineers		64,323	58,842	5,481	..
Total	663	2,42,957	*2,24,873	18,084	..

125. Of the total grant under this head of 2½ lacs, appropriations to the amount of Rs. 2,42,957 were made during the year; and of this sum Rs. 2,24,873 were actually expended, or about 92½ per cent, the outlay by the Revenue Officers and Executive Engineers, on the appropriations assigned to them being 93 and 91½ per cent respectively. This result may fairly be regarded as satisfactory, especially when compared with the proportion of expenditure to appropriations during 1868—69, and previous years. I have no doubt that the measures adopted by the Superintending Engineer, referred to in his report, had an important effect in securing this object, and similar care in future will, it is hoped, prevent a recurrence of the lapse of appropriations under this head to any large extent.

*Inclusive of contributions from ryots, *viz.*, Rs. 5,826.

126. The question of the best mode of providing for the repair and future management of the large number of tanks scattered over the Province, has been the subject of much correspondence, and the views of the Government of India thereon have been lately received in the despatch noted in the margin. It is unnecessary to enter here into detailed resumé of the instructions conveyed in that despatch, and it will be sufficient to state, with reference to my predecessor's remarks in his review of the Progress Report for 1868—69, on this important question, that, with regard to the proposal that the repairs and improvements of the minor irrigation works in Mysore should be carried out by the Revenue Officers, preparatory to their being handed over to the cultivators for subsequent management and maintenance by them, the Government of India has authorized the adoption of the measure in two districts, as an experiment, the repairs in one being carried out by the D. P. W. Officers, and in the other by the Revenue Officers, and the works when so completed being handed over, in both, to the cultivators for management and maintenance, subject to certain conditions proposed by the Committee assembled by the Chief Commissioner, to consider the question as modified in the despatch under reference—it being an essential part of the measure that the Officers of the Irrigation Department should be required to see that in the case of all such works so made over to the ryots, all needful measures are promptly taken to carry out any repairs that may be neglected by them. The actual results from both districts to be compared after a suitable period and the question as to how the other districts in Mysore should be dealt with being then reviewed.

No. 129 I, dated 12th March 1870.

Communications.

127. The expenditure on the maintenance of roads under the supervision of the Public Works Department was Rs. 3,53,196 during the year, the aggregate length of the lines being 2,365 miles. The general condition of these communications is satisfactory.

128. There are besides the above, numerous roads throughout the Province under the control of the District Officers, maintained at the charge of the Local Funds, and excepting in the hill districts, especially

the Malnád of the Nagar Division where the want of labor and funds and the great cost of the required works have hitherto prevented the opening up of the country in this respect, the facilities of communication are exceptionally good throughout the Mysore Territory.

ESTABLISHMENT.

129. The cost of establishment was a little in excess of the Budget provision as stated in para 26 of the Chief Engineer's report, the ratio of this charge to outlay is very high, but for this there appears to be no remedy at present. It will, however, be necessary to watch jealously any tendency towards an increase of the cost under this head, and every practicable effort must be made to bring it within reasonable limits, as the requirements of the service of the Department will admit of changes or reductions with that object.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

130. The excess expenditure over the year's grant is noticed in para 28 of the Chief Engineer's report.

131. There has clearly been some want of proper check and control on this point, but the stringent orders that have been issued to prevent any recurrence of excess expenditure in future will, it is hoped, effect that object.

132. I concur in the opinion expressed in para 29 of the Chief Engineer's report, regarding the proceedings of the Irrigation Department during the past year, and the good results that may be expected to be achieved by a careful adherence to the system that has been lately introduced.

133. There can be no doubt that too much public money has, year after year, been spent in the repair of tanks without due examination and enquiry, and therefore in many instances without adequate benefit to the people or the Government.

134. This was quite unavoidable under the circumstances, and the want of some record of particulars of each such work, to which reference could be made, before dealing with applications for repairs; but the

system that has been introduced by the Superintending Engineer to secure this latter object, will, it is hoped, put a stop to all unremunerative outlay of this character.

135. The measures taken generally for the improvement and further development of the irrigation channels promise the best results.

136. The completion and opening to the public of the Sakaléspura iron viaduct have already been noticed in para 118. The work was carried out most successfully by the Executive Engineer in charge, Mr. Henderson, whose energy and ability were severely taxed by the difficulties he had to surmount in achieving this result. This officer merits the highest commendation for his labors and scientific skill in connection with this important project.

137. The Executive Engineers are stated to have been more active than hitherto in moving about and inspecting the works in progress. The necessity for this cannot be too much insisted on, especially where works are under construction by contractors, in the remarks regarding whom I entirely concur.

138. The changes noticed in the Department during the year do not call for remark.

139. The Chief Engineer speaks in favorable terms of the Officers and Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department generally, and specially commends the services of Lieutenant Pole, R. E., and Mr. Olander, Executive Engineers of the Hagari and Hémávati Divisions respectively, and of his personal Assistant Lieutenant Bowen, R. E.

140. The Central Office establishment is also favorably mentioned, and the officiating Controller, Mr. Robinson, is stated to be well acquainted with his duties.

141. It only remains for me to record my sense of the energetic and valuable services of Major Johnson, the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, which merit my hearty commendation, and to acknowledge my obligations to the Chief Engineer himself, Colonel Wilkieson, R. E., whose conduct of his duties in that important capacity, and as Public Works Secretary, has been most efficient and conducive to the interests of the public service.

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

142. The subjoined statement shews the amount spent on the annual repairs of channels, and channel-fed tanks in the division, during the year under report.

Expenditure.

1868—69.						1869—70.											
						Completing last year's work.				Fresh works undertaken.				Total.				
Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Lapse.	District.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Lapse.
51,233	36,564	15	6	14,668	Mysore .	27,530	27,529	13	7	13,352	12,599	1	0	40,882	40,128	14	7	753
11,772	7,102	5	3	4,669	Hassan ..	20,185	20 184	8	11	3,270	1,183	1	0	23,455	21367	9	11	2,087
63,005	43,667	4	6	19,337	Total	47,71	47,714	6	6	16,622	13,782	2	0	64,337	61,1 6	8	6	2,840

143. It is satisfactory that the lapse of this year on amounts appropriated for expenditure has been much smaller than that of previous years.

Lapse.

144. During the year under report, accidents have been fewer than in former years in the Mysore District, and in the Hassan District there have been none. The expenditure in repairing breaches in the Mysore District was in the year 1868—69 Rs. 2,567 ; but this year it has been only Rs. 903

Accidents.

145 The Lakshmanatírtha river generally runs so low in the latter part of the cultivation season, that it renders the keeping up of the supply of water most difficult. This difficulty has been overcome by commencing cultivation six weeks earlier than heretofore. The Lókáni aqueduct answered well.

Water Supply.

146. The timely and judicious distribution of water has been a marked feature in the management of the Channel Department during the past year.

147. No remission of kandáyam has taken place, and the water cess collected has been as shewn below :—

Remissions.

	1868—69.	1869—70.
Mysore ..	10,962 14 4	10,872 5 2
Hassan ..	2,047 1 10	2,015 1 10
Total. . .	13,010 0 2	12,887 7 0

148. In addition to the above works, much progress has been made in levelling bunds and forming roads thereon. Of 533 miles of channel in the Mysore District, 107 miles have had roads thus made on the bund, and in the Hassan District where there are 164 miles of channel, 42 miles have thus been made easily accessible.

Roads on Bunds.

LOCAL FUNDS.

149. The balance to credit of the district plough-tax fund at close of last official year was Rs. 1,31,989, and the amount collected under all heads during the year under review Rs. 1,00,832.

150. The total outlay of the year upon district roads, and minor works chargeable to this fund was, under all heads, Rs 1,66,277—13—9, which shews a lapse of Rs. 38,545—2—3, on the aggregate Budget grant of Rs. 2,04,823.

151. The details of outlay are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original works . .	1,06,267	7	5
Repairs . .	38,386	4	5
Establishment . .	20,690	12	3
Tools and Plant . .	933	5	8

152. The following statement exhibits the expenditure distributed over each district.

	Original	Repairs.
Bangalore . .	10,841 13 2	6,456 3 10
Kolár . .	3,386 13 10	2,745 12 5
Toomkoor . .	6,832 12 9	3,698 14 7
Mysore . .	18,184 8 9	4,576 8 0
Hassan . .	26,121 9 4	6,727 10 4
Shimoga . .	23,311 1 5	2,749 4 6
Kadoor . .	8,198 14 11	5,126 0 9
Chituldroog . .	9,386 13 3	6,305 14 0
	1,06,267 7 5	38,386 4 5

153. The expenditure incurred above was wholly for the opening out of new district and village roads, with the exception of small amounts expended on sinking wells and forming avenues.

154. Although a considerable percentage of the Budget allotments have remained unutilized, much statisfactory work has been done. New useful lines have been commenced or completed during the year, and the old ones have been kept in good repair. Much of the lapse complained of was occasioned by the delay unavoidably experienced by Civil Officers in preparing thoroughly reliable estimates, and by the postponement of some of the projects entered in the Budget.

MUNICIPAL.

155. In the tables attached to the "Finance" chapter of this report, are exhibited the receipts and charges of the Municipalities during the year under review. Of the institutions of this kind now established in the Province, those alone of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, and Shimoga are of sufficient importance to call for special notice, in the minor towns the duties of the Municipal Boards being confined merely to conservancy operations.

Bangalore Cantonment.

156. The total income of this, the most important of the Municipalities, has been Rs. 69,969, against which the expenditure has been Rs. 67,252. The details are given in the financial report. The attention of the Board has this year been chiefly taken up by minor works of improvements, such as extending the subsidiary system of drainage commenced in former years, opening out crowded and foul localities in the bazars, increasing the capacity of public wells and storage reservoirs for water, and erecting improved latrines. Much of the time of the Officers of the Municipality has also been given to the repair and maintenance of the close network of streets and roads under their charge. The general condition of these is gradually and steadily being improved, notwithstanding the heavy traffic and difficulties in the way of labor and materials that have to be contended with.

Bangalore Pété.

157. The income of the year has been Rs. 43,010, the outlay Rs. 58,398, the excess having been met from the balance at credit of the Municipality. The principal works undertaken were; a poor house, two new police stations, a new chattram, and the restoration of an old reservoir opposite the market. Several latrines and urinals have also been erected for the convenience of the public. The question of assimilating the general system of working of the Péţé Municipality with that of the Cantonment, and with this view of placing the two

Boards under the presidency of the same officer to be paid proportionately by both, has lately been brought under consideration. The importance of Bangalore, both as a Military and Civil station, and its daily increasing population, appear to call for some measure of this kind, which however contemplates the two Boards remaining quite distinct and independent of each other.

158. The expenditure has been Rs. 29,455 ; the income Rs. 28,105. For the outlay incurred, the roads and streets have been maintained in excellent order ; a new public latrine has been constructed, new stone drains have been laid down where required, the public wells have been improved, and other useful improvements carried out.

Mysore.

159. With a view to extending Municipal operations in this important place, the mohatarfa collections have been recently handed over to the Board, on the condition of the Town Police being maintained and paid therefrom. The powers and responsibilities of the Board have thus been greatly increased, and it is anticipated that material benefits will ensue from the arrangements made. It may be mentioned here that the necessity for an efficient system of drainage has long been much felt in Mysore ; but the resources of the Board have not admitted of a comprehensive scheme for the whole of the town and fort being taken up. A project, however, is now under preparation by the Public Works Department, and it is hoped that some assistance may be given by Government to enable the Municipality to undertake this much needed improvement.

160. Income Rs. 5,646 ; expenditure Rs. 5,844. The operations carried out consisted of filling in the old fort ditch, improving the approaches to the town, opening up a foul part of the bazar, and enlarging the drinking-water reservoirs. As at Mysore, a proper system of drainage is much required here. The Municipal funds being insufficient for the purpose, provision was entered in the Public Works Budget of this year for a drainage project for the town ; but it was disallowed by the Government of India. The additional income now brought in by the mohatarfa will probably, in time, enable the Board to take up the work.

Hassan.

161. Income Rs. 5,575 ; expenditure Rs. 7,414. A commencement was made on the proposed new market to be constructed here. The other chief works undertaken were; improving the approach to the town from Augumbi road, opening new roads, and constructing side drains.

Shimoga.

IV. POST OFFICE.

ANCHE OR PROVINCIAL POST.

Expenditure.

162. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,45,151, against Rs. 1,30,159 in the preceding year, shewing an increase of Rs. 14,992, owing principally to the increase of pay recently sanctioned to the Junárdars and Gumástas of the establishment, and to the salary of the Bakshi, which hitherto was charged under "Administration," being now debited against the Anché Department, the late incumbent having held the appointments of Head Sheristadar and Anché Bakshi conjointly, also to the entertainment of additional establishments caused by the opening of two new post offices and two receiving houses, as well as by the extension of postal lines.

Income.

163. Taking credit for the postage exempted on service and franked letters, letters carried to and from Her Majesty's Post offices, and copies of the local Gazette, the following statement exhibits a surplus of Rs. 1,07,455, in favor of the Department.

	Rs.
Amount of postage on official letters	1,68,857
Do do on parcels .. .	30,439
Do do on Gazettes	1,079
Do on letters and parcels of His Highness the Mahárája's Departments	43
Amount of postage on franked letters and parcels ..	4,677
Amount of postage on letters, &c., carried to and from Her Majesty's Post Offices.	7,025
	2,12,120
Amount of postage collected in cash ..	40,486
	2,52,606
Deduct Expenditure..	1,45,151
Balance Rupees	1,07,455

164. The total number of packets that passed through the Anché offices was 2,369,695, being an increase of 26 per cent on the return for the year (1863---64) following that of the re-organization of the Commission. Subjoined is a detail of the above number.

Correspondence.

	1869—70.
Chargeable packets	900,009
Service do	1,217,142
Franked do	27,718
Carried to and from Her Majesty's Post offices ..	224,826
Total ...	2,369,695

165. The above figures compared with the returns of 1868---69, exhibit an increase of 11 per cent on "chargeable packets," of 5 per cent on "service," and of 11·24 per cent on "franked covers."

166. The number of unclaimed letters has decreased to 1,026 from 1,820 in the preceding year.

Unclaimed letters.

167. The proportion of unpaid to paid letters is shewn to be about 1·16 per cent.

Unpaid letters.

168. There were only two cases of complaint against the Anché officials for making away with the contents of letters; but in both cases the charges were not established before the Sub-Magistrates.

Complaints.

169. The service of this Department has been satisfactorily performed during the year, and the Anché Bakshi Mr. M. Amurthalingam Modaliar, has supervised its working in an efficient and creditable manner.

V. POLITICAL.

170. There is but little to be noticed in the present report under this head.

171. The youthful Mahárája, Chámarájéndra Wodiyer Bahadúr has commenced a course of education under the personal direction of the Guardian, Lieutenant-Colonel Malleson, which has already greatly improved his character and manners, and which promises to have all the success that could be anticipated.

172. The jealousies and obstructive proceedings of the Palace ladies, and some of those connected with them, for a time interfered most seriously with Colonel Malleson's plans and efforts for the improvement and instruction of his youthful charge; but the difficulties thereby occasioned have been wholly surmounted by that officer's judgment and firmness, and it is hoped that there will be no recurrence of them.

173. As regards the boy-chief himself, he is thoroughly amenable to Colonel Malleson's influence and authority, while he is quite at home in his school and play ground, and evinces a natural and healthy interest in all that goes on in them, and mixes with his school mates on terms of perfect equality—vying with them with spirit, both in the school classes and in the play ground amusements and exercises.

174. As the Government of India receive periodical reports of his Highness' progress, it is unnecessary to refer further to the subject here.

175. The last Annual Report entered, under this section, fully into the measures taken for the reduction of the Palace establishments. These measures were of course unacceptable to many of the persons affected by them, and many vexatious references, setting forth their grievances, have been made by those who were thus dissatisfied. The enquiries instituted in these cases have, however, clearly shewn that they had no substantial ground for complaint, excepting the fact of the reduction of the Palace establishments, and that every case was considerately and liberally dealt with.

176. The following table shews the changes that have taken place during the year among the blood relations and family connections of the Mahárája, who receive stipends from the State:—

Detail.	1868—69.				1869—70.			
	No	Amount of Stipends.			No.	Amount of Stipends.		
		Rs	As	P.		Rs.	As	P.
Ursús, male, ...	245	4,277	0	0	239	4,179	8	0
Do female	42	951	0	0	46	1,038	0	0
Kumárs, male . .	199	3,453	0	0	198	3,441	0	0
Do female ..	49	1,123	0	0	49	1,039	0	0
Siváchars, male . .	65	1,149	0	0	65	1,149	0	0
Do female .	25	510	0	0	25	510	0	0
Total	625	11,463	0	0	622	11,356	8	0

177. A code of rules has recently been published under the authority of the Government of India, for regulating the continuance, or otherwise, of the stipends enjoyed by these classes on the demise of the present incumbents.

178. The Budget of the Palace expenditure stood at Rs. 8,12,887 for the year, and the actual disbursements, as shewn below, amount to Rs. 7,34,829.

	Budget Allotment	Actual Expenditure	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Stipendiaries . . .	1,55,256	1,45,242	0	10,014
Pensions	1,19,250	1,03,017	0	16,233
Palace Establishments . . .	2,40,000	2,36,313	0	3,687
Supernumeraries to be absorbed . .	14,868	8,184	0	6,684
Supplies, ordinary and special, gifts and donations on the occasion of marriages and deaths .	2,40,000	2,10,933	0	29,067
Repairs and improvements of Palace . .	25,000	12,528	0	12,472
Religious and charitable grants . .	13,605	13,522	0	83
Civil Pension Paymaster and Establishment .	4,908	5,090	182	0
Total	8,12,887	7,34,829	182	78,240

179. The whole of the arrangements connected with the Palace establishments, dependants and pensioners, have been placed under the control of the Guardian, with the duties connected with whose office the questions affecting these classes are much intermixed. By this arrangement, the Superintendent of the Division has been entirely relieved of all duties connected with the Palace or its occupants.

VI. MILITARY.

180. The report of the local force for the past year, submitted by the officiating Military Assistant, Captain R. C. Stewart, presents few points for notice.

Cavalry.

No. of Regiments, 6.

Officers	49
Non-Commissioned and Sowars	2,089
Total	2,138
Horses	2,138

181. The strength of this arm at the close of the year was as shewn in the margin.

182. The clothing of all the regiments is stated to be excellent.

183. Three regiments have been armed with the lance during the year, and considerable progress has been made in assimilating the accoutrements of the whole force.

184. The horsemanship of many of the silladars is spoken of unfavorably.

185. The establishment of a "Chanda Fund" for the purchase of remounts has answered admirably, and will greatly improve the position of the men of this arm.

186. During the year under report there were 160 casualties amongst the horses, and 189 remounts were enrolled.

187. Stables have been built for the corps at Shimoga, and the lines of the regiment at Bangalore have been re-constructed and their drainage improved.

188. The total outlay under this head during the year was Rs. 34,129.

189. The establishment of stallions is considerably below its strength, and the question of introducing some change into the system hitherto in force, in respect of their allotment and employment, is under consideration.

190. The Depôt at Kunigallu is reported on more favorably than last year, and efforts are about to be made to improve the existing arrangements there, and to render the place more suitable for the purpose for which it is kept up.

191 The number of foals born at this Depôt during the past year was 70, against 43 the previous year.

	Bár.
No. of Regiments.	4
Officers...	92
Non-Commissioned and Rank and File	2,355
Total.....	2,447

192. The strength of this arm of the local force is as shewn in the margin.

193. The whole of the force has been provided with the new pattern clothing and accoutrements.

194. The muskets in use are reported to be quite unserviceable, and their gradual replacement by better weapons will be effected as funds are available for the purpose.

195. Additions and repairs to the lines occupied by the head quarters of regiments and detachments have been made during the year at an outlay of Rs. 17,758. The lines of the regiment at Shimoga are still incomplete, owing to want of funds.

196. Two regiments have changed stations in relief during the year.

197. The scale of pensions has been revised during the year, the new rates being more favorable to the lower grades than those of the old scale.

198. The general conduct of both arms of the local force during the past year has been satisfactory, and the duties entrusted to it have been performed with credit and efficiency.

VII. FINANCE.

Receipts.

199. The following abstract will exhibit the revenues under major heads for 1869—70, compared with those of the previous year and the Budget estimate.

Heads of Revenue.	1868—69.	1869—70.	
		Actuals.	Budget Estimate.
Land Revenue	77,53,672	61,31,401	76,31,000
Sáyer	7,19,157	7,56,069	7,24,200
Forests	3,51,476	2,95,218	2,90,500
Abkári	9,56,510	9,79,839	9,28,450
Assessed Taxes	3,79,425	2,82,673	3,57,800
Salt	14,429	10,611	17,500
Stamps	3,40,131	4,22,250	3,83,600
Mint	...	13,600	...
Post Office	37,620	39,997	38,800
Law and Justice	1,15,348	96,580	94,250
Police...	7,545	18,639	24,450
Education	20,171	25,966	24,900
Miscellaneous	1,00,147	95,380	64,650
Military Local Force	7,921	6,957	22,800
Public Works	74,726	82,514	40,000
Total.....	1,08,78,278	92,57,694	1,06,42,900

Land Revenue.

200. The year 1869—70 has been chiefly remarkable for the revision of "khists," or periods for the collection by instalments of the land revenue, a measure devised by the local Administration to enable the agricultural population to meet with convenience their engagements to the State by the timely disposal of the produce of their lands, without resorting to the intervention of money lenders. The "khists" previously observed commenced generally in November, and since the introduction of the official year of British India as the year of accounts in Mysore, the revenue demand was regarded as falling due in most districts within the financial year.

Revision and Postponement of Collections.

201. The months of collection now appointed are from January to May in all the districts, except those of Toomkoor and Mysore, where $\frac{1}{8}$th of the demand is to be realized a month earlier. The immediate effect of the present revision has been to authorize the

postponement of about 35 per cent or 26½ lacs of the land revenue demand of 1869—70, as estimated in the Budget, to the months of April and May of the year 1870—71. The Chief Commissioner's notification announcing this concession to the ryots was issued on the 15th January 1870, and could hardly have been acted on till after the close of that month, when 50 per cent or 37½ lacs had already been realized under land revenue, and about 1½ lacs under mohatarfa; but from whatever cause, a larger proportion of the demand was collected within the year 1869—70, than was contemplated by the notification; the deficient land revenue collection compared with the estimate being 15 lacs (instead of 26½ lacs,) or, compared with the actual settlement, 12¾ lacs.

202. The effect of the measure referred to on the estimates and accounts of the year 1869—70, is further shewn by the following details :—

Effect on Land Revenue and Mohatarfa.

	Budget Estimate 1869—70.	Actual settlement 1869—70, as reported by Deputy Supts. of Dts.	Collections in 1869—70.	Collections in April and May 1870.	Total Collections on account of demand.
Land Revenue.					
Village settlement ...	1,99,700		1,65,631	42,498	2,08,129
Ryotwar lands	68,80,550		56,21,271	11,18,543	67,39,814
Inam do.	1,75,120		1,14,352	64,049	1,78,401
Pasture do.	58,550		42,862	25,720	68,582
Coffee do.	1,04,580		60,791	29,010	89,801
Backyards	2,500	74,06,038	2,011	678	2,689
Minor Forest produce under Revenue Department	61,900		51,641	18,961	70,602
	74,82,900		60,58,559	12,99,459	73,58,018
Miscellaneous	1,48,100		72,842	52,758	1,25,600
Total of Land Revenue...	76,31,000	74,06,038	61,31,401	13,52,217	74,83,618
Add arrears collected in June 1870	...	...	...	52,410	52,410
				14,04,627	75,36,028
Mohatarfa or Assessed Taxes.					
Houses	1,62,610		1,29,503	24,102	1,53,605
Shops	1,05,730		76,354	20,499	96,853
Looms	73,600	3,37,168	64,251	9,308	73,559
Oil-Mill	15,860		12,564	2,390	14,954
Plough Tax belonging to District Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Mohatarfa	3,57,800	3,37,168	2,82,672	56,299	3,38,971
Add arrears collected in June 1870	...	...	...	4,774	4,774
				61,073	3,43,745

203. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the total land revenue collections of 1869—70, including those of April, May and June as part of the year's settlement, have apparently fallen short of the Budget estimate by Rs. 94,972; but from the revenue returns it is found that a sum of Rs. 46,900 was still unrealized on 30th June on account of the land revenue of 1869—70: comparing the collections actually made with those of the two previous years, the result was as follows :—

Decline in Land Revenue.

Divisions.	Districts.	1867—68.	1868—69.	1869—70. Including collections in April, May and June 1870.
Nandidroog Division ...	Bangalore ...	11,97,541	10,14,595	10,18,434
	Kolár ...	12,51,580	11,43,394	10,66,987
	Toomkoor ...	10,99,444	8,71,647	9,48,773
Nagar Division ...	Shimoga ...	11,16,017	10,96,448	11,02,267
	Kadoor ...	6,15,030	6,37,553	6,15,795
	Chituldroog ...	6,88,025	7,75,303	7,04,618
Ashtagram Division ...	Mysore ...	9,98,739	11,44,091	10,06,990
	Hassan ...	11,25,875	10,70,640	10,72,164
	Total.....	80,92,251	77,53,671	75,36,028

204. In framing their Budgets for 1869—70 it was reported by the local Officers that the collections of the year 1867—68 included large arrears of the previous year in the Bangalore, Kolár, Toomkoor, and Hassan Districts; and the apparent diminution in 1868—69 was further explained by the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, as mainly attributable to the great fall in the prices of produce, which induced cultivators to give up large tracts of the more highly assessed lands. From his report for the year 1869—70 it appears that to the same cause may be ascribed the decrease in the land revenue of that year. The relinquishment of land was also induced by the levy of the full assessment on all lands included in a pattá holding, instead of the cultivated portion only, under the Chief Commissioner's orders of June 1869. The enforcement of these orders occasioned a falling off in the collections of the Bangalore and Kolár Districts, although it produced an increase in that of Toomkoor. Remissions in the assessment of mulberry and betel-leaf gardens have also reduced the revenue in this division, and the gradual extinction of the batáyi system, under which the Government demand was a share of the crop, by its commutation to money payments,

Nandidroog Division.

has tended in a considerable degree to diminish it from year to year chiefly in the district of Kolár.

Nagar Division.

205. In the three districts of Shimoga, Kadoor and Chituldroog, composing the Nagar Division, the decrease in land revenue collections is Rs. 86,624, compared with 1868—69. The Superintendent in his administration report ascribes it to the relinquishment of land in consequence of the failure of the seasons ; to apprehensions on the part of the ryots that the assessments would be enhanced during the survey settlement ; to remissions on uncultivated wargs in some malnád talooks under special orders of the local Administration ; to reduced coffee crops, and to failure of water and other approximate causes.

Ashtagram Division.

206. In the Mysore District a decrease of Rs. 1,42,264 is found under village and individual settlements, which is reduced to Rs. 1,37,101 by an improvement in the miscellaneous land revenue collections. The Superintendent of the Division however states that the land revenue settlement of the two districts comprised in it amounted to Rs. 19,77,700 in 1869—70, against Rs. 19,64,183 of the previous year, when Rs. 22,14,731 were credited at the treasury ; whence it would appear that the seeming decline in 1869—70 is attributable to the collection of arrears in 1868—69 amounting to nearly 2½ lacs.

Sáyer.

207. The excise duty levied under the name of sáyer on betel-nut, tobacco, betel-leaves, cocoanuts, opium, produced in the Province, and on piece goods manufactured in it, shewed an improvement of 12,000 Rs. in 1868—69, and has brought in Rs. 37,000 more in 1869—70, when the collections amounted to Rs. 7,56,069, composed of the following items.

	Nandidroog Division		Nagar Division.		Ashtagram Division.		Total.	
	1868—69.	1869—70.	1868—69.	1869—70.	1868—69.	1869—70.	1868—69.	1869—70.
Supári	50,247	45,759	4,08,093	4,56,877	10,996	13,259	4,69,336	5,15,895
Tobacco ...	9,317	2,248	62,662	57,596	42,487	43,209	1,14,466	1,03,053
Betel-leaves ...	14,772	14,678	11,887	11,687	12,789	12,372	39,448	38,737
Cocoanuts) dry) ...	3,131	3,510	1,924	1,764	3,927	2,216	8,982	7,480
Cocoanuts (fresh)...	18,312	16,619	8,219	7,270	12,668	13,035	39,199	36,924
Piece goods ...	28,490	32,906	2,681	3,045	8,407	8,445	39,578	44,396
Opium... ...	405	135	34	34	...	...	405	169
Pepper and cardamoms ...	...	...	2,850	4,650	...	...	2,850	4,650
Miscellaneous ...	1,774	2,359	1,312	990	1,806	1,406	4,892	4,755
Total.....	1,26,448	1,18,214	4,99,628	5,43,913	93,080	93,942	7,19,156	7,56,069

208. In the Nandidroog Division the falling off under supári occurs in the Toomkoor District (Rs. 4,395), and under tobacco in the Bangalore District (Rs. 6,966), neither is explained. No equivalent sum has been credited to the municipal funds of either district, and no failure of crop has been reported. An octroi has been collected in the talook kasabá of Toomkoor amounting to Rs. 2,861 only on all articles of consumption, and Rs. 686 in Toomkoor town; but there has been no definite assignments to those localities of the sáyer duty on tobacco. The Superintendent of the Division has been requested to investigate the causes of the decline.

Nandidroog Division.

209. In the Nagar Division the improvement under supári is reported by the Superintendent to be owing to a good crop in the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts, adding that it suffered a little in Chituldroog. The falling off in tobacco duty is reported by him to be owing to a failure of the crops, especially in Kadoor where tobacco is more extensively cultivated than in any other district of the division.

Nagar Division.

210. The Ashtagram Division shews on the whole a slight increase in the sáyer collections.

Ashtagram Division.

211. The proceeds of timber and sandalwood, the principal sources of forest revenue, have realized more than the Budget estimate by Rs. 12,267, the estimate having been Rs. 2,46,000, the miscellaneous receipts derived from the sale of firewood, bamboos, grazing lands, permit fees, and other dues in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 36,951, and fall short of the estimates by Rs. 7,550. The cash surplus of the department for the year, after deducting all charges, was Rs. 1,90,968.

Forests.

212. This head of revenue shews a better result by Rs. 51,388 than the estimates, both in arrack and toddy, and taken in the aggregate of all the districts the actual receipts were Rs. 9,79,838 in 1869—70; while those of the year 1868—69 amounted to Rs. 9,56,509. It is also satisfactory to observe that in the Kolár District, where a steady decline had appeared since the year 1865—66 from the sale of arrack, owing, it was believed, to the illicit importation of the liquor from the adja-

Abkári.

Nandidroog Division.

cent Madras territory, that a closer supervision has been exercised by the Talook Amildars during the year, when the subject was specially brought to the notice of the local Administration. The only district that indicates a decline in arrack is that of Mysore, in which the realizations of 1868—69 were Rs. 33,293, against Rs. 33,155 in 1869—70; while the estimate for that latter year was Rs. 44,000. This was apparently an error. Toddy shews an improvement over 1868—69 in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts, but a falling off amounting to Rs. 20,000 or 25 per-cent in Toomkoor, owing to the continued effects of the drought of 1866—67, in consideration of which remissions have since been made by the local Administration. The Districts of the Nagar Division also, the toddy revenue of which amounted to Rs. 1,59,000 in 1867—68, and 1,28,000 in 1868—69, have realized Rs. 1,07,400 only in 1869—70; of this decrease since 1868—69 Rs. 9,600 occurred in Chituldroog, Rs. 7,500 in Shimoga, and Rs. 3,500 in Kadoor. It is probably due to some extent to the drought of 1866—67; but it was explained last year by the Deputy Superintendent of Chituldroog that by the new survey guarantee, the date trees in kandáyem lands were made the absolute property of the land-holders, and being in consequence excluded from the toddy contract, the revenue fell in 1868—69. The same cause has probably operated similarly in 1869—70 in the surveyed talooks of Chituldroog and Toomkoor. The Mysore and Hassan Districts, however, shew a progressive increase under toddy, the realizations having been Rs. 1,38,558 in 1867—68, Rs. 1,84,487 in 1868—69, and Rs. 2,14,608 in 1869—70. The miscellaneous receipts from gánja and other drugs amounted in the entire Province to Rs. 4,175 only.

Assessed Taxes.

213. Excluding from this head the plough tax collections which, according to former practice were shewn on both sides of the Budget, being assigned to the local district funds to which they are credited in the accounts, the receipts during 1869—70 from the mohatarfa tax on houses, shops, looms and oil-mills amounted to Rs. 2,82,673, against an estimate of Rs. 3,57,800. The actual settlement subsequently made was Rs. 3,37,168, as reported by the Deputy Superintendents of Districts. The apparent deficiency in the collections is mainly due to the postponement of the period of collection, under the operation of the Chief Commissioner's notification regarding land revenue demands, to the months of April and

May, when Rs. 56,299 were realized; to this should be added Rs. 4,774 realized in arrears in June, and Rs. 12,800 unrealized at the end of that month, chiefly in the Toomkoor District, making the total dues on account of the year 1869—70 Rs. 3,56,545, or nearly equal to the amount anticipated in the Budget. The realizations of 1868—69 were rupees 3,79,000, and those of the previous year Rs. 3,90,000. The collections in all the districts for the two years 1868—69 and 1869—70 on account of each tax, is shewn below, including in the year 1869—70 the collections made in April, May and June 1870.

Districts.	House Tax.		Shop Tax.		Loom Tax.		Oil Mill Tax.		Total.	
	1868—69	1869—70	1868—69	1869—70	1868—69	1869—70	1868—69	1869—70	1868—69	1869—70
Bangalore ...	20,095	20,230	13,864	13,582	11,259	9,587	2,354	2,556	47,572	45,955
Kolár ...	13,391	12,419	12,730	11,100	8,999	8,498	2,210	2,013	37,330	34,040
Toomkoor ...	20,447	18,656	10,270	8,722	10,657	9,350	1,462	1,264	42,386	37,992
Shimoga ...	15,469	15,766	14,316	14,198	3,607	3,672	602	583	33,994	34,219
Kadoor ...	9,506	8,291	11,708	9,686	4,361	4,310	609	568	26,184	22,855
Chituldroog ...	20,969	18,829	11,277	9,520	14,631	13,707	1,040	931	47,917	42,987
Mysore ...	49,670	35,474	24,117	18,458	14,778	12,695	5,188	4,359	93,753	70,986
Hassan ...	24,756	23,940	11,507	11,577	11,180	11,740	2,385	2,680	49,828	49,937
Total...	1,74,303	1,53,605	1,09,789	96,853	79,472	73,559	15,860	14,954	3,79,424	3,38,971

Arrears collected in June 1870	4,774
Total Collections on account of 1869—70	3,43,745

214. The Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District, in which the largest decrease appears since 1868—69, attributes the falling off in house tax, partly to its being remitted in the case of ryots who formerly paid it like traders, if possessed of more cattle and carts than necessary for agricultural purposes, partly to the reduction of rates where high, and also to a falling off in the number of coffee traders who were subject to the tax. In Hassan, all the taxes were assigned to the municipality at head quarters from 1869—70 with the cost of its Police. This is the only district in which the decline is fully accounted for. In the Nagar Division the Superintendent ascribes the decline on house and shop taxes to the relinquishment of professions, deaths, desertions, &c. As, however, certain classes are known to have been exempted from these taxes, according to local usage in most districts, there is probably need for a careful revision of assessments. The loom tax indicates a depression in

the home manufacture of cotton grown in the Nandidroog Division, as well as Chituldroog and Mysore, which may be due partly to their being brought into competition with imported fabrics to which they are much inferior, and partly to the exportation of indigenous cotton.

Salt.

215. The amount collected in 1867—68 from the manufacture of earth salt was Rs. 18,025 ; it fell to Rs. 14,429 in the following year, and the collections of 1869—70 which were estimated at Rs. 17,500, produced in that year Rs. 10,610 only: the amount realized in the months of April and May and June was Rs. 5,200.

Stamps.

216. The stamp revenue exceeds the estimate by Rs. 40,700, and indicates, as in previous years, a rapid progress since 1865—66. The Indian Stamp Acts were introduced in supersession of local regulations in 1865 and 1867.

	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68. (11 months.)	1868—69.	1869—70.
Papers	2,61,582	2,54,899	2,90,763	3,24,181	4,08,744
Labels		9,061	9,070	8,575	9,180

Mint.

217. The sum of Rs. 13,600 shewn under this head represents the proceeds of obsolete copper coins of the Mysore State which were mutilated and sold as old copper, under sanction of the Government of India. The nominal value of the coins Rs. 38,300 appears on the other side of the account.

Anché.

218. The postal revenue which indicated a slight falling off in 1868—69 of about Rs. 1,400 compared with 1867—68, has recovered itself in 1869—70, shewing an improvement of 900 Rs. over that year, notwithstanding the reduction of the postage rates for letters from 1st April 1869, according to the scale adopted by the British India Post Office. The postage collections amounted to Rs. 38,679, against 36,206 in 1867—68 and Rs. 34,892 in 1868—69. The extension of postal lines and the impetus given by the reduced rates will probably afford an explanation of this improvement.

Law and Justice.

219. The receipts exceed the estimate by Rs. 15,100. The proceeds of escheated property amounted to Rs. 4,670, fees and fines and forfeitures received in cash, to Rs. 56,871, and the miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 1,432.

Jail Receipts.

220. The sale of manufactures paid into the treasury amounted to Rs. 8,925 only, against an estimate of Rs. 14,500. Of these the Central Jail, in which manufactures are carried on extensively, yielded a cash return to the treasury of Rs. 4,405 only; but the proceeds shewn by the accounts of the jail amounted to Rs. 28,481, of which Rs. 5,488 was on account of work done for Government; Rs. 14,912 was laid out in the purchase of cotton, wool, and other raw materials and contingent expenses. About Rs. 6,600 were expended in procuring presses and printing materials, for which Rs. 4,828 are still due to the treasury which advanced Rs. 5,662 for this purpose. The amount has to be liquidated from the proceeds of work. The commission paid to the Jailor during the year was Rs. 1,106. With reference to the rules of the Government of India, Home Department, dated 22nd December 1869, the importance of utilizing for public purposes the produce of the jail manufactures was pointed out in a circular of the Account Department, dated 6th January 1870, and public officers have been directed to indent on jails for such articles as tents, clothing for convicts and Police men, carpets, and any other articles required for the public service. It was arranged that no cash was to pass from the treasury, but the charges while debited against the Budget of the department supplied, are to be credited to Government as the produce of the jail manufactures. This system is not yet in complete operation; but it commends itself as a means of employing prison labor as much as possible for the benefit of the State, and thus diminishing the cost of maintaining the prisoners without unduly interfering with the interests of trade. The delay and trouble of realizing the proceeds of articles sold usually on credit to private individuals is also mitigated, and there is little risk of nominally enhancing jail profits at the expense of Public Departments, as it has been ruled in the Government Resolution quoted, that no profits are to be made out of supplies to the jails, and the Budget limits afford an efficient safe guard against excessive charges. The receipts for manufactures of the district jails were as follows :—

	Mysore.	Shimoga.	Toomkoor.	Chituldroog.	Kadoor.	Hassan.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	1,688	528	292	..	..	..
1868-69	1,950	676	294	158	..	..
1869-70	2,561	1,185	256	276	37	172

221. Besides the produce of manufactures, the hire of convicts amounted to Rs. 1,531 in Shimoga, Toomkoor, and Kadoor.

Registration Department.

222. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 20,616 only, though estimated at Rs. 26,200. They exceeded, however, the realizations of the years 1866-67 (Rs. 10,583), and 1867-68 (Rs. 17,510) ; but fell short of 1868-69 (Rs. 21,248). The reasons are explained in report of the Registration Department, from which it appears that there has been a considerable falling off in the memoranda of court decrees registered, and powers of attorney attested since 1868. The year 1869-70, however, shews a larger surplus of receipts over charges, namely Rs. 2,364, than any previous year ; that of 1868-69 having been 1,648 Rs. and that of 1867-68 Rs. 2,282.

Police.

223. The receipts under this head were 6,000 Rs. below the estimate. The fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous items which are of a fluctuating character could not be estimated with much precision ; but the principal asset is the contribution of the Bangalore Pété Municipality for the cost of its Police Rs. 16,894, which having fallen short of the estimate by about 4,000 Rs., the contribution was reduced to the same extent.

Education.

224. The estimates have been realized with remarkable exactness, the school fees being Rs. 7,617, against an estimate of Rs. 7,400, and the proceeds of school books, &c., Rs. 15,946, against an estimate of Rs. 16,000. The latter item is not a source of revenue however, the books being either purchased by Government, or printed and bound at the Government Press and sold at a moderate rate, sufficient to cover the actual cost of paper, printing, &c., with the expense of transmission to the districts, and other charges. It is almost needless to remark that the school fees are wholly incommensurate with the outlay on the maintenance of the Government schools. The High School fees amounted to Rs. 3,929 only, while the cost was Rs. 14,622. The school fees in the

district and talook schools vary from Rs. 196 in Chituldroog to Rs. 615 in Kolár. The time appears to have arrived, however, for relieving the State to a greater extent of the cost of education in those towns where the almost gratuitous tuition of the past 10 years has given the people the opportunity of appreciating the material advantage of education.

Botanical Gardens.

225. The receipts of the Government Botanical Gardens at Bangalore, estimated at Rs. 1,500, have amounted to Rs. 1,801, against a cost of Rs. 11,341.

Miscellaneous.

226. The receipts under this head can in a few instances only be estimated with any reliability. They amount to Rs 95,380, against an estimate of Rs. 64,650; some of them call for a passing remark. The tolls levied on the Harihara bridge amounted to Rs. 4,219, the establishment employed for the purpose costing Rs. 456. The tolls in 1868—69 amounted to Rs. 2,895. The revenue of the Island of Seringaptam, for the occupation of which the Mysore State pays a quit rent to the British Government under treaty, of Rs. 50,000 per annum, has risen from Rs. 24,378 in 1868—69 to Rs. 27,305 in 1869—70, the estimate being Rs. 24,000,—an increase which is due to the levy of a mohatarfa tax at Ganjám, the only town in the Island. The receipts shewn under fines and forfeitures, savings and refunds, and escheated property, all of a casual nature, produced Rs. 31,000,—double the amount of the estimate. Unclaimed deposits transferred to credit of Government amounted to Rs. 1,500 only, though estimated at Rs. 6,000, and there is reason to apprehend from this trifling amount that the rule for transferring items of 3 years standing to credit of Government, has not been strictly attended to. The fees of the Money Order Department amounted to Rs. 3,946, against Rs. 2,565 in 1868—69, and Rs. 1,849 in 1867—68, when the Money Order System was first introduced into Mysore. The cash receipts for work done by the Government Press chiefly for the Madras and other Governments, shew the satisfactory gain to the Mysore State of Rs. 6,378. The Mysore Gazette produced by subscriptions and advertisements Rs. 2,220, against Rs. 1,448 in 1868—69, the cost of the establishment for compiling the Gazette (including translations) being Rs. 2,400 per annum. The sale of sundry articles sent by the Mysore Government Committee to the Paris Exhibition of 1866 was realized in 1869—70, and produced Rs. 794, against an outlay of Rs. 2,882.

227. The anticipated receipts from savings were Rs. 22,800, but being utilized for the purpose of constructing stables and barracks or lines for the men of the local force at stations where they were most necessary, they do not appear as an asset on the receipt side of the accounts. The rents of the lines occupied by the Sawár Regiments at Bangalore and Mysore have amounted to Rs. 2,870 in 1869—70 ; Rs. 3,034 were realized in 1868—69, and Rs. 1,878 in 1867—68. The question has been raised whether rent should not be charged by Government for all completed and occupied lines, both from the Infantry and Mounted Corps, in order to meet the cost of keeping the huts in repair which is likely to be considerable. The subject is under report by the Military Assistant; but it is not probable that such a measure could be introduced as regards the Infantry, whose pay would hardly admit of any reduction for this purpose.

Local Force.

228. The receipts credited to the Public Works Department amounted to no less than Rs. 82,514, against an estimate of Rs. 40,000 only, and go far to reduce the heavy outlay of the year in that Department. They are classified as follows in the civil accounts.

Public Works Department.

	Rs.	Rs.
Sums received through the Executive Engineers		42,939
Do. Civil Officers		
Surplus imprest refunded to Treasury	306	
Rent of Buildings	1,285	
Fines	6	
Sale of materials, &c.	1,161	
Contribution for works from the Public	11,450	
Recovered from District Plough Tax Funds, Cost of Establishment disbursed by Public Works Department	16,791	
Do. being cost of improving and constructing roads chargeable to District Plough Tax Funds	8,240	
Miscellaneous receipts	336	
		39,575
		82,514

The following is an abstract of the disbursements of the year 1869—70, compared with the Budget grants.

No.	Disbursements.	Estimates. 1869—70.	Actuals. 1869—70.	Charge more.	Charge less.
3	*Refunds.*	13,450	40,925	27,475	...
4	*Land Revenue, including Sáyer Customs, &c.*				
	Land Revenue	7,19,318	6,86,622	...	32,696
	Sáyer Customs	44,384	47,829	3,445	...
	Revenue Survey	2,02,000	1,99,794	...	2,206
	Inam Commission	98,906	81,414	...	17,492
	Miscellaneous	60,974	49,977	...	10,997
		11,25,582	10,65,636	3,445	63,391
5	*Forests.*				
	Conservancy and working	56,700	44,252	...	12,448
	Establishments	63,936	59,998	...	3,938
		1,20,636	1,04,250	...	16,386
6	*Abkári.*	20,912	20,495	...	417
7	*Assessed Taxes.*	360	359	...	1
11	*Stamps.*	18,432	23,174	4,742	...
12	*Mint.*	...	38,295	38,295	...
13	*Post Office (Provincial)*	1,49,928	1,42,670	...	7,258
16	*Administration and Public Departments.*				
	Public Offices	3,05,970	2,95,747	...	10,223
	Palace charges				
	Salaries of Guardian and Controller of household.	...	47,324	424	...
	Civil Pension Paymaster's Allowance and Establishment	4,908	5,090	182	...
	Stipendiaries	1,55,256	1,45,242	...	10,014
	Pensions	1,19,250	99,580	...	19,670
	Establishments	2,54,868	2,44,498	...	10,370
	Supplies, gifts, purchases, and ceremonies ..	2,40,000	2,27,174	...	12,826
	Religious and charitable grants	13,605	16,006	2,401	...
	Repairs of buildings, &c.	25,000	12,529	...	12,471
	Gratuities to discharged Palace servants ...	...	3,437	3,437	...
	Commutation of Palace pensions	...	1,56,371	1,56,371	...
	Miscellaneous items of Palace expenditure ...	...	20,698	20,698	...
		11,18,857	12,73,696	2,30,413	75,574
17	*Law and Justice.*				
	Judicial Commissioner's Court	79,212	85,239	6,027	...
	Judicial Assistants' Courts	60,000	64,964	4,964	...
	Court of Small Causes	32,028	30,154	...	1,874
	Cantonment Magistrate's Court	33,644	33,201	...	443
	Registry of Assurances	21,640	18,253	...	3,387
	Superintendents' and Deputy Superintendents' Judicial Establishments	7,73,269	7,38,319	...	34,950
	Sar-Amíns' Establishments	26,830	26,458	...	372
	Jails	2,16,283	1,33,217	...	83,066
		12,42,906	11,29,805	10,991	1,24,092
18	*Police.*				
	Bangalore Cantonment	56,422	53,318	...	3,104
	Town Police	53,430	47,373	...	6,057
	Bangalore (revised) District Police	74,160	58,808	...	15,352
	Kandáchár Talook Police	3,84,376	3,64,476	...	19,900
		5,68,388	5,23,975	...	44,413

Abstract of Disbursements for 1869—70. (Continued.)

No.	Disbursements.	Estimate. 1869—70.	Actuals. 1869—70.	Charge more.	Charge less.
20	*Education, Science and Art.*				
	Education	2,07,166	1,73,675	...	33,491
	Grants-in-aid	37,000	34,753	...	2,247
	Public Gardens	10,840	11,342	502	...
	Cinchona Plantation	3,200	2,741	...	459
	Museum	3,592	3,149	...	443
	Miscellaneous	...	2,610	2,610	...
		2,61,798	2,28,270	3,112	36,640
22	*Medical Services.*				
	Medical Establishments	72,663	74,377	1,714	...
	Vaccine	11,242	10,224	...	1,018
	Hospitals and Dispensaries	52,679	42,004	...	10,675
		1,36,584	1,26,605	1,714	11,693
23	*Stationery and Printing.*				
	Printing Establishments, *Materiel*, &c., ...	35,434	34,736	...	698
	Europe Stationery	30,000	27,486	...	2,514
		65,434	62,222	...	3,212
25	*Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.*				
	Subsidy to the British Government	24,50,000	24,50,000	...	...
	Seringapatam quit-rent...	50,000	50,000	...	...
	Political Pensions	71,943	70,908	...	1,035
		25,71,943	25,70,908	...	1,035
26	*Miscellaneous.*				
	Travellers' Bungalow Establishments, &c. ...	27,920	24,244	...	3,676
	Miscellaneous	54,450	47,935	...	6,515
	His Highness the late Mahárája's Debt Account ...	...	20,317	20,317	...
		82,370	92,496	20,317	10,191
27	*Superannuation, Retired & Compassionate Allowances*				
	Service Pensions	69,667	68,555	...	1,112
	Charitable Allowances	25,865	22,197	...	3,668
	Gratuities	3,500	37,919	34,419	...
	Mutfárkhát Pensioners	3,586	3,970	384	...
	Muzráyi Institutions	2,76,797	2,70,578	...	6,219
	Do. of late Mahárája	8,512	8,556	44	...
		3,87,927	4,11,775	34,847	10,999
28 A.	*Mysore Local Forces.*				
	Sawár or Native Cavalry	8,10,404	8,10,277	...	127
	Bár or Native Infantry	2,80,208	2,83,454	3,246	...
	Military Stores	7,324	6,411	...	913
	Superannuation and Retired Allowances ...	22,017	19,422	...	2,595
		11,19,953	11,19,564	3,246	3,635
28 B.	*Public Works Department.*				
	Ordinary Grants	14,50,000	17,71,935	3,21,935	...
	Timber supplied to Public Works Department ...	...	5,292	5,292	...
	Amount wrongly credited	...	33	33	...
	Refunds	...	369	369	...
		14,50,000	17,77,629	3,27,629	...
	Grand Total.....	1,04,55,460	1,07,52,749	7,06,226	4,08,937

229. An abstract of the expenditure will be found in the appendix. The following remarks will elucidate the charges under each head as contrasted with the estimates for the year.

Expenditure.

230. The expenditure under this head was considerably in excess of the estimates, which must always be uncertain. The payments appear against the following sub-heads :—

Refunds.

	Charge	*Grant.*	*Explanation of Excess.*
Land Revenue	2,750	1,050	Rs. 1,763 refunded to ryots of Kunigallu and Sirá Talooks being additional assessments imposed on their lands.
Sáyer	3,777	2,250	Proceeds of Supári confiscated at Shimoga in a former year and ordered by Chief Commissioner to be refunded, Rs. 2,908.
Forest	374	550	
Abkári	6,861	1,600	Rs. 6,482 still head duty erroneously credited to Government in Mysore District and now refunded.
Stamps... ...	15,051	4,550	Rs. 5,971, half costs of suits in the Small Cause Court collected under new system in stamps instead of cash and refunded according to the rules of the Court; Rs. 4,895 refunded by order of Courts, in Bangalore 2,560 and Mysore 2,335.
Revenue Fines ...	14	3,450	*The convict hire was received in the first instance from a Public Works Contractor in cash, but not being provided for in the total of the sanctioned estimate of the works on which the convicts were employed, it was eventually refunded to him under the Chief Commissioner's authority.
Judicial do ...	1,407		
Magisterial do ...	2,233		
Registration fees...	6		
*Convict hire. ...	7,129		
Miscellaneous ...	1,320		

231. The total expenditure charged to this head was Rs. 10,65,636, against a grant of Rs. 11,25,582. The regular revenue establishments, with the salaries of Superintendents of Divisions, Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Districts, their offices and the talook and village establishments, cost Rs. 6,86,621; the grant being Rs. 7,19,317, the net saving is Rs. 32,696. It would have been even more, but as anticipated in the report for last year, para 200, large arrears of furlough pay, disbursed to Mysore Officers at the India Office, London, in the years 1868—69 and 1869—70, were claimed by the Government of India from the Mysore State and adjusted in 1869—70 : they amounted to Rs. 68,389. The grants and charges under land revenue for the salaries of the Division and District Officers were,—

Land Revenue.

	Grant	Charge.
Salaries of Superintendents of Divisions	85,200	87,103
„ Deputy Superintendents	1,16,400	1,38,001
„ Assistant Superintendents	1,70,400	1,26,694
	3,72,000	3,51,798
Moiety charged to Law and Justice	1,86,000	1,75,899

The savings under Land Revenue from the above source was therefore Rs.			10,101
Under establishments, office contingencies and travelling allowances of the same officers, the saving was Rs.	17,556	Moiety	8,778
In talook establishments and other contingencies ...	17,977	Moiety	8,988
In village establishments	1,439	Moiety	719
In purchase and repairs of office furniture conveyance of records and binding books	1,815	Moiety	907
In repairs of civil buildings	6,404	Moiety	3,202
			32,695
In the grant of Rs. 98,906 for the Inam Commission under establishments and contingencies			17,492
Hálat on coffee establishment, grant Rs. 1,450 ...			1,003
Revenue Survey and Assessment Department, grant Rs. 2,02,000			2,206
Miscellaneous revenue charges, grant Rs. 29,460 ...			10,447
			63,843
Deduct excess charges under Channel Department, Rs.	453		3,898
„ Under Sáyer Rs.	3,445		
			59,945

Channel Department.

232. The excess under Channel Department was caused by a payment of Rs. 653, of which Rs. 507 was on account of a temporary establishment in the Mysore District, and Rs. 146 in the Hassan District.

Sáyer.

233. Under sáyer, the excess was caused by a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality, for the improvement of the Alsúr suburb, under sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Forests.

234. Shews a saving on the estimates amounting to Rs. 6,386 after deducting an excess charge of Rs. 199 for travelling allowance.

Abkári and Assessed Taxes.

235. Are also within the grants.

Stamps.

236. Rs. 4,741 were disbursed in excess of the grant, which was Rs. 18,432. The excess is to be found in the charges incurred for dies of new values. Rs. 841 and Rs. 612 for the impressment and transmission from the Madras Mint to Mysore of the large supplies of

stamp papers required for use under the General Stamp Act. The commission paid to stamp vendors has exceeded the grant by Rs. 3,250, in consequence of enhanced sales of stamps which exceeded the estimated receipts by Rs. 53,000.

Mint.

237. Rs. 38,295 appear under this head, being the nominal value of 1,400 maunds of obsolete copper coins sold after mutilation in the year 1869—70, for which no provision was made in the Budget; the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 13,600 appear on the receipt side.

Post Office.

238. The grant for the erection and repairs of anché huts, Rs. 10,000, was fully utilized, and was exceeded by Rs. 515; a fact which speaks favorably for the activity infused into the management of this Department during the year under report. On the total grant there is, however, a saving of Rs. 7,259, composed chiefly of a grant of Rs. 6,000 for additional runners which has not been trenched on.

Administration and Public Departments.

239. This head comprises among other items the charges of the Chief Commissioner's Office, the Military Assistant's Office, the Account Department and the Treasury at Head Quarters, the Money Order Department and the establishment of the Officer in charge of Palace Duties; and shews on the whole a saving of Rs. 10,223. An excess of Rs. 75 in the Military Assistant's establishment, and of Rs. 200 in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury were caused by arrear payments, and Rs. 102 in the Deputy Accountant General's Office by an increase to the Chief Assistant's pay, which was, however, met from the contingent grant of the office.

Palace Charges.

240. No provision was made for the salaries of the Guardian of the Mahárája and the Controller of His Highness' Household, the final orders for these appointments not having been received before the Budget was framed. The payments on this account amounted to Rs. 46,659. The commutation of Palace pensions amounting to Rs. 1,56,371 was also unprovided for; deducting these sums from the total Palace charges amounting to Rs. 9,77,948, we have an expenditure of Rs. 7,74,918, against a grant of Rs. 8,12,887, or a net saving thereon of Rs.

37,969. Towards this saving the stipends of certain members of the Maharájá's family contributed Rs. 9,679. The pensions paid to Palace servants shew a saving of Rs. 3,687; the pay disbursed to supernumeraries of Rs. 6,682.

241. Under the sub-head of "Supplies," which represents the contingent expenditure of the Palace proper, there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 7,862 as shewn below, which was chiefly due to the cost of accoutrements supplied from the Madras Arsenal for the Palace guard, an item which was not foreseen. But it was more than met by a saving in Palace repairs.

	Grant.	Expenditure.
Ordinary daily supplies	1,35,576	1,16,091
Do for Special Occasions	20,176	14,854
Gifts of money and clothes	44,248	30,380
Special purchases of horses, carriages, &c.	20,000	32,555
Contributions for marriages and deaths of relations ...	20,000	17,052
Ammunition and Accoutrements for Palace Guards ...	...	16,242
Miscellaneous items	...	20,698
Total Supplies...	2,40,000	2,47,872
Repairs and improvements of Palace buildings ...	25,000	12,528
	2,65,000	2,60,400

242. The sub-head of religious and charitable grants shews Rs. 2,284 paid on account of the allowances of certain Dévasthánams attached to the Palace, which were not provided for in the Budget of 1869--70; having been sanctioned after its submission.

Law and Justice.

243. The total grant under this head was Rs. 12,42,906, the expenditure, 11,29,805. In the Judicial Commissioner's Office there was an excess charge of 6,634 Rs. on account of the furlough allowances of the substantive Judicial Commissioner, the acting officer drawing the full salary under the rules. The new Judicial Assistants' Courts cost Rs. 64,964, against a grant of Rs. 60,000, the excess having been incurred on account of special contingent charges on their formation, and to the travelling allowances of the Assistants and their establishments, while the Courts were held at out-stations, an arrangement which was not anticipated. The Small Cause Court and the Cantonment Magistracy at Bangalore, the Registration Department, the Courts of the Superintendents of Divisions, of the Deputy Superintendents of Districts and of the Sar Amíns, shew each a small saving on their respective grants. Under

Jails it amounts to Rs. 76,098 chiefly in the pay of establishments, contingent guards, and the clothing, hospital expenses and rations of prisoners. There is also a saving of Rs. 6,969 in the cost of talook lock-ups, which cost Rs. 5,531 only.

Police.

244. This head comprises four sub-heads which will be separately noticed: 1st, the Bangalore Cantonment Police in which a saving accrued of Rs. 3,104, in the grant of Rs. 56,422, notwithstanding an excess payment of Rs. 3,858, on account of the pay of the Assistant Superintendent, who was appointed after the Budget was prepared. A portion of this charge as well as of the pay of the Superintendent may however be regarded as chargeable to the revised Police of the District, of which the Cantonment is only a part. 2nd, The Town Police of Bangalore cost Rs, 17,094, of which Rs. 16,894 have been received from the Municipality, leaving about 200 Rs. due on account of some contingent charges. The Town Police charges at the stations of Toomkoor, Shimoga, and Mysore, do not call for special remark, except that the cost in Shimoga and Mysore is to be borne by the respective Municipalities from the year 1870—71, certain local cesses having been assigned to them. In all the town Police establishments the cost, Rs 47,373 in 1869—70, was less than the Budget grant by Rs. 6,057. 3rd, The revised Bangalore District Police shews a saving of Rs. 6,722 in establishments, and nearly Rs. 3,000 on the grant for the repairs of tannahs. 4th, The Kandáchár Police has a saving of Rs. 25,355; Rs. 4,900 were provided for the repair and erection of Police choultries, but of this Rs. 944 only were expended.

Education.

245. The Budget provided Rs. 1,46,706 for the direction and inspection of the Department, and for the establishments of the Bangalore High School, the Normal and Engineering Schools, and the English and vernacular schools at the head quarters of districts and talooks. The outlay under these heads was Rs. 1,48,309, or Rs. 1,603 in excess of the grant. This was mainly owing to Rs. 6,015 being refunded to Her Majesty's Treasury on account of the furlough allowance of the Director of Public Instruction, which was paid at the Indian Office in the previous year. The grant for the new village schools was Rs. 66,420; but the outlay was Rs. 28,759, against Rs. 6,626 in the previous year, when the scheme for these elementary schools was

initiated. It will probably take another year to attain complete development. Under grants-in-aid, Rs. 37,000, there was a saving of Rs. 2,246.

Science and Art.

246. The cost of the Government gardens at Bangalore, which now include a menagerie and aviary, amounted to Rs. 10,641, and was kept within Budget limits, the produce of the garden realized Rs. 1,801 per contra. Rs. 700 under this head was a grant to the local Horticultural Society towards the expenses of the periodical shows. The expenses of the cinchona plantation on the Bába Buden hills amounted to Rs. 2,364, that on the Biligirirangana hills, which is a more recent experiment, to Rs. 376, an equivalent sum being also paid towards it by the Jahagírdar of Yeḷandúru; a sum of Rs. 2,609 was expended towards procuring photographs of antique temples and other views in Mysore. The maintenance of the Museum at Bangalore cost the moderate sum of Rs. 3,150. The buildings were much enlarged and adapted for the purposes of this useful and popular institution by a grant from Public Works funds.

Medical Services.

247. The Medical establishments with hospitals and dispensaries involved an outlay of Rs. 1,26,605, which fell short of the Budget grant by Rs. 9,979, but exceeded the charges of the previous year by Rs. 18,391. The growing cost of this Department is chiefly due to the enhanced allowances of the medical staff of all grades introduced since 1868 under orders of the Government of India. The furlough allowances of the District Surgeon of Mysore, paid by the Secretary of State, formed an additional charge of Rs. 5,450 in the year 1869—70, and the appointment of a Surgeon Major as the *locum tenens* of the Surgeon at the head quarters of the Commission, has enhanced the cost of that grant to the Mysore State by Rs. 243, being the difference in military pay of the two officers. The additional cost of hospitals and dispensaries follows on the extended usefulness of these institutions among the people and on the increase of public establishments.

Stationery and Printing.

248. This head shews a growing expenditure from year to year, in consequence of the constant growth of administrative requirements in all departments. An additional press establishment was enter-

tained for printing books for the Education Department, which are sold to the public at cost price, thus reimbursing the Government.

Allowances and Assignments, under Treaties and Engagements.

249. The head comprises the subsidy of the Mysore State to the British Government amounting to Rs. 24½ lacs, and the ½ lac rental of the Island of Seringapatam, the State pensions paid to the families and dependants of Hyder Alli and Tippu Sultan and the stipends of Pálégars. Four State pensions amounting to Rs. 536 per annum lapsed, and one at Rs. 96 per annum was renewed.

26 Miscellaneous.

250. The total of the grants under this head amounted to Rs. 82,370, and as it is only intended to comprise all expenditure of a special or extraordinary nature that can be foreseen, it is not surprizing to find some variations between the grants and the charges. The latter, Rs. 92,495, includes a sum of Rs. 20,317, which was disbursed in liquidation of a demand against the late Mahárája's estate, which was not anticipated.

Civil Repairs and petty Constructions.

251. The grant of Rs. 82,370 included Rs. 10,500 for the petty repairs and constructions of civil buildings, which was appropriated during the year, together with similar grants specially provided for the various departments. A statement of the grants for such works, and the actual expenditure under all heads is annexed, shewing an outlay of Rs. 55,408, out of an aggregate grant of Rs. 91,288. The expenditure in 1867—68 was Rs. 21,588, in 1868—69 Rs. 36,956. The increase of such expenditure in 1869—70 is mainly due to Rs. 13,608 for Palace repairs and improvements, and about Rs. 8,000 for anché houses.

Expenditure from Civil Budget Grants for Minor Repairs of Civil

	Chief Commissioner's Head Quarters.			Bangalore.			Kolár.			Toomkoor.			Shimoga.			Kadoor.		
Land Revenue ... Construction	...	...	...	190	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land Revenue ... Repairs	...	...	...	543	3	6	947	12	0	630	12	0	375	6	0	97	4	4
Sáyer Customs ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	6	14	0
Sáyer Customs ... Repairs	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	...	...	107	10	3
Forest ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	0	5	3,139	9	5	100	0	0
Forest ... Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abkári ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abkári ... Repairs	...	...	...	181	0	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	0	...	...	...
Post Office ... Construction	284	15	10	...	...	...	800	14	3	...	...	...	270	0	0	32	15	7
Post Office ... Repairs	367	5	4	584	5	9	127	2	10	586	4	0	344	9	10	355	10	9
Administration ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administration ... Repairs	3,637	7	9	68	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law & Justice — Courts ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law & Justice — Courts ... Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	0	0	6	0	0	...	...	...
Law & Justice — Jails ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	0	0	...	...	...
Law & Justice — Jails ... Repairs	...	...	...	351	2	8	...	...	...	254	0	0	717	8	9	520	8	0
Police ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	0	0	496	0	0	...	...	...
Police ... Repairs	...	...	...	474	7	10	145	0	0	109	0	0	33	0	0	255	12	8
Education ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... Repairs	341	11	0	731	0	0	440	0	0	145	0	0	810	0	0	...	...	...
Botanical Gardens.. Construction	1,040	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botanical Gardens.. Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical... Construction	...	...	...	1,218	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical... Repairs	...	...	...	586	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	0	0	...	...	...
Stationery and Printing ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery and Printing ... Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	130	0	0
Miscellaneous ... Repairs	...	...	...	107	0	0	...	...	...	2,107	0	0	92	4	7	...	...	...
Chattrams ... Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chattrams ... Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Construction.....	1,324	15	10	1,408	0	0	800	14	3	731	0	5	4,475	9	5	269	13	7
Total Repairs.....	4,346	8	1	3,626	13	9	1,659	14	10	4,085	0	0	2,685	13	2	1,3 36	14	0
Grand Total.....	5,671	7	11	5,034	13	9	2,460	13	1	4,816	0	5	7,161	6	7	1,606	11	7

Buildings for 1869—70, *executed by Civil Officers.*

Chituldroog.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Total.	Budget Grant.	Remarks.
... ...	26 0 0	... ...	216 0 0	11,150 0 0	Expenditure in 1868—69 is Rs. 10,454.
165 0 0	1,012 13 9	758 6 7	4,530 10 2		
... ...	... ...	... ...	56 14 0	... ...	Do. Rs. 493.
... ...	... ...	... ...	119 10 3	... ...	
... ...	247 0 0	344 0 0	4,273 9 10	6,100 0 0	Do. Rs. 1,780. The outlay was chiefly in boundary paths, demarcations, and repairs of buildings.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		
... ...	... ...	433 0 0	433 0 0	... ...	Do. Rs. 773.
13 0 0	....	... ...	213 0 0	... ...	
436 0 0	982 0 0	2,253 15 0	5,060 12 8	10,000 0 0	Do. Rs. 2,474.
574 0 0	1,478 6 6	1,026 10 7	5,444 7 7		
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	25,000 0 0	Do. Rs. The item of Rs. 3,637, was on account of repairs of the Government House, Rs. 13,608 for repairs and improvement of the Mahárája's Palace buildings at Mysore.
... ...	13,608 5 11	... ...	17,314 7 8		
... ...	166 0 0	... ...	166 0 0	... ...	Do. Rs. 373.
... ...	256 11 7	... ...	503 11 7	... ...	
... ...	624 13 4	56 0 0	1,116 13 4	2,920 0 0	Do. Rs. 5,183.
130 0 0	... ...	64 10 0	2,037 13 5		
... ...	1,676 13 9	... ...	2,460 13 9	16,208 0 0	Do. Rs. 4,221.
32 8 4	126 4 1	... ...	1,176 0 11		
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,760 0 0	Do. Rs. 5,867.
1,058 15 11	610 0 0	104 7 0	4,241 1 11		
... ...	... ...	... ...	1,040 0 0	1,300 0 0	Do. Rs. 1,470. Museum Rs. 339.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	1,218 0 0	2,750 0 0	Do. Rs. 947.
88 0 0	... ...	... ...	962 0 0		
... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	600 0 0	Do. Rs. 155.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		
62 0 0	... ...	... ...	276 0 0	10,500 0 0	Do. Rs. 718. The sum of Rs. 2,000 in Toomkoor was paid for levelling the Kunigallu Fort wall, &c.
... ...	105 4 9	... ...	2,411 9 4		
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Rs. 506.
... ...	135 11 1	... ...	135 11 1	... ...	
498 0 0	3,722 11 1	3,086 15 0	16,317 15 7		
2,061 8 3	17,333 9 8	1,954 2 2	39,090 3 11	91,288 0 0	
2,559 8 3	21,056 4 9	5,041 1 2	55,408 3 6	91,288 0 0	

252. The principal miscellaneous items of expenditure calling for notice are as follows:—

Rs.	
23,832	Travellers' Bungalow establishments and contingencies.
8,473	Rewards at enhanced rates for the destruction of animals; it was Rs. 4,700 in 1868—69. The reduction of the rates to the old scale will probably effect a curtailment of the outlay on this account in 1870—71.
1,272	Interment of paupers.
7,024	Purchase and repairs of tents.
6,753	Cost of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.
6,747	Planting avenues in the districts. The sum was 6,782 in 1868—69. In 1869—70 Rs. 4,764 were charged in the Nandidroog Division; only Rs. 301 in the Nagar Division; but Rs. 951 expended in the Chituldroog District was not adjusted in the year 1869—70, owing to delay in the submission of the bills. Rs. 1,660 were spent in the Mysore District; Rs. 22 only in Hassan. The total grant was Rs. 10,000, and it is to be regretted that it was not utilized in the Nagar Division and Hassan District.
6,228	For the purchase of books, maps, and advertisements on account of the General Administration.
924	Were paid for Japanese Cocoons for the encouragement of the declining silk manufacture, the expenditure on this account has been in 1867—68 Rs. 3,663, and in 1868—69 Rs. 7,162.

253. *Superannuation Pensions.*—The expenditure was Rs. 68,554, *i. e.*, Rs. 1,500 in excess of the previous year: the grant was Rs .69,667. Donations to charitable institutions—Rs. 7,200 paid and provided. Gratuities to discharged public servants amounted to the large sum of Rs. 37,919; of this Rs. 11,582 was paid to superannuated peons of the Public Offices on a reduction of the establishment, and Rs. 23,890 to discharged Police peons on the revision of the District Police. These sums were not provided for in the Budget.

Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

254. *Mutfarkhát Pensions.*—Rs. 3,970 disbursed against a grant of Rs. 3,586, which ought to have been 3,720; additional pensions of Rs. 132 per annum granted with arrears explain the excess.

255. *Muzaráyi Institutions.*—Comprising the Hindu and Mohomeden temples and feeding-houses are within the grant by Rs. 6,000,—a saving which is due to the non-payment of some of the allowances from various causes. There has been no accession to these endowments since the administration of the country was assumed by British Government, and as they are now subject to revision by the Inam Commissioner, some curtailment may be looked for hereafter on the allowances to the institutions; but it is to be feared that the buildings, if repaired, will entail a very large expenditure. The resumption and commutation of inams are as per margin.

	Rs. As. P.
Inams resumed	190—2—0
Do. commuted into land	360—5—3
	550—7—3

Mysore Local Force.

256. The grant was Rs. 11,19,953; the expenditure Rs. 11,19,563, which included Rs. 16,729 for the construction of stables and lines for the Mounted Branch and Rs. 8,913 for the Bár or Infantry lines, which were provided out of savings in the Budget grants under authority of the local Administration. Besides these sums Rs. 25,076 were expended in 1869—70 for similar purposes from savings of previous years, which had been held in deposit under the like authority, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 2,693 in favor of the Sawár Department, and Rs. 1,832 in favor of the Bár. Under recent orders these works will in future be provided for from the Public Works grant.

Public Works Department.

257. The amount provided in the Budget for the Public Works Department was Rs. 14,50,000; but the total grant sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign and Financial Department was 17,00,000, of which 15 lacs was to be provided from the revenues of the year and 2 lacs from the surplus. The Public Works Budget was, however, framed by the local Administration on a basis of 18,91,440, and was approved by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, subject to the confirmation of the Foreign and Financial Department which was not however obtained. The advances applied for and placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department by credit orders was Rs. 17,71,935; which was not solely for Public Works expenditure, against the grant, but also to recoup the department for payment made out of the credit orders on account of local funds, deposits and contributions from private individuals.

258. The recredits to the department at the treasury amounted to Rs. 82,514, of which Rs. 10,853 consisted of Public Works revenue according to the Controller's annual account, leaving a sum of Rs. 71,661, which may be regarded as a set off against the payments on credit orders, which thus amounted to a net sum of Rs. 17,00,274.

Recoveries from District Fund on account of payments made in the P. W. D. on account of establishments.	16,791	Rs.
On account of works.	8,240	25,031
Contributions from private individuals towards works executed by P. W. D.		11,450
Remittances credited at the Treasuries from Executive Engineers and Civil Officers.	46,033	
Minus P. W. Revenue	10,853	35,180
		71,661

259. The above statement, however, does not take into view the balances of cash and drawing account in favor of the Public Works Department at the commencement of the year; and in his report on annual appropriation and outlay the Controller states that while the aggregate grant Rs. 17,00,000 was raised to Rs. 17,02,923 by a corresponding decrease in the stock balances, the actual outlay on Public Works was Rs. 17,37,457, or Rs. 34,525 in excess of the grant. He explains this excess by the circumstance that no provision was made in the Public Works Budget of 1869—70 for certain London stores for which a part payment of Rs. 50,000 was made under special orders of Government.

260. The total receipts brought to account in the year 1869—70 amounted to— Rs. 92,57,696

Financial Result of Revenues and Charges.

The total charges to ..	„	1,07,52,749
Excess of charges during the year ..	„	14,95,053

From the remarks on the land revenue, mohatarfa and salt receipts, it will be seen that the following sums were collected after the expiration of the year, *i. e.* in April, May, and June 1870, but on account of the year 1869—70, in consequence of the postponement of the periods of collection authorized in the Chief Commissioner's notification of January 1870 already noticed.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	14,40,627
Mohatarfa	61,073
Salt	5,200
	15,06,960
Add arrears due 30th June 1870 under Land Revenue.	46,900
Under Mohatarfa.	12,800
Total ..	15,66,600

Hence it will be seen that, had the revenue of 1869—70 been realized within the year as anticipated in the Budget, it would have left a surplus of Rs. 71,600. The postponement of the collections must, however, be regarded as entailing on the Mysore State an advance from its current cash balances during 1869-70, of about 15 lacs, which is the excess of expenditure over receipts. In the year 1870-71, when it is expected that the new periods of collection will be fully observed, it is estimated that about 10 lacs will need to be similarly advanced.

PUBLIC DEBT, 1869—70.

Receipts, Amount.			*Local Funds.*	Disbursements, Amount.		
1,07,932	0	0	Mysore Invested Surplus Account	...	...	...
1,81,644	2	6	Municipal Funds...	1,97,030	1	4
1,02,332	12	8	District Plough Tax Funds	1,73,335	0	3
19,404	11	3	One Anna Cess for Local purposes	1	4	0
3,128	6	4	One Anna Tank Fund	...	...	...
4,14,442	0	9		3,70,366	5	7
			Miscellaneous			
16,306	13	2	Personal estate account of the late Mahárája ...	2,732	0	0
5,453	0	9	Police Superannuation Fund	...	...	...
30,054	13	6	Military Assistant's Equipment Account	13,934	9	3
210	4	6	Bullock Dawk Fund	2,282	7	3
18,628	3	4	Surplus Fund of Dévasthánams and Chattrams ...	24,517	7	7
45,757	13	9	Allowances deducted from Sáyer and other Collections..	53,238	0	5
25,974	10	4	Process Service Fund	15,327	12	2
2,486	9	0	Permanent Advance Fund	6,218	11	0
34,409	15	9	Chanda Fund	21,212	0	0
9,304	13	10	Small Cause Court Suitors' Fund	6,284	3	8
1,88,587	1	11		1,45,747	3	4
			Deposits.			
2,54,132	8	9	Revenue Deposits	2,77,056	1	6
1,63,817	14	9	Judicial Deposits	1,20,478	3	2
4,17,950	7	6		3,97,534	4	8
			Advances Recoverable.			
2,49,212	13	11	Suspense account or unadjusted disbursements ...	2,28,427	2	6
43,991	1	6	Forest Advances	47,026	11	5
1,75,175	3	9	Revenue Survey Advances	1,77,000	0	0
33,790	6	6	Advances for Boundary-Marks recoverable from Ryots..	93,718	2	3
10,58,675	12	1½	Her Majesty's Treasury	10,22,481	2	8½
15,60,843	5	9½		15,68,653	2	10½
36,70,029	8	0	Remittances between Head Quarters and Districts ...	36,70,029	8	0
6,92,770	0	0	Do. do Districts	6,92,770	0	0
78,47,978	5	½	Do. do do and Talooks ...	78,32,663	5	7
2,00,316	12	0	Supply Bills	2,09,400	0	0
12,96,331	13	1½	Public Service Remittances	12,92,595	15	3½
...	...	...	Privilege Remittances	15	0	0
1,59,723	1	0	Money Orders	1,57,348	5	0
4,44,346	15	0	Money Orders Remittances	4,44,257	13	0
2,34,984	2	7	Remittances to Civil Pension Paymasters... ...	2,36,097	3	8
6,30,119	15	4	Palace Remittances	6,31,101	12	7
1,51,76,600	8	1		1,51,66,278	15	1½
1,77,58,425	8	½	Total.....	1,76,48,579	15	7

PUBLIC DEBT.

Mysore Invested Surplus Fund.

261. The first head comprised in public debt is the Mysore Invested Surplus Fund formerly designated "Mysore Trust Fund." The designation was altered under the sanction of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3977, dated 9th October 1869, on the ground that the dependants of the late Mahárája, for whose maintenance the fund was originally intended to provide from the income of the invested surplus, were on His Highness' death provided for out of the general revenues of the Mysore State. There were no charges against the fund in 1869-70, and the assets at the close of that year were as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cash in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury on the 31st March 1869	1,19,516	4	11
Nominal value of Government Securities in the Government Treasury, Bank of Madras	25,23,300	0	0
Interest for 12 months at 4 per cent received during 1869-70 on Government Securities amounting to Rs. 23,23,300 ...	92,932	0	0
Do on Government Debentures amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 at 5 per cent, for 18 months	15,000	0	0
Total..	27,50,748	4	11

Municipal Funds.

262. A detailed account of these funds will be found in the *appendix, exhibiting the state of the accounts of each Municipality. The total expenditure exceeded the receipts of the year by Rs. 15,386, the excess having been disbursed out of balances at credit.

District Plough Tax Funds.

263. The assets of these funds are devoted to the construction and maintenance of district roads. An abstract of the accounts is given in the *appendix. The expenditure in excess of the receipts within the year 1869-70, as shewn in the margin, occurred chiefly in the districts of the Nagar Division, in carrying out an extensive system of roads devised by the Superintendent and sanctioned by the local Administration. In the Bangalore and Hassan Districts also the outlay was abnormally large, but within the available assets. Further collections on account of the year's plough tax demand were made in all the districts in the months of April, May, and June to the amount of

Balances. 31st March 1869.	Receipts. 1869-70	Charges. 1869-703	Balances. 31st March 1870.
2,02,991	1,02,333	1,73,335	1,31,989

*Not printed.

Rs. 28,900, the period of collection having been postponed like that of land revenue.

One Anna Cess for local purposes. One Anna Tank Fund.

264. In the surveyed talooks of the Shimoga and Chituldroog Districts, cesses consisting of one anna in the rupee for tank repairs and one anna for roads, education and other purposes were as follows. No portion of these cesses have as yet been expended.

	Balance. 31st March 1869.	Receipts. 1869—70.	Total. 31st March 1870.
One Anna Cess for tank repairs.	1,957	3,128	5,085
One Anna Cess for local purposes.	22,783	19,404	42,187

Personal Estate of the late Mahárája.

265. The sum of Rs. 16,307 credited to this head, accrued from the sale of 11 elephants and some shares held in the P. and O. S. N. Company belonging to the late Mahárája's estate. A charge of Rs. 553 was incurred on account of premium paid on a life policy held as security for a debt due to the estate, Rs. 4 stamp duty on a power of attorney, and Rs. 2,175 on account of 132 head of cattle, which were sold in 1868-69 to the Madras Commissariat, but returned for the use of the Palace establishment in 1869-70, when the value was charged to the personal estate account to which it had in the first instance been credited. The balance at credit of this head at the close of 1869-70 was Rs. 1,55,321.

Police Superannuation Fund.

266. This fund was formed in June 1868 for providing pensions or gratuities for the men of the revised District Police. The assets consist of a subscription of six pies per rupee of the pay of the Police men. The balance which accumulated to credit on the 31st March 1870 was Rs. 6,090, there being no disbursements from the fund.

Military Assistant's Equipments Account.

267. This account represents advances made for the purchase of equipments for the local force, chiefly cloth for uniforms, the actual cost of which is recovered by regulated instalments from the pay of the men. The balance standing against the head on 31st March 1870 was Rs. 26,489, of which Rs. 15,620 was the value of stock in store.

Bullock Dák.

268. The system under which advances were made on account of bullock dáks for travellers was abolished in August 1868, from which time ready money payments were introduced agreeably to para 233 of the Administra-

tion Report of 1868—69. During the year 1869—70 a sum of Rs. 2,106 was adjusted by the several districts under instructions of the Account Department, leaving a net balance of Rs. 542 still unsettled.

Chanda Fund.

269. This fund was provisionally sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in June 1869, and consists of deductions made at the rate of 12 annas per month from every alternate month's pay of each native officer and sillédar belonging to the local mounted corps. It is designed for the purpose of aiding them in the purchase under given rules of horses required to supply the places of those which have died or become unfit for further service. The receipts and payments during 1869—70 on account of the fund were Rs. 34,410 and Rs. 21,212 respectively, the balance on the 31st March 1870 was Rs. 13,198.

270. The heads noted in the margin do not call for any special remark. The balances at their credit at the close of 1869—70 are noted.

	Balance 31st March 1869-70.
Surplus Funds of Dévasthánams and Chattrams...	25,099
Allowances deducted from Sáyer and other Collections.	15,708
Process Service Fund	13,003
Permanent Advance Fund...	12,368
Small Cause Court Suitors' Fund	3,021
Revenue Deposits	1,23,055
Judicial do	50,828

Advances Recoverable.

271. The next important head is that of advances recoverable, which exhibits on the disbursement side Rs. 5,45,172 and on the receipt side Rs. 5,02,170. The first sub-head styled suspense account represents Rs. 2,28,427 paid, and Rs. 2,49,213 adjusted. The balance outstanding was Rs. 57,403, as per margin.

Advance for annual supply of stationery for 1870-71 ordered from England.	22,000
Do for Medical Stores ordered from England	8,343
Do for Jail charges ...	7,861
Do for Planting avenues.	848
Do Construction and repairs of Civil Buildings	3,547
Ordinary advances subject to adjustment in 1870-71	9,603
An old Book Balance ...	5,201
Total...	57,403

Forest Advances.

272. These advances are made from the treasuries on the authority of credits issued by the Account Department and on the cheques of Forest Officers, and adjusted by bills for conservancy and working charges. The balance outstanding was Rs. 8,988.

Revenue Survey Advances.

273. The advances made to the Survey Department for the payment of field establishments, boundary-marks, and

contingent charges amounted to Rs. 1,77,000; the sum adjusted amounted to Rs. 1,75,175. The balance outstanding on 31st March 1870, was Rs. 51,727, including Rs. 49,902, brought on from the commencement of the year.

Advances for Boundary-Marks recoverable from Ryots.

274. This head exhibits the cost of demarcating cultivated and inam lands, the amount being transferred from the foregoing head of revenue survey advances to the special head under review, as a demand against the lands concerned, which is recoverable from the occupants. The advances and recoveries from the commencement of the survey to the close of 1869—70 were as follows:—and it is to be observed that the progress of recoveries has not kept pace with the outlay.

Advances.

Districts.	Up to 1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.	1869—70.	Total.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	15,373	15,373
Toomkoor	...	137	25,434	22,982	31,631	80,234
Shimoga	...	...	30,286	19,314	25,252	74,852
Chituldroog	67,360	63,528	12,545	40,128	21,412	2,04,973
Total.....	67,360	63,665	68,265	82,424	93,718	3,75,432

Recoveries.

Bangalore	...	...	...	...	751	751
Toomkoor	...	137	11,174	487	500	12,298
Shimoga	...	...	41	4,148	608	4,797
Chituldroog	...	37,981	21,644	20,739	31,932	1,12,296
Total.....	...	38,118	32,859	25,374	33,791	1,30,142

The balance outstanding on 31st March 1870 was Rs. 2,45,290, for the speedy recovery and adjustment of which orders have recently been issued.

Her Majesty's Treasury.

275. This head of account shews the sums received and paid at the Mysore Treasuries on account of Her Majesty's Government and adjusted in cash with Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore from month to month.

Local Remittances.

276. The total of the debits under this head was Rs. 1,51,66,279, and the credits Rs. 1,51,76,600; the difference is to be found under the sub-head of remittances between district treasuries and other talooks, arising from the debits and credits appearing in different months.

277. The cash balances were on the 31st March 1869.

Cash Balances.

			Rs.	As.	P.
			69,60,427	1	3½
Revenue Receipts of 1869-70 ...	92,57,693	10 6½			
Charges against revenue	1,07,52,749	5 7			
Excess of Charges			14,95,055	11	½
			54,65,371	6	3
Receipts of 1869-70 under Public Debt	1,77,58,425	8 5½			
Deduct Disbursements	1,76,48,579	15 7	1,09,845	8	10½
Cash Balance on the 31st March 1870...			*55,75,216	15	1½
*Gold			2,387	2	2
Silver Rs. ...	48,33,306	0 0			
Do Small coins ...	2,09,265	7 0	50,42,571	7	0
Currency Notes					
Copper, British ...	2,40,205	13 10½	3,10,010	0	0
Do Mysore ...	73,142	13 3			
			3,13,348	11	1½
			56,68,317	4	3½
Deduct amount appropriated to Public Works Department. } ...			93,100	5	2
			55,75,216	15	1½

278. The following figures represent in abstract the transactions in Currency Notes at the Central and District Treasuries. As remarked in 1868—69 the issues may have been much larger, but for the inadequate supply furnished to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury from the Madras Currency Department and Government Treasury.

Currency Notes.

	Madras Currency Notes.	Bombay Currency Notes.	Calcutta Notes.
Balance—			
31st March 1869	3,804,20	16,360	...
Received—			
„ by Mysore Government from Madras Treasuries on payment	2,00,000	...	...
„ at the Chief Commissioner's, as remittances from District Treasuries...	3,20,030	...	...
„ at District Treasuries as remittances from Chief Commissioner's Treasury...	1,25,000	840	...
„ at Do from other District Treasuries ...	1,45,000	...	...
„ at Do from Talook do	2,09,580	...	...
„ from the public in payment of demands... ...	2,66,460	160	0
„ from Do in exchange for cash, ...	2,40,630	2,600	...
Total.....	18,87,120	19,960	80
Issued—			
as remittances to other Treasuries.	5,90,030	...	...
„ to Talook Treasuries from District Treasuries.	1,47,700	...	...
„ to the public in payment of demands.	4,38,860	330	...
„ to the public in exchange for cash.	5,10,150	5,270	...
Total.....	16,86,240	5,730	...
Balance remaining Rs.....	2,00,880	14,230	80

279. 1869—70 was the 3rd year since the introduction of this Department into Mysore. The progress in the work is indicated by the following comparison :—

Money Order Department.

	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount.
1867—68	3,464	1,62,668	2,918	1,36,073
1868—69	4,595	2,28,778	3,983	1,86,542
1869—70	7,204	3,50,086	5,871	2,53,238

280. The profit in 1869—70 was Rs. 2,606, against Rs. 1,408 in 1868—69.

		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Receipts.	Commission	3,895 4 0	
	2nd Commission for alterations, &c.	51 4 0	
	Lapsed Orders	45 8 0	
			3,992 0 0
Charges.	Controller's Establishment ...	480 0 0	
	Do Contingent charges ...	80 11 10	
	Agents' Fees	708 9 0	
	Do. Contingent charges ...	115 15 0	
			1,385 3 10
	Profit or Surplus.		2,606 12 12

281. The benefits of the Money Order system have been extended to the inhabitants of talooks, where there are no special agencies, by permitting the Talook Treasuries to receive and pay sums on account of the district agencies. The experiment was introduced in the year 1869—70, and has been so far successful, that transactions have taken place in 55 out of 74 talooks ; 399 money orders were thus issued amounting to Rs. 21,907 and 226 were paid amounting to Rs. 10,935.

VIII. FOREST.

282. The report* has been drawn up, as far as practicable, in accordance with Government of India, Department Public Works, Circular No. 18, dated 4th November 1868, and is accompanied by a map which illustrates its contents.

INTRODUCTORY.

283. The introductory section (paras 2 to 64) contains much interesting information under the following heads.

I. (Paras 2 to 17) Statistics and physical features, and divisions of Mysore.

II. (Paras 18 to 55) Account of the divisions and chief towns with special reference to the sources whence the inhabitants derive their supplies of timber, and other forest produce.

III. (Paras 56 to 61) Sandalwood, in what localities found; description of the tree and wood; its propagation; new system of collection.

IV. (Paras 62 to 64) Forest Legislation. Remarks on the Rules now in force, and certain proposed amendments to them.

284. This section of the report does not call for any comment here beyond the remark that the information it gives under the above heads, appears to have been collected and recorded in a careful and creditable manner.

285. The questions connected with the fuel-supply of Bangalore, and the other principal towns, are of much importance, and demand attention; the clearances that have for long been going on in their neighbourhood having greatly enhanced the difficulties of furnishing it and the price of the article. The requirements under this head for the great station of Bangalore are enormous, and their due supply places the fuel-producing districts within a radius of 30 or 40 miles from it, under heavy and constant requisition.

286. It may be noticed here in connection with this subject, that one of the most ordinary local sources of supply of wood and fuel elsewhere, is almost wholly wanting to the ryots of the greater part of

* The Forest Conservator's report has been printed separately.

Mysore, *viz.*, hedges and trees of an inferior and fast growing description on the boundaries between the fields and holdings.

287. The attention of the District Officers has lately been drawn to this subject, and it is hoped that with their encouragement and the assurance that has been conveyed to the ryots that all such plantings will be wholly their own property to dispose of as they please, the latter may be induced to introduce them generally on the village lands, and so to lighten the existing demands on the wooded tracts of the country.

288. The measures adopted for the growth of the sandal-trees in the reserves formed for the purpose will, it is hoped, be successful, and ensure the continuance of the revenue realized from this valuable wood by placing its cultivation and supply for the market under a regular system, instead of trusting as hitherto to its hap-hazard germination and growth.

289. The proposed revision of sections 36 to 38 of the Forest Rules, referred to in para 62 of the report, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The regulations regarding the import of wood into Mysore referred to in para 63, are still under consideration. The question of the substitution of the Draft Forest Rules for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for those now in force in Mysore, is now under report to the Government of India.

SPECIAL.

HEAD I.—STATE FORESTS AND FORESTS LEASED BY THE STATE.

First Section.

290. (Paras 65 to 67) The list given under para 65, shews that there are 24 State forests, excluding those of Maddagiri, covering an area of about 370 square miles, of which 7, measuring 222 square miles, have been settled and demarcated, while three more, measuring 40 square miles, will shortly be so.

Second Section.

Requirements of the Population in the Vicinity of the State Forests in the matter of wood, &c., how provided for.

291. (Paras 68 to 70) The observations under this head call for little remark; the demarcation of the State forests, and consequent with-

drawal of the freedom to cut wood, and to collect forest produce in the tracts so reserved formerly enjoyed by the people of the neighbourhood could not but be productive of inconvenience and apparent hardship amongst them ; but there can be no question of the rights of Government in this matter.

292. The further extension of State forests is desirable, and will be undoubtedly hereafter productive of advantage to the public and the Government ; and it will be carried out as such can be effected with convenience.

Third Section.

Protection of the Forests.

293. (Paras 71 to 73) *Nagar.*—There were 20 cases of breach of Forest Rules reported, of which 3 only were of a serious character.

Ashtagram.—27 cases were reported, mostly of a trifling character. Orders have been issued for the more speedy adjudication of forest offences in the Hassan District.

Nandidroog.—There are no returns of forest offences in this Division, the late Sub-Assistant Conservator, Mr. Clarke, having neglected to keep a record of them.

294. On the whole, the breaches of Forest Rules have been few and unimportant, and the alterations in Sections 36 to 38 of the Forest Rules (already referred to) will facilitate the prompt disposal of such when they occur.

None of the Forest Officers have as yet been invested with Magisterial powers, and there does not at present appear to be any necessity for their being so.

Fourth Section.

Improvement and Extension of the Forests.

295. (Paras 74 to 87) The progress made in surveying and clearing the forests has not been as yet very great.

Nagar.—The Lakkuvalli and Shankaragudda forests, with an area of 69 square miles, have been surveyed and are being mapped ; and divi-

sion lines of the length of 43½ miles were cleared (21 feet in width) at a cost of Rs. 1,592, at between 36 and 37 Rs. per mile.

Ashtagram.—The clearings in the State forests were not finished till April, and will appear in the next Annual Report.

Nandidroog.—Nothing under this head appears to have been done.

A proper and regular system of felling cannot be introduced till the complete division of the forests into departments and blocks; and this important measure must be pushed on as speedily as possible.

296. *Plantations.*—Since the report was written, information has been received from both Mr. Dobbs, in Nagar, and Mr. Ludlow, in Ashtagram, that the teak seeds sown in the nurseries in both Divisions in the latter part of 1869—70, have at last freely germinated.

Of nearly 41,000 teak seedlings planted out in the Lakkuvaḷḷi and Vittalamakappana Kaṇavé's plantations, about 36,000 have survived.

297. The views expressed in para 82, as to the best plan of conserving and improving the present teak forests are deserving of attention, and should be adopted as far as possible. With proper care and arrangements, there is no reason to doubt that the resources of this and other valuable woods, may be greatly extended, due judgment being exercised as to the localities selected for nurseries and plantations, and the natural reproduction of the forests being properly aided and protected in the way proposed.

298. Of two sandal reserves selected in Nagar, one had been enclosed, and the seed sown in it broadcast last year has germinated. The other was about to be made over to the Forest Department. In Ashtagram, a reserve, 87 acres in extent, was formed, and the seed similarly sown in it also germinated; but a large proportion of the seedlings died from want of moisture at the close of the hot season. The Conservator regards this unfavorable result as exceptional, and considers that the principle on which the reserves of this valuable wood are now formed will prove successful.

No sandal reserves have yet been formed in Nandidroog; but sites are being selected for the purpose.

299. *Fuel Reserves.*—Up to the present year, little has been done in their establishment. None have as yet been formed in Nagar or

Ashtagram. In Nandidroog the report of the Hosakóté plantation is encouraging, and the Australian wattle sown in it in 1868 promises to be successful.

During the current year, amply large tracts for the formation of fuel reserves for the railway line, will have been made over to the Forest Department, and every effort shall be made to push on this most important work. The delay in obtaining the transfer of land for this important purpose ought to have been brought sooner to notice by the Conservator, when the necessary steps would have been taken for the removal of the difficulties which interfered with the measure.

Fifth Section.

Actual Yield of Forests, Disposal of Timber, &c.

300. (Paras 88 to 93) In Nagar 26,515 cubic feet of teak and other woods were felled, and 49,060 cubic feet were sold, realizing Rs. 40,772.

Teak ...	5,515
Other woods	21,000

The collection of sandalwood amounted to 1,348 kandís, of which 1,126 kandís were sold, realizing Rs. 81,906.

The average rates obtained were, 13 annas 2 pie per cubic foot for timber, and Rs. 85—10—3 per kandi for sandalwood,—Rs. 19—10—3 per kandi more than in the previous year.

In Ashtagram the felling amounted to 25,419 cubic feet of teak and other woods; the collections including previous fellings aggregating 38,432 cubic feet and 64¼ cart loads. The sales amounted to 29,699 cubic feet and 82½ cart loads, realizing Rs. 31,537. The felling was less by 16,500 cubic feet than estimated for, and much felled wood still remains to be collected, which will reduce the quantity to be felled during the current year.

Teak ...	11,693
Other woods	13,726

The collection of sandalwood was 638 kandís, and the sales amounted to 770 kandís, which realized Rs. 69,259.

The average rates obtained were, 1—0—7 per cubic foot, and Rs. 7—5—11 per cart-load for timber, and Rs. 89—15—1 per kandi for sandalwood, or Rs. 3—8—3 per kandi more than in 1868—69.

In Nandidroog no timber was felled during the year. The collections of sandalwood amounted to 428, and the sales to 458 kandís which realized Rs. 42,168 at Rs. 92—1—2 per kandi, or Rs. 6—9—2 more than in 1868—69.

The following table recapitulates the above in an abstract form.

Range.	Timber felled, &c.								Sandalwood collected, &c.				
	Felled and collected.				Sold.				Collected.		Sold.		
	Quantity in cubic feet.	Number of poles & pieces.	Cartloads.	Average cost per cubic foot.	Quantity in cubic feet.	Cartloads.	Rate per cubic foot.	Amount realized.	Number of Kandis.	Cost per Kandi.	Number of Kandis.	Rate per Kandi.	Amount realized.
				A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1 Nagar ...	26,515	98	...	3-4	49,060	...	0-13-2	40,77	1,348	7-3-11	1,126	85-10-3	81,906
2 Ashtagram .	25,419	...	64	5-4	29,699	82	1-0-7	31,537	638	10-12-2	770	89-15-1	69,259
3 Nandidroog.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	11-11-6	458	92- 1-2	42,168
Total...	51,934	98	64	4-4	78,759	82	0-14-10½	72,309	2,414	9-14-6	2,354	89- 3-6	1,93,333

The stock of timber and sandalwood in store, in the three Divisions, aggregated 9,417 logs and poles of the former, and 1,245 kandís of the latter, the estimated value of the whole being Rs. 1,63,828.

The receipts from minor forest-produce are shewn separately.

301. The arrangements for disposing of timber and sandalwood described in paras 94—95 appear to be satisfactory, and do not call for remark.

302. Para 96 describes the lines of export of the woods purchased in Mysore, and it will be seen that most of the sandalwood is forwarded by the Western Coast for Bombay, where it is in large demand for various purposes of industry and luxury.

This wood grows well in Central India; but it never seems to have been turned to account there, as in Mysore. Possibly it is not equally fragrant with that grown on the Mysore plateau.

DISTRICT FORESTS.

303. (Paras 97 to 102) The several District Forests are shewn on the map, and they are described in paras 97 to 100 under this head.

The establishment and proper supervision of a fitting number of this class of forests are of the utmost importance for the comfort and convenience of the public ; and the Conservator's remarks on this head in para 101 of his report are perfectly correct,—though there is a difference of opinion as to whether the measures proposed should be controlled by the Forest or the Revenue Department. It is hoped that the arrangements stated therein may be carried out successfully, the objects of this class of forests not being to bring in a revenue to the State, but to provide firewood and timber of an ordinary description for local consumption, at low and reasonable rates.

GENERAL.

HEAD I—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

304. (Paras 103 to 107) The following table gives an abstract of the financial results as shewn in the report under this head.

	Ranges.	Expenditure.		Receipts.		Surplus.
		Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	
1	Nagar Range	40,640	39,355	1,33,000	1,39,209	99,854
2	Ashtagram „	41,348	34,444	1,13,600	1,10,157	75,713
3	Nandidroog „	38,648	17,077	43,900	48,852	28,775
	Total.....	1,20,636	90,876	2,90,500	2,98,218	2,04,342

The net surplus amounting to Rs. 2,04,342, which by some other small additions is stated to be made up to Rs. 2,05,368, of which Rs. 1,90,968 have been received in cash (para 107).

305. Of the sum provided in the Budget for expenditure under the head of plantations, Rs. 13,000, only Rs. 3,737 were utilized, which must be regarded as very unsatisfactory, though, as far as regards Nandidroog, the failure is due to the gross neglect, and unfitness for his post of the late Sub-Assistant Conservator in charge, Mr. Clarke.

This highly important class of works is now receiving more attention, and it is hoped that the next Annual Report will shew that it has made fair progress.

GENERAL REMARKS.

306. (Paras 108 to 110) The contemplated operations for the current year do not call for special remark ; the quantities of timber and sandalwood proposed to be collected and sold, is shewn in the following table, and appears unobjectionable.

Range.	Timber.			Sandalwood.	
	Teak.		Jungle wood cubic feet.	Kandis.	Tons.
	Cubic ft.	Poles.			
Nagar Range	9,000	1,000	20,000	1,500	375
Ashtagram „	15,000	1,000	24,000	1,20	300
Nandidroog „	...	...	...	500	125
Total.....	24,000	2,000	44,000	3,200	800

—besides 800 cart-loads of small wood in Ashtagram, and cuttings and thinnings of State forests in Nandidroog.

The fellings of teak in Ashtagram will be small, as much cut-wood remains in the forests, and will be carted in during the year.

307. The establishment of fuel plantations and sandal reserves will be pushed on with more vigor, and fresh efforts have been directed to be made to rear and plant out teak in the forests suitable for its growth.

The demarcation, clearing, and divisions of the State forests into blocks and compartments, must also be carried on with energy ; and it is expected that the next Annual Report will shew creditable progress under all these heads.

308. Para 111 of the report states the imports of timber into Mysore from Madras and Coorg during the past year to have been—

	Number.
Teak logs	3,620
Jungle logs and posts	8,958
Bamboos	24,230

There is no means of ascertaining correctly the quantity of timber exported from Mysore, excepting as regards sandalwood, the whole of which is so disposed of.

309. The working of the Department on the whole, during the past year, was satisfactory, though there are no doubt as yet many shortcomings in it, which will require the utmost attention and energy on the part of the Conservator and his subordinates to rectify. The profit on the year's transactions, as noted in para 304 of these remarks, though not so large as in previous years, is still very considerable, and the outstanding balances are not of any large amount.

The sales of sandalwood aggregated 2,354 kandís, and under the new arrangements that have been made for the collection of this article the supply will probably increase.

310. Lieutenant van Someren, the Conservator, is a zealous, painstaking, and intelligent Officer, and his services and labors merit special acknowledgment here. He has had many difficulties to contend with during the last year, the most serious of which were caused by the gross incompetence and unfitness for his duties of the Sub-Assistant Conservator, Mr. Clarke, in charge of the Nandidroog Range, who entirely neglected his work, and was at length dismissed by order of the Government of India. The charge of this range was in consequence unavoidably thrust on the Conservator, in addition to his own duties, to the detriment of the latter.

The complaint of the inefficiency of the office establishment of the Conservator, in para 118 of the report, appears to be well founded, and shall receive attention.

311. Mr. Dobbs, the Deputy Conservator, Nagar Range, is an active and steady Officer, and has performed his duties in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator, Ashtagram Range, has worked carefully since his transfer from Coorg to Mysore. He is an observant and intelligent Forest Officer, and will doubtless strive by future care and attention to his duties, to make amends for any neglect on this head, of which he was guilty when Assistant Conservator of Coorg.

The subordinates generally of the Department are favorably reported on. One Sandal Daróga is under trial for a gross breach of trust.

IX. REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

312. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's Progress and Administration Reports of the Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlement bring the operations of the department under the former head up to 31st October 1869, and under the latter to 31st March 1870.

313. Major Prescott was in charge of the department up to the 10th November 1869, when Colonel Anderson rejoined from furlough.

314. The department was of the same strength as the previous year, with the addition of two supernumerary Assistant Superintendents.

315. The establishment had been increased to 214 measurers and classers, and 59 apprentices, against 162 of the two former and 72 of the latter at the commencement of the year.

316. The progress up to 31st October (1869) on which date the complete survey year closes, was, as regards final settlement operations, but little in advance of that stated in the Administration Report for 1868—69, and extended only to a part of one (the Soraba) Talook; but the preparations were far advanced for the settlement of two more * entire talooks and part of a † third, and it is expected that it will be completed in them by July 1870.

* { Búdíhálu.
Soraba.
† Chennagiri.

317. The total final settlement up to the 31st October 1869 included six complete talooks and part of a seventh, containing an area of 1,958,201 acres and a population of 248,795 souls. The revenue of the occupied lands in these talooks has been raised by the settlement from Rs. 4,17,998 to Rs. 4,41,106, the arable waste being further assessed at Rs. 1,41,848.

318. Measurement operations were completed in two *talooks and nearly so in a third † and were in progress in six ‡ other talooks, the cause of their introduction into so many of the latter at the same time being that it is not possible to carry on survey work in the western or Malnád districts after the middle of May, and the consequent necessary transfer at that season of the establishments employed in them to the more inland talooks where the operations can be continued.

* { 1. Bangalore.
2. Pávagada.
† 1. Kengéri.
‡ { 1. Shikáripura.
2. Ságara.
3. Maddagiri
4. Kortagere.
5. Doddéri.
6. Molakálumúru.

319. Classing was in progress in two * talooks, and it was expected that the remainder of the Chennagiri Talook and three † other complete talooks would be ready for settlement next season.

* { Soraba. Toomkoor.
† { Soraba. Toomkoor. Bangalore.

320. The total area measured and classed up to 31st October 1869 was as shewn in the margin, the total expense, including the cost of settlement, being Rs. 6,63,433.

Measured. 4,144,436
Classed. 2,727,202

321. The extent of land measured and classed during the survey year ending 31st October 1869, as compared with the previous year, was as noted in the margin, and shews a large increase. The Survey Commissioner observes that the increase in actual work in classifications is even larger than would appear to be the case at first sight, the field being the unit by which the work under this head may be reckoned and nearly as much labor being required in classing a moderate sized field as a much larger one.

Year.	I. Measurements.					II. Classifications.				
	Fields.	Acres.	Cost per acre.			Fields.	Acres.	Cost per acre.		
1867—68.	44,620	7,89,780	0	2	$0\frac{3}{4}$	27,417	6,69,521	0	0	9·9
1868—69.	53,644	9,95,428	0	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	40,627	6,80,645	0	0	11·1
Increase in 1868—69.	9,024	20,5,648	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	13,210	11,124	0	0	1·2

322. The cost of measurement shews an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies and of classification of $1\frac{1}{5}$ pies per acre, or a total cost for both operations of 3 annas $2\frac{6}{10}$ pies per acre, against 2 annas $9\frac{8}{10}$ pies the previous year. The rate of the previous year was considered high, and the increase is very considerable, but it is stated to be wholly due to the natural obstacles to rapid measurement that have been experienced.

323. The total cost for all operations during the season under report was Rs. 1,82,078, against Rs. 1,33,733 the previous year.

324. The amount of test applied by the Officers superintending the measurements and classings was considerably in excess of that carried out in the previous year, and the result is satisfactory being $\frac{26}{40}$ of an acre per cent mean average difference between test and measurement and $5\frac{1}{4}$ pies difference between test and classification, against $\frac{22}{40}$ of an acre and $6\frac{1}{4}$ pies respectively in the previous year. The increase in the former

difference is stated to be due to the increased difficulties of the season's measurements.

325. The operations of the current field season, between the 31st October 1869 and 31st March 1870, which period is not included in the year under report, are stated to be as shewn in the margin. Their results will be duly entered in the next season's report.

	Acres.
Measurements...	429,230.
Classifications...	254,530.

326. The maps of 784 of the total number of 1,155 villages in which the settlement has been completed have been lithographed, and issued to the local Officers. The maps of 371 villages have yet to be supplied.

327. The operations of the Department are being gradually extended, and, as it is of the utmost importance that they should be pushed on as rapidly as is consistent with the primary requirements of a good and useful settlement, it is hoped that means may be found to increase the establishments needed for the purpose of expediting the completion of the work.

328. The subject of the remission of the emoluments of village officers referred to in the last Administration Report of the Province has been lately under report to the Government of India, and final orders have not yet been passed on it.

329. Colonel Anderson, and the Superintendent of the Survey (Captain Grant,) both testify to the hearty aid and co-operation afforded to the Department by the District Officers during the year under report, and the Superintendent specially notices the assistance rendered by Védántaiengar, and Kristnaiya, Amildars of Soraba and Bangalore, respectively, and the excellent manner in which Rámaiya, Amildar of Hiriyúru, prepared his settlement papers.

330. Colonel Anderson speaks in high terms of the exertions made by all the Officers of the Survey and the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties during the year under report, and specially notices, as deserving of commendation, the creditable manner in which Captain Grant has carried on the responsible work of Superintendent, and the diligence and attention which Captain Anderson, and Mr. Butcher, have shewn in the classing operations entrusted to them.

X. INAM COMMISSION.

331. In the previous Annual Reports, the nature and scope of the inam investigation were explained in detail, and only the operations of the year under report will be briefly reviewed here.

332. During the year the Inam Commission was strengthened by the creation of another Assistant's Office, to which Mr. Subba Rao was appointed. Sanction was also obtained for the formation of a Judicial Department in the Central Office at a cost of Rs. 160 monthly, as the judicial work had greatly increased under the operation of the Land Inam Rule 21 and of the Chief Commissioner's notification of the 5th July 1869, a copy of which is subjoined.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Rule 21 of the Mysore Land Inam Rules published in the Mysore Gazette of 12th December 1868, page 632, all suits relating to inam property are cognizable by the Inam Commissioner, and his decisions are final, subject to revision by the Chief Commissioner, should an appeal be preferred within the space of 3 months. But as a total prohibition against such suits being entertained by the District Civil and Revenue Courts would be productive of delay and inconvenience, the following Rules are prescribed for guidance under the authority of the Government of India.

1. In all talooks to which the inam enquiry has not been extended, suits regarding inam property, the value of which does not amount to 10,000 or upwards, shall be entertained and decided as heretofore by the District Civil and Revenue tribunals; but appeals from their decisions will lie to the Inam Commissioner instead of to the Courts of the Superintendents as at present. The appeal petition must be preferred within the space of 3 months.

2. Suits relating to inams of the value of 10,000 and upwards, shall be filed in the Court of the Inam Commissioner, from whose decision, however, an appeal will lie to the Chief Commissioner, if preferred within the space of 3 months.

3. In suits where a compromise between the parties is proposed, the District Civil and Revenue Courts shall forward the proceedings with their opinion to the Inam Commissioner, for review and final decision in order that the interests of Government may be duly protected.

4. Suits relating to unenfranchised inams the reversionary right of which was not compromised in the present inam settlement, shall not be entertained by the local Civil or Revenue Courts without the sanction of the Inam Commissioner.

5. The above Rules apply to inam holdings of all descriptions excepting the service tenures of Shánbhógs and Patéls, and shall have effect from 1st August 1869.

333. Additional English and Vernacular Clerks were also entertained at a cost of Rs. 300 per mensem for the preparation of title deeds and of fair copies of the Inam Registers for the offices of the Chief Commissioner, the Superintendent of the Division and the Deputy Superintendent of the District.

334. The inam investigation of the talooks noted in the margin was taken up and finished. These talooks together with those enumerated in the last report compose the entire district of Chitaldroog, the Maidán portion (or plains) of the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts, and the district of Toomkoor, with the exception of the talooks of Turivékere, Kuṇigallu and Huliyúrdurga, and Maddagiri and Koraṭagere in which the inam investigation was still in progress at the close of the year under review. With the exception of a portion of the Hiriyúru Talook, the talooks taken up by the Inam Department had not been settled by the Survey Department, though the operations of the latter were in progress in five of them. It cannot therefore be shewn in this report whether the results of the settlement of the Inam Department differ from those based on the measurement and assessment of the Survey Department; but Colonel Clerk, the Inam Commissioner, who is probably the most experienced Revenue Officer of this Commission, is of opinion that, taking the result on the whole of the settlement of a talook by his Department in advance of that of the Survey, there is little probability of the interests of Government being sacrificed. Indeed he expresses his fears that, if either party suffer by that arrangement, the inamdar will do so. The results of the settlement of the Hosadurga Talook, in which the difference between

1. Harihara (part.)
2. Pávagada.
3. Shimoga.
4. Honnáli.
5. Shikáripura.
6. Chennagiri.
7. Kadoor.
8. Bánávára.
9. Taríkere.
10. Toomkoor.
11. Kadaba.
12. Sirá.
13. Maddagiri (part.)
14. Búdihálu.
15. Chikkanáyakanahalli.
16. Honnáli.
17. Koratagere (part.)

the former assessment and jódi of inams was greatly altered, the former being reduced to the level of the latter, as quoted by the Inam Commissioner in support of his opinion--scarcely any margin being left by that settlement for the imposition of a quit-rent.

Sannads.

335. The dates of the sannads examined by the Inam Department range from the 15th century to the present era, the grants having been made by the Anégundi Rájás, the Kiládi, Ikkéri and Nagar Chiefs, Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan, Deván Púrṇaiya and the late Mahárája respectively.

336. Paras 21—26 of the Inam Commissioner's report treat of the forest rights of inamdars and the orders that have been issued defining the same, which Colonel Clerk considers to entail much hardship on the class. These orders were, however, promulgated after full consideration of his views on the subject, and the question does not therefore call for further remark here.

337. It was considered advisable to extinguish the "Kodagi" inam tenures and to enfranchise the inams granted under this head for the repair and maintenance of the bunds of certain tanks, subject to three different rates ranging from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ quit rent on the lands of such inams, the inamdars being wholly relieved from all future obligation in the above respect; but the disposal of the question has been postponed, under instructions to that effect conveyed in the despatch* from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, noted in the margin. The Inam Commissioner advocates the early settlement of the question, and as it seems very desirable that it should be dealt with as soon as it can conveniently be so, it is proposed to re-submit it when certain information that is required is forthcoming.

* No. 8, dated 22nd April 1870.

338. The number and value of kodagi inams in the talooks already taken up by the Department is shewn below.

	Extent.				
No. of Inams.	Dry.	Wet kandís.	Garden.	Total.	Assessment Rs.
367	1,277	582	25	1,884	4,872

Irrigation Cess on Inamdars' wells.

339. The Inam Commissioner remarks on the orders issued for the levy of the irrigation cess of one anna in the rupee of the assessment upon inam lands irrigated from wells constructed at the cost of the inamdars themselves and in no way connect-

ed with any Government work. The Survey Commissioner and Superintending Engineer of Irrigation to whom the question was referred, were of opinion that the cess should be levied on the grounds that such wells are supplied with water by the process of percolation from the Government works to which they are adjacent, that by the efficient up-keep of these works, the water supply is maintained for the country generally, and that without such up-keep private wells would be exhausted. The Inam Commissioner differs from this view, and observed that the percolation may on the contrary be from an inamdar to a Government tank or well. The circumstances of the water supply in many parts of Mysore are peculiar, and the order to which the Inam Commissioner objects was issued after very full consideration, and appears to be sound in principle though it may undoubtedly tell with hardship in some individual cases, which should be treated as exceptional, if entitled to special exemption from the cess.

340. The Inam Commissioner also discusses the question of Malnád inams, and explains the grounds for the proposals made by him for their settlement, which were not concurred in by Mr. Bowring. The subject of these inams was very fully considered before final orders were passed regarding them, and it is unnecessary here to do more than to make this brief reference to it.

Civil Jurisdiction.

341. The Land Inam Rule 21 confers civil powers on the Inam Commissioner and his Assistants, as explained in the class of cases specified in para 282 of the Administration Report for 1868—69; but till recently the Court of the Inam Commissioner alone exercised such powers, all suits being referred to the Assistants merely for preliminary investigation. This course was, however, found productive of inconvenience and delay, and, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, all suits "inter-parties" up to the value of Rs. 3,000 are now disposed of by the Inam Assistants, subject to appeal to the Inam Commissioner.

Mortgaged Inam.

342. A question of great importance connected with the judicial portion of the inam settlement has arisen in the disposal of inams in the hands of mortgagees, the mortgager and his heirs having become extinct, or not to be found.

Inam Suits.

343. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of cases disposed of by the Inam Commissioner and his Assistants in their original and appellate capacity. The return of work shewn under this head is small, but their judicial functions were not regularly exercised till the month of September 1869.

F.

Statement shewing the Revenue and Civil Original Appeals and Special Appeal Cases filed in the Courts of the Inam Commissioner and his Assistants from 1st April 1869 up to 31st March 1870.

Description of Cases.	No. of Cases.	Value of Suits.	Value of Stamps upon Suits.	Value of Stamps upon Arzis.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Civil.					
1. Original	23	2,186 12 2	223 0 0	15 10 0	3 0 11
2. Appeals	10	1,760 6 9	179 0 0	8 7 0	... ...
3. Special Appeal ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	33	3,947 2 11	402 0 0	24 1 0	3 0 11
Revenue.					
1. Original	5	121 2 0	12 8 0	1 9 0	... ...
2. Appeal	9	1,003 1 7	100 8 0	6 11 0	... ...
3. Special Appeal ...	3	977 0 0	97 8 0	2 13 0	... ...
	17	2,101 3 7	210 8 0	11 1 0	... ...
Miscellaneous.					
1. Revenue	28	... ...	... ...	3 13 0	... ...
2. Civil	20	... ...	... ...	5 1 0	... ...
	48	... ...	... ...	8 14 0	... ...
Grand Total.....	98	6,048 6 6	612 8 0	44 0 0	3 0 11

	Civil Appeals.	Rev. Appeals.	Rev. Spl. Appeals.
Confirmed ...	7	3	1
Reversed ...	0	1	1
Modified ...	0	0	1
Remanded ...	2	1	0
Rejected for non-attendance ...	...	4	...
Rázináma ...	10	9	3

Total of columns 4,5 and 6 659—8—11.

344. The comparative absence of litigation is attributed in a great measure to the knowledge that the parties gain from the preliminary enquiry that is always made when the inam is registered.

345. The additional cost of the Judicial Department during the months in which it was worked amounted to Rs. 1,179 ; but it was more than half covered by the value of the stamps used in the suits instituted.

Muzaráyi or Money Grants.

346. The value of the allowances brought under the operation of the Muzaráyi Rules, which were fully explained in para 279 of the Administration Report for 1868—69, in the year under report and the previous year is shewn in the subjoined statement. The small amount of work done under this head during the year under report has been explained by the Inam Commissioner, who has suggested a change in the mode of carrying it on, which it is expected will prove more convenient and expeditious than that hitherto adopted.

Statement.

No. of cases.	Value registered and payable in Cash.	Value of Resumptions.	Merged into Jódi.	Commuted into land.	Confirmed in kind.	No. of certificates issued.
376	Rs. 22,519-14-0	Rs. 190—2—0	Rs. 246—8—5	Rs. 262-5-11	5½ Maunds of Sandal.	150

347. The question of choultrie endowments is alluded to by the Inam Commissioner, who considers it to have been flagrantly abused and to call loudly for reform. The orders already issued for his guidance in dealing with them do not sufficiently meet the requirements of the case, and the subject is under reconsideration.

348. The cause of the falling off in the amount of quit rent imposed during the past as compared with the previous year is satisfactorily explained by the Inam Commissioner.

349. The following table gives particulars of the resumptions made during the past as compared with the previous year.

Statement shewing the resumed, &c., Inams for the years 1868—69 *and* 1869—70.

Districts.	Number of cases resumed.	Under what Rules resumed.																																					
		Rule VII.										Rule IX.										Rule XIII.										Voluntary resignations, Jódi equal to, or higher than the Assesment.									
		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.		Assessment.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.		Assessment.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.		Assessment.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.		Assessment.		Former Jódi.	
		A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	Rs.	As	P.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	Rs	As	P.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	Rs.	As	P.	A	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.
Chituldroog ...	151	1243	60	1	59	2	65	1247	84	1279	9	0	56	67	...	...	...	...	56	67	39	12	0	232	99	1	63	...	95	235	57	208	12	0	686	8	15	65	...	...	701	73	470	15	0	1056	5	6
Shimoga ...	158	110	76	30	84	...	...	141	60	398	9	7	...	75	...	...	...	...	75	1	14	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		358	55	352	10	...	26	710	91	1531	3	0	1064	14	7
Kadoor ...	110	684	42	82	75	...	5	767	22	624	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	10	9	229	55	27	86	1	98	259	39	553	4	0	24	3	6
Toomkoor ...	24	10	69	1	49	...	...	12	18	12	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17	87	3	25	...	...	21	12	6	2	2	0	7	0
Kolár ...	34	86	47	4	...	...	17	90	64	149	11	7	3	96	...	62	...	...	4	58	12	3	6	4	95	..	41	...	...	5	36	12	12	10	6	19	1	37	...	1	7	57	11	7	7	137	5	9
Total.....	477	2135	94	120	67	2	87	2259	48	2464	5	4	61	38	...	62	...	...	62	...	53	13	9	238	28	2	4	...	95	241	22	227	3	7	1298	24	400	23	2	25	1700	72	2572	15	9	2683	4	4

													Jódi.			Net Amount.		
Total resumed Inams.....	477	3733	79	523	56	6	7	4263	42	5318	6	5	2683	4	4	2635	2	1
Deduct the Operations of 1868—69.....	132	1599	1	16	44	2	65	1618	10	1572	0	1	991	3	4	580	12	9
Net Operations for 1869-70...	345	2134	78	507	12	3	42	2645	32	3746	6	4	1692	1	0	2054	5	4

350. The value of inams under attachment pending the attendance of the holders was Rs. 1,039.

351. The total number of cases received in the Central Office during the year was 14,592, of which 9,695 were disposed of as follows :—

6,163 Confirmed aad enfranchised.
82 Un-enfranchised.
477 Resumed.
19 Struck off.
127 Attached.
2,814 Referred to the Survey Department.

352. The remainder, with few exceptions, were all reviewed and ready for confirmation. 4,504 title deeds were prepared and issued during the year.

353. The Inam Commissioner reports the manner in which he has disposed of certain petty taxes which have been levied for Government in inam villages and of the claims of inamdars to levy sáyer and abkári duties which do not call for remark here.

354. The financial results of the Inam Commission shew that the receipts under all heads during the year, were Rs. 14,074, against an expenditure of Rs. 86,510. The Inam Commissioner observes that the object of the commission was not to increase the revenue, but that the quit rent imposed will in a few years cover the entire outlay incurred on its account, and will thereafter remain a permanent addition to the public income.

355. The results shewn are as satisfactory in the above respect as could be looked for.

356. The small percentage 1·79 of un-enfranchised inams in the proceedings of the year under report, indicates the growing popularity of the inam settlement ; the operations of which will finally fix and dispose of many perplexing questions connected with inams, and greatly enhance the value of this description of property throughout the country.

The following table shews the total extent and other particulars of the inams confirmed and enfranchised up to the close of the year.

	No. of cases confirmed.	Inams enfranchised and confirmed.												Inams un-enfranchised.			
		Extent in Acres,				Assessment.	Former Jódi.	Quit-rent.	Excess charges.	Combined quit-rent.	No. of title deeds issued.	Extent, acres.	Assessment.	No.	Acres.	Assessment.	Jódi.
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.												
1868—69 ...	2,733	45,699	2,361	193	48,253	35,973	8,097	3,436	896	12,396	2,054	29,805	22,267	20	331	446	51
1869—70 ...	3,440	73,810	12,272	510	86,592	57,168	20,732	2,693	...	23,438	4,302	24,785	17,984	62	435	840	316
Total.....	6,163	119,509	14,633	703	1,34,845	93,141	28,829	6,129	896	35,834	6,356	54,590	40,251	82	766	1,286	367

357. Several of the inamdars who declined enfranchisement in the first instance are now eager to obtain it, shewing that they even have begun to appreciate the advantages of the measure.

358. The Inam Commissioner refers to the subject of the orders issued regarding the supply of duplicate title deeds to the Registration Offices as required in Section 3 of Act XXXII of 1868; but these orders were subsequently modified by Notification No. 83 J., dated 27th May 1870, exempting the Province of Mysore from the operation of the said section of the Act, the requirements of the case being sufficiently provided for by duplicates of all inam registers being supplied to the offices of the Chief Commissioner and the Deputy Superintendent for permanent record therein.

359. The Inam Commissioner complains of the inadequate aid rendered by the Talook Officials and the additional labor that is in consequence thrown on his Department, which retards the progress of his work. The subject has been referred to the Officers concerned with strict injunctions to take the steps required to remove all further grounds for complaint on this head so far as such is practicable. Colonel Clerk remarks on the hearty assistance given to his Department by Captain Pearse, the late Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor and certain Amildars whom he names.

360. In conclusion the Inam Commissioner commends the services during the year under report of his Assistants Captain Blair and Messrs. Gópálaiya, Narasimaiengar and Subba Rao, all of whom he considers have performed their work zealously and efficiently.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. POPULATION.

361. The returns of population for the Province shew an increase of 50,426 souls or 1¼ per cent in excess of the year previous. This excess, however, is probably attributable to the returns having been more carefully prepared. The classification of the population, in accordance with the Statistical Committee's forms, is shewn in the subjoined tabular statement.

	1868—69.	1869—70.
Europeans	4,132	4,151
Eurasians	2,863	2,855
Native Christians	7,949	8,186
Mahomedans	182,654	189,272
Hindus	3,793,744	3,839,679
Párs'ís	60	0
Budhists and Jains	13,964	12,623
Aborigines	745	0
Total ..	4,006,111	4,056,766

362. The proportion of population to area in the several divisions of the Province is shewn below :—

	Area.	Population to square mile.
Nandidroog Division, Square mile	9,095	179
Ashtagram „ „	7,345	185
Nagar „ „	10,563	101

363. The ratio of population to the area of the whole Province is 150 per square mile, whilst it stood at 148¼ in 1868—69. Of the total population there were 2,173,856 males and 1,872,910 females, the males being in excess by 16 per cent.

2. MORTUARY RETURNS.

364. The number of deaths reported during the year amounted to 31,104, or about 7 among a thousand of the whole population, against 6·9 in the year previous. The ratio of deaths per square mile was 1·8. In the

year 1868—69 there were only 5 deaths from cholera whilst in the year under review 607 persons died from it. It prevailed in the districts of Bangalore, Kolár, Toomkoor, Shimoga, Kadoor, and Chituldroog.

365. The subjoined statement will exhibit the causes of death as contrasted with the year previous.

	No. of Cases. 1868—69.	No. of Cases. 1869—70.
Small pox	353	349
Dysentery	627	1,220
Diarrhœa	498	886
Cholera	5	607
Other diseases . ..	25,514	27,479
Accidental or violent deaths	817	563
Total.....	27,814	31,104

366. An analysis of the returns gives 32½ per cent of deaths as having occurred to persons under 20 years of age, against 33 per cent in the year previous. The mortality amongst persons of ages between 20 and 50, and above 50 years, was 40 and 27½ respectively, against 40 and 27 in the preceding year.

367. The loss amongst cattle amounted to 115,565 head, against 119,467 in 1868—69, shewing a decrease of 3,902.

368. This result is attributed to an improvement in the seasons which were exceptionally bad in 1868—69 ; but the number is still very large, and the losses from this cause most serious. Measures have been lately adopted to improve the supply of forage for cattle, and the services of a special officer have been applied for in connection with this important subject, and also in view to the general improvement of agriculture in Mysore.

369. In the Bangalore Cantonment, where the population as taken by the census in 1868 is estimated at 79,301, the number of deaths during the year was 393 or nearly 5 per 1,000, while in the preceding year it was 428 or 5·42 per 1,000. The particulars are as follows :—

	1868—69.	1869—70.
Europeans	63	68
Eurasians	9	9
Musalmáns	45	39
Hindus	311	277
	428	393

3. AGRICULTURE.

370. The season in the Nandidroog and Ashtagram Divisions was on the whole favorable, though the early rains did not fall till later than usual, and some loss was thereby caused to the dry crops.

371. The season in the Nagar Division is reported to have been more or less unfavorable, and the absence of rain in the early part of the year caused the gravest apprehensions. In the Chituldroog District of this Division the dry crops are reported to have been a total failure, except rági and javari which only yielded a poor crop.

372. Rain fell during 142 days of the year, and the quantity guaged in each Division, as contrasted with that for the year previous, was as follows :—

	1868—69.		1869—70.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Nandidroog	37	½	37	6
Ashtagram	56	25	55	0
Nagar	87	52¾	58	55

373. The area of the Province was estimated, according to calculations made by Colonel Green the Chief Engineer in 1856, at 27,004 square miles, but, according to the returns now furnished by each Division, it is considerably in excess of that estimate. These returns are, however, unreliable, and will in due course be corrected by the operations of the Survey Department. The total estimated area may be classified as follows :—

Cultivated and pasture ..	$\frac{5}{16}$
Waste (culturable) ..	$\frac{1}{16}$
„ (unculturable) ..	$\frac{1}{16}$
Mountains, Main roads, &c. ..	$\frac{9}{16}$

but these proportions are merely rough estimates.

374. The extent of land taken up under various tenures, &c., and lying waste, is shewn in the subjoined table.

	Acres.	G.	Yds.	Acres.	G.	Yds.
Area of kandáyam land under cultivation	3,393,366	3	20			
„ Batáyi	43,178	21	22			
„ under coffee cultivation	10,992	36	114			
				3,547,537	21	35
„ of pasture lands				183,608	34	56
„ of firewood plantations				231	1	89
„ of lands utilized for salt pans	2,910	38	2			
„ „ for iron forges	506	5	67			
				3,417	3	69
„ grazing grounds for His Highness' cattle ...	45,472	6	56			
„ do granted rent free for public cattle ...	180,807	5	35			
				226,279	11	91
„ of inams, &c. jódi villages and lands	698,854	15	7			
„ of káyemgutta villages	146,648	12	63			
„ of sarvamányam	663,487	6	9			
„ of culturable waste	1,514,105	4	10			
				3,023,094	37	89
„ of barren waste				1,088,424	12	49
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	8,072,593	2	115
Estimated area of mountains, rivers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	10,732,172	23	6
Total Area.....	.....	.....	.....	18,804,765	26	0

375. The extent of land cultivated with the various products, as contrasted with the year previous, was as follows :—

	1868—69. Acres.	1869—70. Acres.
Rági and other food grains	2,198,476	3,021,956
Rice..	389,692	1,333,681
Coffee	108,741	110,931
Oil seeds	77,388	118,030
Sugar-cane	38,650	22,011
Vegetables	35,718	19,660
Cotton	31,605	51,574
Tobacco	19,004	23,520
Wheat	8,976	8,677
Fibres	7,192	5,310
Mulberry	12,710	11,854
Opium	1,201	1,151

376. The average prices of food grains during the year as compared with those obtained in 1868—69, shew a downward tendency.

377. The results of the experiments continued to be made in the Nandidroog Division in the cultivation of Carolina rice were unsuccessful. The crop failed everywhere except in the talook of Gudibanda,

Carolina Rice.

where, however, the yield was only 10 fold, whilst the indigenous paddy in ordinary soils will yield from 20 to 30 fold.

Coffee.

378. Owing to unfavorable seasons and the ravages of the "Borer" the out-turn of crop was less than in 1868—69; but it is gratifying to find that there is ground for belief that this destructive insect is beginning to disappear from the estates in Mysore. The hálat, or excise duty of 4 annas per maund levied on coffee produce realized Rs. 66,970 13—3 on 267,911 maunds, against Rs. 104,407—1—2, on 417,623 maunds in the previous year.

379. In Hassan, which is the chief coffee growing district of Mysore, there were 23,062 acres cultivated by Europeans and 28,683 by natives during the year under review, against 22,905 and 28,578 acres respectively during the year previous.

380. The amount of crop produced by each class of estate in this district and the duty levied thereon are noted below :—

	1868—69.		1869—70.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
European ..	25,852	6,463	22,580	5,645
Native ..	139,952	34,988	92,028	23,007

Cotton.

381. A further distribution of Hinganghát cotton seed was made in the Nandidroog Division during the year; but the result is reported to have been a total failure, arising partly from deficient care and partly from unseasonable rains. The task of successfully introducing foreign products into a Province like Mysore is an arduous one, and the personal efforts of the local officials are requisite and must be continually exercised to overcome the innate and deep seated prejudice against innovations, which is so prevalent amongst all classes, but especially the agricultural class in this country.

Silk.

382. The manufacture of silk, which affords occupation to a large number of the Mahomedan population of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, has been most seriously affected by the disease amongst the silk-worms which has been generally prevalent of late in other parts of India, and elsewhere. Fresh cartoons of eggs from Japan have been re-

cently imported, and as the ryots appear to have failed on previous occasions of their distribution to pay the requisite attention during the incubation of the eggs and rearing of the young worms, Dr. deVecchj, the head of the enterprising firm at Kengéri, who arranged for the importation of the new stock, kindly undertook to rear the worms at his factory previous to their distribution; but this measure has not been attended with much success. A further supply of cartoons has been ordered for the ensuing season, and Dr. deVecchj has proceeded himself to Japan to make a selection of the eggs. It is hoped that their arrangements will lead to the revival of this branch of industry, which is of much importance to the class of people concerned. It has however been brought to notice that the raw-silk produced by the imported worms is found to be unsuited to native looms, and that in consequence it can only find a ready sale at Messrs. deVecchj and Co's factory. The possible monopoly that may thus be established has occasioned a feeling of alarm amongst the parties interested in this branch of industry.

Cardamoms.

383. This plant grows wild in the forests along the western ghâts, and the present system is to sell the produce in the Government forests annually by auction. An excise duty of Rs. 2 per maund is levied on cardamoms grown in the coffee plantations. Of late, attention has been directed to the cultivation of this plant, and it has been proposed to lease out the forests for the purpose as in Coorg, after the State forests have been marked off. The coffee planters are also now desirous of being allowed to grow other products than coffee on their plantations, such as tea, cardamoms, cinchona &c.; but as no land tax is levied on their estates, an excise duty being in lieu thereof imposed on the coffee produced only, a compliance with their wishes will necessitate the entire revision of the terms of their present grants, and the subject therefore requires consideration.

Cinchona.

384. The cinchona plantation on the Bábábudan hills consists entirely of the succirubra species, as it was found to thrive best on those hills. The Government of Madras has sanctioned the deputation of Mr. Broughton, the quinologist, for the inspection of the plantations in this Province, and it is hoped that they will be thoroughly examined by that gentleman and

their condition reported on by him. About 2,000 cinchona plants have been distributed to the Hassan, Shimoga, and Kadoor Districts.

385. A plantation was formed in 1867 on the Biligiriraṅgana hills, which are connected with the chain of the Nílgiri hills and belong to the Jahagírdar of Yeḷandúr, the descendant of the famous Dewán Púrṇaiya. In 1868—69, there were 1,380 trees in the plantation, and the number now is 2,388. They are reported to be thriving very well. The permanent establishment consisting of an overseer and 2 coolies only costs Rs. 48 per mensem, half of which is defrayed by the Jahagírdar.

4. ARBORICULTURE.

386. The planting of avenue trees along the roads in the Nandidroog Division was entrusted to contractors, whose agency having signally failed, the contracts had all to be cancelled. The planting and rearing of these avenues are now entrusted entirely to the ryots.

Bangalore.

387. In the Bangalore District, 15,649 trees have been planted by contractors, and 59,118 by the ryots.

Toomkoor.

388. The Deputy Superintendent reports favorably of the maintenance of the young trees; wells have been sunk wherever requisite for the purpose of watering them.

Kolár.

389. In the Kolár District, the ryots had planted 47,767 trees up to the close of the year, and 6 wells had been sunk at a cost of 1,600 Rs.

Mysore.

390. Much credit appears to be due to Mr. Ricketts, the officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District, for the zeal and energy displayed by him in personally directing the planting of some 477 miles of road, or nearly the entire roadway of the district with avenue trees. About 20 per cent of the number planted out had failed, and their places were filled up on the setting in of the rains. The work had been cheerfully done by the ryots, and Mr. Ricketts' success shews what can be effected by the display of personal interest on the part of the District Officers.

391. Out of 3,146 villages in this district, 655 had tópes previous to 1869—70, and 581 village groves were formed during the year under review.

Hassan.

392. Captain Hill, Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, has also displayed commendable zeal in attending to the wants of his district in this respect; 34,898 seedlings and 6,878 cuttings were planted during the year, which raised the total number planted to 164,426. 1,509 village groves were also planted, and attention has been paid to the formation of local fuel plantations.

Shimoga.

393. In the Shimoga District, 28,038 trees were planted at a cost of Rs. 511 out of a Budget grant of Rs. 1,000.

Kadoor.

394. There were 55,573 trees in existence along 388 miles of road in the Kadoor District.

Chituldroog.

395. The Chituldroog District is very barren and bare of trees, and great attention is required for the successful establishment of avenues and indeed arboriculture of any description within its limits. Six wells have been sunk in this district for the purpose of watering the young trees, of which 12,957 were planted out during the year. Of this number, 7,905 were supplies, and only 5,052 were actual additions ; considering the urgent wants of the district in this respect and the great length of the lines of road to be planted, much more ought to have been done under this head in this district.

396. The teak and blackwood trees and bamboos planted in the small plantation formed in the Jógimatti hills are thriving, and promise to be successful. The number of village groves had increased from 140 to 264.

5. HORTICULTURE.

397. During the past year 2 exhibitions on a large scale were held in the Lál Bágh at Bangalore. The first and largest towards the end of the cold season for competition in fruit, vegetables, flowers, cattle, sheep, poultry, farm produce, silk, cotton, cereals, all strictly Mysore grown. This exhibition was well attended and a very successful one. The native community appear to take an increased interest in such exhibitions. On

no former occasion has there been such competition for the prizes for fine cows, bullocks, and country bred horses, or so many competitors in sheep and poultry.

398. The fruit and vegetables were excellent, shewing capabilities of the Mysore climate for growing almost every culinary vegetable of Europe and many of its fruits. The varieties of apple already introduced are considerable, and some would be worthy of exhibition in a London Market.

399. In introducing new ornamental plants and flowers the Horticultural Society has been very active, at least 70 new kinds have been imported successfully during the year.

400. Experiments are being made with a view to introducing new grasses and forage, of which there is a great want in the Province, also the true cochineal of commerce. The Society has been useful in distributing a great quantity of acclimatized seeds of different kinds to all parts of Southern and Central India. A large quantity has also been sent to Italy and Germany with a view to exchange of seeds with those countries.

401. The exertions of the Honorary Secretary of the Society, Lieutenant Colonel Boddam, in furthering its useful objects, merit special mention here.

Lál Bágh.

402. During the year a cage for the lion has been constructed. The greenhouse, the building of which was commenced last year, has been completed, and is well adapted for the growth of ferns, orchids, &c., and other plants requiring shade. Two structures for the culture of *fuchsias*, *begonias*, and the hardier class of ferns have been erected, and a stone reservoir has been placed near the central walk leading from the bandstand to the bund of the tank above the garden.

Introduction of Plants.

403. Several useful plants have been introduced, among which may be noticed the sumach (*Rhus coriaria*) which has been raised from seed, and which from the healthy appearance of the plants, promises to thrive in this climate. Experiments have also been tried with Havana and Manilla tobacco, which, there is reason to expect, will prove superior to the tobacco grown in this country. Plants of the *ficus macrophylla*, a beautiful New Zealand tree with an edible fruit, have been raised from

seeds. A collection of fruit trees consisting of olives, plums, and pears from Marseilles presented by a gentleman, arrived in good order and have since thriven well.

404. *The quasia amara, camphora officinarum willinghbeia edulis, elais guineensis, swietenia, mahogani, gynerium argenteum, and galega, officinalis*, have also been added to the collection of plants during the year.

405. The *pinus maritima* continues to grow satisfactorily. The raising of Sandalwood from seed is also receiving attention.

406. Some English flower plants have been purchased, and many have flowered. The *azaleas geranium* and few of the roses are particularly good.

Interchanges.

407. Interchanges of plants have been effected with the botanical gardens at Calcutta, and with the Madras and Ootacamund gardens.

Distribution of Plants.

408. The Vanilla and Chinese grass cloth plants have been supplied to planters in Coorg, Manjarábád, and on the Nílgiri and Shivaráyi hills, also 4,121 timber trees, fruit trees, and ornamental plants have been supplied to District Officers and to the public. The value of seeds and plants thus supplied is estimated at upwards of Rs. 2,000.

409. Much is being done to add to the usefulness and attractions of the garden, which is much frequented by both Europeans and natives.

6. MEDICAL.

410. From the reports of the Medical Officers it would appear that, with the exception of the prevalence of cholera to a slight extent in some of the districts, the general health of the community was good during the past year ; but, as the new vital statistical returns have only been introduced since its close and the mortuary returns previously in use are not considered reliable, Doctor Ranking, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, is disposed to think from observations made in the districts of the Madras Presidency, also under his supervision, that the year has not been a healthy one. The admissions and deaths in the civil hospitals of the several districts are noted in the subjoined statement.

Districts.	Establishments.		Ryots and Camp Followers.	
	Sick.	Died.	Sick.	Died.
Bangalore . .	272	3	102	...
Toomkoor .	17	...	2070	5
Kolár	41	..	3191	2
Mysore .	0	.	..	..
Hassan	221		711	3
Shimoga	79	...	332	...
Chtuldroog	103	. .	3549	...
Chikkamagaluru ..	31	..	1848	3
Total . .	1,22	3	11,803	13

411. Cholera prevailed during the year under report to a moderate extent. It was imported by bodies of pilgrims from the annual festival at Tirpati in the Madras Presidency, and was introduced by some of them into the Cantonment and town of Bangalore, in which prompt measures to grapple with and limit the spread of the disease were adopted with markedly successful results. In the Cantonment, as soon as intimation was given of the importation of cases by rail and of their admission into the bazars, the residences of the sick were sought out, and a system of disinfection of dwellings and clothes enforced under the direction of the Municipal Sanitary Officers. By the adoption of these measures the disease was limited to a few isolated cases, whilst in the pété, in which these precautions were not enforced, it appears to have been left pretty much to work its own will amongst the population, and prevailed as a wide spread epidemic entailing for many days a loss of 20 to 30 lives per diem. Doctor Kirkpatrick attributes the outbreak in the pété to two cases, which occurred on the 9th and 14th September 1869 amongst travellers bathing on the outskirts of the town. It established itself amongst the inhabitants on the 15th September, and did not cease till the 20th of October, between which dates 349 seizures and 171 deaths occurred. The epidemic is said to have attained its zenith between the 22nd and 29th of September, and to have prevailed mostly in a circumscribed part of the town which, though high and well drained, is densely populated. The houses in this locality are low pentroofed and ill-ventilated, closely packed together and separated by narrow and very dirty lanes. It should be added that similar measures to those adopted in the Cantonment last year for checking the spread of this fatal epidemic were enforced with marked success during the present season in both the Cantonment and pété. At the suggestion of Doctor Ranking, the

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, the Rules in force throughout the Madras Presidency for the sanitation of fairs and festivals have been adopted in this Province, in which some such regulations were much required in the case of the larger gatherings of this class.

Sanitation at Fairs and Festivals.

412. The forms of returns for exhibiting sickness and mortality in the several jails have hitherto differed, and, on the Deputy Inspector General's recommendation, the Madras form, which has already been introduced into the Central Jail at Bangalore, will be adopted in future. The average daily strength of the prisoners' increase rated in all the jails of the Province was 1767·5 with 2,148 admissions into hospitals and 101 deaths. The ratios per mille were :—

Jails.

Sick to strength	..	1215·2
Deaths ,,	..	57·14

413. The average daily number of prisoners in jail during the year under report was 857. The admissions into hospital amounted to 726, the average daily sick to 25·31 and the deaths to 26. The health of the prisoners incarcerated in this jail was not considered to have been so good as during the year previous. The great sickness and mortality are attributed to some occult agencies connected with the atmosphere as exemplified by the prevalence of cholera, to overcrowding of the jail, and to the failure of the water supply in the wells and consequent deterioration of its quality.

Central Jail.

414. The subjoined statement gives the ratios of admissions into hospital and of deaths.

Years.	Rates per mille of strength.		
	Sick.	Died.	Average daily sick.
1865—66	632 6	47 11	30·3
1866—67	908 5	54 06	34 39
1867—68	799·9	39·56	36 3
1868—69	788 4	10·04	26·4
1869—70	871 7	30·34	29·5

415. These statistics for the other local jails in the Province are given in the following table :—

Jails.	Daily average No of Prisoners.	Admissions	Deaths.	Per mille ratio.	
				Sick.	Deaths.
Toomkoor ..	108 7	136	1	1,251·	9 2
Kolár . .	107·4	256	4	2,383 6	37 2
Mysore . . .	252 0	295	15	1,250·	59 92
Hassan .. .	19 5	22	1		...
Shimoga .	35 5 7	432	51	1 221 4	144 19
Chitaldroog	47 0	187	2	3 978 7	42·55
Chikkamagalúru	22·2	73	1	5,978 7	45 0

416. The mortality of 59·92 per mille in the jail at Mysore is very high, though favorable, compared with the ratio during the year previous, when it was as high as 117·5 per thousand. The mortality was most excessive amongst the women, one-third of the whole having died. The Civil Surgeon in charge was unable to offer any special explanation to account for so many deaths in this jail, which appears to have been in all respects well looked after. In the Hassan Jail the improved state of health of the convicts is attributed to the introduction of the new improved and varied scale of diet.

417. The rate of mortality in the jail at Shimoga was most excessive, being upwards of 15 per cent of strength. No sufficient reason has been assigned for this extraordinary death rate. The accommodation provided for the prisoners appears to have been ample, the new wards having been occupied and there being no overcrowding, while the paving of the barrack yards was completed before the monsoon set in. The scale of diet was the same as that in force in the Central Jail at Bangalore, and vegetables were for some months issued in excess of the regulated allowance. The clothing was also considered generally sufficient. On an investigation of the daily labor exacted, it was considered that, as compared with that performed by ordinary labor, the bulk of the prisoners had been overworked. This conclusion seems to have been supported by the fact that the gangs employed on out-door labor, into which only healthy men were admitted, furnished the greatest number of sick ; but it is probable that exposure to malarious influences outside the jail had something to do with this result. The Judicial Commissioner concurred with the Medical Officers that the standard of work should be

reduced, and this was ordered accordingly. The state of health of the prisoners in this jail, has since improved, and the ratio has been reduced for the half year subsequent to 46 97 per mille.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

418. The number of in and out patients treated in the several hospitals and dispensaries in the Province, exclusive of the Lunatic Asylum and Leper Hospital, is shewn in the following statement:—

Stations.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.		Died.		Per mille ratio of In-patients.
		In	Out.	In	Out	
Bangalore	Pété Hospital .	672	20 062	55	.	81 8
Do. ...	Bowring Civil „ .	1,195	10,362	130	1	108 9
Mysore .	Rájas „ ...	460	23,091	57	4	12·49
Shimoga .	Civil „	358	4 972	24	3	67·04
Hassan	Dispensary		711		3	
Kolár .	„		3 191		2	.
Toomkoor ..	„	26	2,044	1	4	38·4
Chitaldroog	„	.	3 549	.	.	..
Chikkamagalúru ..	„ .		1,848		3	..
	Total .	2,711	69,830	267	20	94 8

In-patients 161
Out „ 10,113.

419. There was a considerable increase in the number of patients treated during the past, compared with the previous year, which the Deputy Inspector General notices as indicating a growing appreciation by the poorer classes of the benefit of these institutions. Venereal disease, of which a very formidable type exists in the peṭé, was rather less prevalent during the year under report. It is hoped that the measures under adoption for the more effective suppression of this terrible scourge at Bangalore will prove efficacious.

Bowring Civil Hospital.

420. Doctor Ranking describes this valuable institution as the model Civil Hospital of Southern India, and is of opinion that the progress made by it in the estimation of the people is most satisfactory and encouraging. He considers that this hospital offers peculiar advantages as a school of instruction for the education of a body of medical practitioners for the Government of Mysore, and it is hoped that a medical school may in due time be established with this object in connection with it. At present it is proposed to train up a certain number of native medical pupils at it for the local service, preparatory

to their being sent with the sanction of the Madras Government for the completion of their medical education to the Medical College at Madras.

Leper Hospital.

421. There were 42 lepers in the hospital at the end of 1868—69, and 9 were admitted during the past year; of this number 5 died, 3 absconded, and 43 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The general health of the lepers, irrespective of their special malady, was good: treatment as regarded leprosy in its various forms, is reported to have been of little avail. The majority of the cases being too far advanced for any thing more than palliative measures.

422. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,092—15—10 or Rs. 263—15—10 less than in the year previous.

Lunatic Asylum.

423. The conversion of the range of buildings known as the old "Pété Jail" which adjoin the asylum, into suitable quarters for the increasing number of insanes was carried out during the year.

424. The number of patients at the asylum is noted below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, 31st March 1869	77	27	104
Admitted in 1869—70.	32	12	44
Total ...	109	39	148

Of these were discharged as cured	17
Delivered to the care of friends	10
Died	10
Transferred to Leper Hospital	1
Escaped	none.

425. The mortality of 10 deaths was high, the percentage to strength having been 6 75, or 67 5 per mille. Drinking, and smoking intoxicating drugs, are alleged to have been the cause of insanity in 16 out of 44 instances.

426. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,532—9—0 or an increase of Rs. 1,252—4—0 over that of the year previous, which is subject to a reduction by Rs. 750—9—2 realized by recoveries on account of diet and the sale of articles—the produce of the labor of some of the inmates, the net expenditure being Rs. 12,782.

427. The results of vaccine operations during the year are reported to have been satisfactory. The total number of operations was 93,616, of which 88,596 were successful and 5,020 failures, being in the proportion of 946 and 54 respectively. An abstract of the results in the several divisions is noted below :—

Vaccination.

Division	No. of Operations	Successful.	Failures.
Nandidroog.	42,491	40,941	1,550
Ashtagram.	28,687	28,083	604
Nagar.	22,438	19,572	2,866

428. The system of inspection of the Vaccinators by the District Apothecaries was not carried out as efficiently as could be desired, owing partly to some Apothecaries not having been able to accompany the District Officers during their annual tours, and partly to the Account Department having ruled that mileage allowance was not authorized for medical subordinates except when ordered to proceed on emergent duty. Doctor Ranking observes that such duty may not certainly be considered as of an emergent nature ; but it is very valuable in promoting good vaccination and may be regarded as well worth a small outlay in the way of travelling allowance. The subject is under consideration. Several cases of small-pox occurred in several talooks of the Ashtagram Division, and in the Kolár District; but the disease does not seem to have been severely epidemic any where during the year.

7. EMIGRATION.

429. The number of persons belonging to this Province who are said to have emigrated during the year, was 191 ; of whom 120 were men, 55 women, and 16 children. Of this number 161 embarked at Pondicherry for the island of Reunion and the West Indies, 3 at Karikal for the same places, and 27 at Madras for the Mauritius.

430. The number in 1868—69 was 366, or nearly double that shewn in the returns furnished for the year under review.

8. ECCLESIASTICAL.

431. Fifteen agents are employed in this Mission, and the number of Native Christians is 350. Instruction in English and the vernacular is imparted to

London Mission.

1,183 pupils of both sexes, and of that number 678 are girls. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,314 during the year. At the last examination, 4 students passed the Matriculation, and 3 the First in Arts examination. A few new works have been published during the year, *viz.*, new editions of a Kanarese grammar, a geography, and an arithmetic, also a Kanarese hymn book, and an epitome of church history in English.

Wesleyan Mission.

432. The work of this Mission during the past year has been one of success. In the schools belonging to it, instruction is imparted to 2,792 pupils, in English and the vernacular, of these 610 are native girls. The Mission maintains a printing establishment, and the report states that five presses are fully employed in the printing of useful books for distribution in the Province.

433. There were 11 European and 2 native ministers, and 6 catechists employed during the past year; the Mission has 13 chapels and preaching places, the average number of hearers attending which is stated to have been 1,140; while the number of accredited church members was 290.

Catholic Mission.

434. Three chapels were erected during the year; one at St. John's Hill, Bangalore, another at Chituldroog, and a third at Maggé, a village not far from Hassan. The dispensary at Sethalli in the Hassan District, which hitherto was solely maintained at the expense of the Mission, now receives a monthly grant-in-aid from Government, and sustains its reputation as an useful institution, much resorted to by both Europeans and natives in the neighbourhood requiring medical aid. An industrial school has been established at Bangalore in connection with this Mission for poor destitute women, who are thereby enabled to earn a livelihood.

435. There are 19 European and 5 native Roman-Catholic priests employed in Mysore, and the number of Roman Catholics in the Province is estimated at 20,200; upwards of 300 converts were made in the town of Bangalore during the year past.

Friend-in-need Society.

436. The expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 7,680, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st December 1869 of Rs. 12,019, against

Rs. 9,857 of the previous year. The receipts, inclusive of the Government grant to this institution, amounted to Rs. 9,841, made up as follows :—

Government grant	5,400
Subscriptions, donations, &c..	3,777
Sale proceeds of manufactures, &c.	664
Rs. . .	9,841

437. The average number of inmates (regular and casual) was 88 per diem, and of out-door recipients 27, whose allowance aggregate Rs. 95 monthly. Rs. 299 were spent in providing railway tickets to paupers.

438. Aid was afforded to the new Roman Catholic Ladies' workshop in which indigent women obtain employment, their immediate necessities being met from the funds of the institution; also to the school at Saint John's Hill, where pauper children are educated and fed; and to the different orphanages, which gives the society the right of nomination to them of a proportion of orphans whose cases are brought before it.

439. The inmates of the asylum were principally employed in the manufacture of work baskets and other light ornamental work suited to their capacity, and which were easily disposed of to the benefit of the institution.

440. Several improvements were made during the year; a stove on an improved principle has been supplied for the better cooking of food. The diet is on a scale far more liberal and acceptable than before. In conservancy, substantial covered latrines on a plan suitable for the dry earth system were built, and lavatories are in course of erection.

441. With a view to the curtailment of street mendicancy, an overseer has been appointed for the purpose of exercising supervision over the vagrant habits of the out-door recipients of relief, and to bring to notice all persons of this class whom he may discover to be in the habit of soliciting alms from the public, or leading an improper life. On enquiry the aid is withdrawn from such as may on these grounds be found undeserving of relief. A few examples of this sort have dealt a salutary blow to practices which were an abuse of the charity of the institution.

442. Fixed rules for the interior administration and working of the asylum, the want of which was much felt, were laid down by the Executive Committee and adopted.

443. The flourishing state of the funds has suggested to the committee the feasibility of extending the operations of the society by purchasing the premises adjacent to the asylum, for the purpose of erecting cottages for out-door pensioners who can then be better supervised. It is also proposed to establish an industrial school where poor children can be taught useful trades suitable to their station in life.

444. The want of a home for cripples and incurables is felt, and the establishment of an asylum for paupers thus afflicted is recommended. Many European loafers come to Bangalore in search of employment which is not obtainable, and finally apply to the society for relief. Many of them come from Australia with horses, and the committee invite consideration to the expediency of restraining the colonies in their too frequent exportation of vagrants; but as these parties arrive in this country in charge of horses—the property of private persons, they cannot be regarded as vagrants exported by the colonies, though they too often become vagrants here. The establishment of a work-house for Europeans is urged, as the force of the Vagrancy Act, which has been extended to Bangalore, is to a great extent diminished in the absence of a work-house. The subject is under consideration.

9. MYSORE MUSEUM.

445. The Museum buildings have had extensive additions and improvements made to them during the year, which have rather more than doubled their accommodation. The report furnished shews that the number of visitors has diminished. The average daily number in 1869—70 was 461, against 690 in 1868—69. This is probably owing to the novelty of the institution having in some degree worn off, to the prevalence of cholera in September and October which deterred villagers from visiting Bangalore, and to the impediments caused by the building operations. The institution, however, still retains its popularity; several useful additions to the natural history department have been made, and a good many new specimens have been added; a few coins have also been collected. But against these the Museum has sustained a loss of 79 gold and 100 silver coins, aggregating in value about 270 Rs., by a robbery which took place in August last. The catalogue of the geological section has been completed.

10. ARCHÆOLOGY.

446. A very interesting collection was made some time ago of photographs of the "Shásanams" or stone and copper tablets on which inscriptions in Sanskrit and old Kanarese existed, shewing the eras in which the temples or other buildings had been erected, or in which grants of land, &c., had been assigned for their maintenance. Sixty of these inscriptions have been diciphered and rendered into modern Kanarese, from which translations into the English language have been made. Some of them bear date as far back as the year one of the Sálivâhana era, which corresponds with Anno Domini 78.

447. Copies of these photographs have been lately submitted to the Government of India, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and the translations are now being carefully revised and printed; and will be accompanied by a descriptive memorandum.

11. TRADE RETURNS.

448. The analysis of the returns furnished by the District Officers gives the following results of the export and import trade of the Province during the year under report; but these returns can only be considered approximate, as all import and export duties have been abolished, and there are no means of collecting accurate statistics on the subject.

Export.

Articles.	Quantity exported.			Value in Rupees.	Remarks.
	Tons.	Cwts.	lbs.		
Areca-nut	4,683	18	96	22,54,228	Grows principally in Shimoga and Kadoor Districts of Nagar Division, and exported to Mysore and other places in H. M.'s Territories.
Cardamom	8	10	88	57,746	Grows chiefly in Hassan, Shimoga and Kadoor Districts, and is exported to Dharwar, and Canara.
Chillies	804	13	8	1,16,883	Are grown chiefly in the Nandidroog Division, and exported to Mysore District, Bellary, and Canara.
Cocoanuts, dry ...	199	19	24	1,25,292	Produced in the Toomkoor and Chituldroog Districts, and exported to Bellary, Dharwar, and to other parts of the Province.
Coffee	2,758	15	0	11,58,088	The largest quantity is produced in the Hassan and Kadoor Districts and exported to the Malabar Coast.
Cotton	493	4	96	3,41,688	Chiefly grows in the Chituldroog District, exported to Madras.

Articles.	Quantity exported. Tons.	Cwts	lbs.	Value in Rupees.	Remarks.
Gingelly Oil ...	178	1	0	62,608	Manufactured chiefly in Ashtagram and Nandidroog, and exported to Bellary, Dharwar, and the Malabar Coast.
Gold	0	12	96	8,64,000	Exported to Madras and Bombay.
Gram, horse ...	4,822	1	0	1,86,099	Grows throughout the Province, and smal quantities exported to Ballary, &c.
Jawari or Chólam ...	1,840	1	0	49,790	Grows chiefly in Mysore and Chituldroog Districts, and exported to Goodloor, Canara and Chennagiri.
Jaggory	2,173	13	24	3,35,454	Manufactured mostly in Nandidroog Division; exported to Bellary and Cannanore, &c.
Opium	0	18	96	14,080	Chiefly produced in Nandidroog Division and exported to Madras.
Paddy, rice in husk ...	41,560	1	0	14,73,312	Grows in all the districts, the largest outturn being in the Ashtagram Division; exported to Dharwar, Canara, &c.
Rági	46,649	9	0	16,26,656	Grows throughout the Province, but chiefly in Nandidroog Division, and is exported to the Nílgirís, Mánandavádí, &c.
Rice	5,583	3	0	3,52,990	Exported to Bellary, Dharwar, and Nílgirís.
Silk	23	17	24	3,40,143	Produced chiefly in Nandidroog Division, but chiefly in Bangalore District, and exported to Salem, Coombakonum and Madras.
Sugar	271	1	48	1,26,000	It is manufactured chiefly in Nandidroog, and is exported to Kurnool and Bellary.
Tamarind	591	2	16	30,860	Grows throughout the Province, and exported to Canara, Bellary, and Madras.
Tobacco	849	8	88	2,55,369	Grows in all the districts, and exported to Bellary, Coorg, Canara, and Mangalore.
	No.				
Betel-leaves ...	1,942,015			43,329	Grows principally in Nandidroog and Ashtagram Division, exported to Hindoopoor Coorg, Goodloor and Bellary.
Piece goods	315,875			79,803	Largely manufactured in the Nandidroog Division, and exported to Bellary and other districts.
Coarse cloths ...	89,010			1,29,355	Are manufactured in Nandidroog Division, and exported to Dharwar.
Silk cloths	4,830			1,20,750	Principally in the Nandidroog Division and exported to Bellary and Coimbatore.
Cocoanuts, fresh ...	6,766,407			3,29,742	Grow principally in Nandidroog; are exported to Salem, Trichinopoly, &c.
Hides	49,352			21,849	Are prepared and exported from all the districts in the Province to Bellary and Madras.

Import.

Articles.	Quantity imported Tons.	Cwts	lbs.	Value in Rupees.	Remarks
Bell-metal	32	3	32	17,766	Imported from Bellary, Dharwar, and Coombaconum into Mysore.
Brass	395	14	48	446,448	Imported from Sravanabelagula, Telecherry, Poona and other districts of H. M.'s Territories principally into Bangalore and Mysore.
Camphor	91	17	104	1,42,294	Imported very largely into all the districts in Mysore, from Madras, Telecherry and Canara.

Articles.	Quantity imported. Tons.	Cwts	lbs.	Value in Rupees.	Remarks.
Chillies	628	19	24	1,13,083	Imported chiefly from Madras and Dharwar into the Nandidroog Division.
Cinnamon	4	9	40	6,982	Imported from Madras and other parts of H. M.'s Territories.
Cloves	22	15	52	7,981	Imported from Madras and Bellary into the Bangalore and Mysore Districts.
Cocoanut oil... ...	78	0	96	41,649	Largely imported from Salem and Madras into the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.
Cocoanuts, dry ...	232	0	16	1,05,629	Imported from Telecherry.
Cotton	1,976	12	72	11,47,505	Imported from Bellary and Dharwar into the Nandidroog Division.
Cotton thread ...	351	8	88	4,06,945	Imported from Bellary and Madras
Copper	226	4	72	3,35,300	Imported from Hoobully, Combaconum and Telecherry chiefly into the Nandidroog Division.
Dál	2,120	14	0	1,67,383	Imported from Hindoopoor, Dharwar, &c.
Gold	1	19	90	28,32,843	Imported from Madras, Coompta and Canara.
Gram, Bengal ...	1,236	12	0	77,402	Imported rom Bellary, Dharwar, and Chituldroog.
Gram, Green ...	540	12	0	32,522	Imported from Mangalore, Chikkamagaluru, Dharwar, &c.
Gram, Black ...	603	3	0	63,644	Imported from Hassan, Attikuppa and H. M.'s Territories.
Indigo	27	6	24	54,685	Imports are from Madras and Salem.
Iron	998	2		2,05,911	Imported from Madras, Telecherry and Canara.
Pepper	109	18	16	44,997	Imported from Telecherry and Canara.
Potatoes ...	1,126	10	0	1,05,580	Imported entirely from the Nílgirís.
Rice	18,494	8	0	11,51,415	Imported from Salem.
Salt, sea	6,744	15	0	6,06,792	Imported from Madras and Western Coast.
Silk	33	1	8	4,17,100	Imported from Kollagala and Madras.
Silver	2	7	16	2,18,872	Imported from Bombay and Madras.
Steel	567	18	24	23,855	Imported from Hindoopoor, Telecherry, and Madras.
Sugar	718	16	24	1,37,373	Imported from Canara and Western Coast.
Sandal oil	0	2	49	3,430	Imported from Bombay, Mangalore, and Canara.
Sandal wood... ...	0	0	0	...	Not shewn.
Salt, earth	1,140	6	0	30,509	Imported from Hindoopoor, Sírá, and Hosadurga.
Tabacco	294	16	32	2,23,528	Imported from Trichnopoly, Dharwar, and Bellary.
Turmeric	86	15	8	31,497	Imports are occasionally made from Madras.
Wheat	2,344	19	0	2,71,295	Imports are principally from Bellary and Dharwar.
	No.				
Betel-leaves ...	8,486,961			1,95,796	Imported from H. M.'s Territories.
Piece goods	1,546,498			11575987	Imported from Salem, Dharwar, &c.
Coarse cloths ...	130,435			3,03,576	Imported from Bellary and Madras &c.
Cocoanuts, fresh ...	1,153,947			42,171	Imported from Madras, Dharwar, into the Nagar Division.
Silk cloths	14,679			1,67,882	Imported from Coimbatore & Kollagala.
Hides	32,000			20,000	Imported from Madras, Western Coast, &c.

Exports.

449. The value of exports for the year is estimated at Rs. 1,21,16,608. On comparing the returns for the past two years it would appear that there has been a decrease in the export of areca-nut, coffee, jawari or chólam, paddy, (rice in husk) rice, tobacco,

betel-leaves, and hides; whilst piece goods and coarse cloths, which are chiefly manufactured in the Nandidroog Division, shew a considerable increase, as also silk, rági, tamarinds, and fresh cocoanuts. The piece goods and coarse cloths are chiefly exported to Bellary and Dharwar. Silk cloths which are also principally manufactured in the Nandidroog Division, are exported to the same Districts, as also to Coimbatore in the south.

Imports.

450. The imports for the year were valued at Rs. 2,36,83,533; or Rs. 9,98,149 in excess of the year preceding. There was a large decrease in the importation of piece goods, salt (sea), and potatoes. There was also a falling off in chillies, cccoanuts (dry), cotton thread, gram, indigo, pepper, tobacco, turmeric and silk cloths.

451. There was on the other hand a considerable increase in cotton, earth-salt, and betel-leaves. The importations of iron, rice, and sugar were also in excess of those during the year previous.

12. RAILWAY.

452. The return furnished by the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, gives the following results of the passenger and goods traffic on the Bangalore Branch Line, comparatively, for the two past years.

		No. of Passengers.	Amount.
Passenger Traffic.	In 1868—69	186,266	1,98,307 8 0
	In 1869—70	195,814	2,04,156 12 0

453. The receipts per mile amounted to Rs. 2,401—13—6 in 1869—70, against Rs. 2,333—0—6 in the previous year.

454. The goods and merchandize, &c., traffic aggregated Rs. 3,52,265—3—0 in 1868—69, and Rs. 3,39,853—6—0 in 1869—70. The decrease cannot be attributed to any particular item of traffic, but is the result of the depression in trade generally in 1869. There was a considerable falling off in rice and other grains in 1869 as compared with the previous period, and a loss also in the cotton and coffee traffic with Bangalore.

455. The working expense of the Bangalore Branch Line is stated to have amounted to Rs. 4,17,902—0—0 in the past year, shewing an

increase of Rs. 63,398—0—0 over that of the previous year. The increased expenditure is due almost entirely to the cost of replacing wooden sleepers by iron pots over about 30 miles of the South West Line, a portion of which cost has fallen on the estimated working charges of the Bangalore Branch.

456. The net profits were Rs. 1,26,108—2—0, exhibiting a falling off of Rs. 69,960—9—0, which is of course the result of a decreased income, with an increased expenditure, as explained above.

457. It has been decided to carry out a Mysore State Railway between Bangalore and Mysore, and the surveys of three alternative lines to connect these towns are being vigorously pushed forward.

13. GOVERNMENT PRESS.

458. The value of the work done at the Government Press during the past year is estimated at Rs. 32,461 or Rs. 1,954 less than the previous year. The falling off is stated to be due to the large reduction in the demand for current forms aggregating Rs. 5,283 in those supplied to nine departments of the Administration, the orders complied with under this head in 1868—69 being unusually large. More new work is reported to have been executed by the Press during the past than the previous year. The net expenditure was Rs. 21,190 as compared with Rs. 20,021, the previous year, shewing a nominal profit on the year's working of Rs. 11,271 or about 52 per cent, which has been the average for about the last nine years.

459. The demands on the Press are very considerable, and require constant exertion on the part of the Superintendent and his establishment for their due compliance.

460. The Mysore vernacular series of books published by the Educational Department have all been printed and bound at the Government Press, as well as some English school books. A large Kanarese map of the World has also been engraved and printed here.

461. The type with which this report is printed was cast on the premises, as well as all the Kanarese type in use.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

462. Mr. L. B. Bowring, C. S. I., who had filled the responsible Office of Head of this Administration since the 21st April 1862, proceeded on leave to Europe on the 7th February 1870, and Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, assumed charge of the same on the 21st idem.

463. The pages of this Report are not a fitting place in which to review the measures of the former able Officer; but it may be remarked that the present system of Administration has been initiated and established wholly under his direction, and that to him is due the credit of the successful introduction, under the orders of the Government of India, of the great changes and reforms in every branch and department of the Government, which will, when completed, raise the Administration of this territory to a standard but little behind that of the neighbouring British Provinces.

464. Those who have had a like arduous task to carry out elsewhere can perhaps alone form an accurate opinion of the ceaseless labor and entire devotion to the duties of his post demanded of the Officer on whom the direction of a work of this nature devolves; and the peculiar circumstances of the Mysore State up to the period of the demise of the late Mahárája, must no doubt have seriously aggravated the difficulties that had to be surmounted in carrying out the many radical changes that were deemed to be absolutely necessary under the new system of government introduced by Mr. Bowring.

465. As regards the effect of these changes on the condition and progress of the people of Mysore, there can be little question that the results on the whole have been satisfactory, though there are certain classes of the community whose influences and interests have been affected by them unfavorably, and who therefore are probably disposed, not unnaturally, to view them with discontent.

466. The operations of the Inam Commission and the Survey Settlement have made fair progress during the year under report, and the definition and settlement of the questions connected with the tenure of land and the public revenue from that source, which forms two-thirds of the whole income of the State, that will be fixed and secured by these great measures, cannot but prove of the greatest benefit to the State

and the people generally, while they will greatly simplify and facilitate the revenue administration of the country hereafter.

467. The satisfactory result of the measures that have been adopted under the personal direction and care of the Guardian, Lieutenant Colonel Malleson, for the young Chief's education and training, have been already alluded to in the political section of this Report, and it is only necessary to add here that this able Officer's arrangements and management of his charge have been marked throughout by sound judgment and an entire devotion to the responsible duties connected with it, and cannot be too highly commended.

468. The following Officers merit special mention in this Report for their services under this Administration during the past year.

Heads of Departments.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley, officiating Judicial Commissioner, whose excellent supervision of his department, and efforts to raise and improve it in all its branches, have, on more than one occasion, been warmly acknowledged by Mr. Bowring.

Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, whose services have been separately noticed in the Public Works Progress Report.

Colonel T. Clerk, Inam Commissioner, under whose able direction the enquiries connected with the inam settlement in progress are being satisfactorily carried out.

Major C. J. Prescott, who efficiently directed the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement during Lt.-Colonel W. C. Anderson's absence in Europe, up to the 10th November 1869; and the last named Officer, who resumed his duties on that date, and under whose able and experienced control this important department will doubtless make rapid and satisfactory progress.

Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction, whose services in the Educational Department in this Province have been most useful during many years past.

Mr. H. Hudson, Deputy Accountant General, and officiating Registrar General of Assurances, whose efficient control of his department has been as marked as in previous years.

Lieutenant G. J. van Someren, Conservator of Forests, who is a zealous and hardworking Officer.

Dr. Orr, C. B., Deputy Inspector General of the Mysore Circle, who supervised the medical arrangements of the Province during the year under report.

Mr. M. Amurthalingam Modaliar, Head of the Anché or Postal Department, who has performed his duties with credit.

The following Officers filled the important post of Superintendents of Divisions during the past year, and performed their responsible duties in a highly creditable manner.

Lieut.-Colonel. J. L. Pearse, Nandidroog Division.

Major. A. C. Hay, Nagar Division.

Major J. A. Campbell, Ashtagram Division.

The Deputy and Assistant Superintendents generally have given satisfaction by the efficient manner in which they have carried on their several duties.

The duties of Secretary were performed by Captain T. Clarke during the greater part of the year, and by Captain R. A. Cole during the last two months, on Captain Clarke's appointment to officiate as Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division. Both these Officers have given entire satisfaction by their efficient exertions in this laborious office, which merit special acknowledgment here.

The duties of Military Assistant, with the charge of the local force, were performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner by Captain R. C. Stewart.

The post of Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was efficiently filled by Dr. H. R. Oswald during the first half, and by Dr. J. Kirkpatrick during the rest of the year under report.

The services of Mr. A. R. Sabhápati Modaliar, Head Sheristadar, Mr. D. Séthu Rao, Treasury Bakshi, and Mr. J. F. Pereira, Head Assistant of the Chief Commissioner's Office, merit acknowledgment.

BANGALORE,
15*th October* 1870.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

MYSORE

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1869—70.

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I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

Mysore is situated between 11°36′ and 15°0′ north latitude and 74°42′ and 78°37′ east longtitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 27,004 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary. On the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency. On the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras. On the west by Coorg and the Western Ghâts, which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the west coast.

The Province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Púrnaiya between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800—1807. A revenue survey on the Bombay system including the classification and assessment of the land, is now in progress.

1. *Area—Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.*

DISTRICTS.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of.		
	Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Rail Roads.
Bangalore	1,409	173	1,004	2,586	642,560	...	642,560	...	457	17
Kolár	1,034	194½	1,053	2,281½	673,920	...	673,920	...	241	31¼
Toomkoor	1,009	227½	1,530	2,766½	979,205	5	979,200	...	382¾	...
Mysore	1,554	95	1,442	3,091	922,882	2	922,880	...	487½	...
Hassan	1,181	42¼	474	1,697½	303,495	135	303,360	...	327½	...
Shimoga	567	511	3,572	4,650	2,286,172	92	2,286,080	...	...	...
Kadoor	417	162	6,444	7,023	4,124,173	13	4,124,160	...	210	...
Chituldroog	1,545	811½	1,849	4,205½	1,183,816	456	1,183,360	...	364⅛	...
Total.....	8,716	2,217	17,368	28,301	11,116,223	703	11,115,520	...	2,470¼	48¼

2.—*Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Mountains and Elevated Tracts.	The Mysore country above the ghâts is often called "the Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghâts form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent of Asia. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these ghâts towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau, and is 3,031 feet above the sea level.		The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follow:— 1. Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould. 2. Inferior red sandy soil. 3. Black cotton, free from stones. 4. Stony and gravelly soil. 5. Rich garden soil. 6. White stiff loam. 7. Black cotton, but light and stony. 8. Soil impregnated with salt.
Plains.	The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungábhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, until it is abruptly terminated by the western range of ghâts comprising in this direction the Nílgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Manjarábád and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgás, on the most inaccessible of which the former pálégars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippu, and still in good preservation, but now without guns.		The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, *viz.*, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. The quartz has usually a dull greyish white color, and veins of it from 4 to 10 inches thick, often traverse the rock in different directions. The felspar varies in color from a silver white to a deep brick red, and is the most copious constituent of the rock. The hornblende is black, very abundant, and very much given to decomposition. The mica is easily distinguished from the hornblende, even when the stone is nearly in a state of disintegration. The hornblende in that state has assumed a brown ochre color, and has lost all lustre and cohesion, while the mica retains both its color, lustre and cohesion to the last, and becomes only more apparent by the progress of disintegration. This is particularly exemplified in the Mysore country, where the undulating high ground consists of sienite, decomposed into pipe clay, intermixed with micaceous shining particles and grains of quartz. From the structure of the country, which is entirely primitive, no coals could be expected. Chlorité slate is found near Sirá, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood of Chituldroog. Other minerals are the following:— Clay Iron Stone. Schorl in Quartz. Mica Slate.
Forests.	The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghâts. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.		

2.—*Character of the Surface (Continued.)*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Rivers.	The Tungá and Bhadra rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting, form the Tungábhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Kristna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungábhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Kávéri rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hémávati, the Lókáni, the Shimsha, and the Arkávati from the north, and the Lakshmantírth and the Kabbani from the south. The Kávéri and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which, their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea.		Magnetic Iron Stone. Pot Stone. Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos. Brown Spar. Common Salt. Carbonate of Soda. Gold is occasionally found near Bétmangala, by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labor. The chief products are:— Paddy. Rági—The principal food of the people. Ballar—A kind of small bean. Gram. Wheat. Millet. Oil Seeds. Sugar-cane. Cotton. Hemp. Tobacco. Mulberry. Coffee. Cocoanuts. Betel nuts. Potatoes for export.
Lakes.	None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.		
Marshes.	None of any consequence.		

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Bangalore District	3·97$\frac{1}{16}$	24·11$\frac{1}{2}$	12·32$\frac{1}{2}$	40·41$\frac{1}{2}$	77	90	...	73	81	...	70	76	...				
Kolár do	4·0	22·0	6·0	32·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Toomkoor do	0·69	21·69	3·73	26·11	81	89	87	78	82	81	77	79	78				
Mysore do	7·36	17·80	6·21	31·37	75	...	87	69	...	79	81	...	...				
Hassan do	8·88	16·52	5·0	32·40	78	...	82	72	...	73	71	...	74				
Shimoga do	3·81$\frac{1}{16}$	17·33$\frac{1}{2}$	5·12	26·27	...	93	...	...	39	...	...	85	...				
Kadoor do	2·31$\frac{1}{2}$	23·14	5·86	31·31$\frac{1}{2}$	76	...	81	70	...	72	70	...	74				
Chituldroog do	2·56	10·83	9·50$\frac{1}{2}$	22·89$\frac{1}{2}$	76	87	88	76	76	78	...	...	...				

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

C.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

The Government of the Province is administered by the Chief Commissioner in the name of the Mahárája. This Officer was nominated in 1834 *as sole Commissioner in supersession of the Joint Commissioners originally appointed in* 1831—32. *In* 1843 *the duties of Resident were superadded, that office as a separate post being abolished.*

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
Nandidroog.	Bangalore	13	2,586	659,403	Kasabá Town	52,895	5,508	34	33	21	12	1,011	3,75,524 13 7	9,48,159 14 0	17,84,584 12 5	
					Cantonment	79,301										
					Bangalore	1,32,196										
					Dévanahalli	5,395										
					Dodda Ballápura	9,016										
					Chennapatna	4,239										
	Kolár	11	2,281½	479,243	Kolár	10,363	5,580	26	25	22	10	959	1,61,643 6 7	10,08,986 4 1	12,36,100 10	½
					Chintámani in Ambájidurga	3,113										
					Chikka Ballápura	7,056										
	Toomkoor	10	2,766½	491,599	Toomkoor	10,680	4,996	23	22	24	4	866	2,14,685 3 4	9,02,865 1 5	11,76,521 3	1
					Tipatúr in Honnavalli	3,547										
					Sirá	2,407										
Ashtagram.	Mysore	13	3,091	763,299	Mysore	73,067	4,740	21	36	43	22	1,424	4,72,210 0 7	9,62,411 3 8	15,08,924 9	1¼
	Hassan	10	1,697½	592,801	Hassan	52,009	5,155	13	23	34	17	866	2,18,646 0 2	9,93,489 10 11	12,57,161 3	6
Nagar.	Shimoga	9	4,650	430,220	Shimoga	29,743	4,016	13	20	27	19½	924	57,468 0 0	10,72,116 11 9	16,43,879 2	5
	Kadoor	8	7,023	261,822	including 7 towns	17,729	3,075	18	17	28½		551	2,31,617 9 0	5,82,314 13 9	9,22,952 11	9
	Chituldroog	10	4,205½	378,379	Do. 10 do.	28,395	2,150	13	22	22¾	22¾	767	1,84,318 13 0	6,79,821 3 1	9,46,023 12	9
Total...	... ...	84	28,301	4,056,766			35,220	161	198	...	...	...	19,15,513 14 3	71,50,164 14 8	1,04,76,148 1	⅜

D.

POPULATION.

Districts.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
						Children under 12 years.				Christians.												
	No. of masonry dwellings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.			
Bangalore...	1,231	131,923	133,154	253,164	216,212	103,077	86,950	659,403	255	3,877	2,477	2,702	597,802	51,996	...	549	...	80,743	578,660		224	
Kolár ...	91	145,635	145,726	170,704	146,541	90,693	71,305	479,243	210	5	40	486	453,715	24,852	...	145	...	74,669	404,574		1983	
Toomkoor..	15	126,171	126,186	164,693	147,999	95,467	83,440	491,599	177	29	33	300	471,835	18,074	...	1,328	...	76,536	415,063		...	
Mysore ...	263	153,031	153,294	253,723	235,779	146,714	137,083	763,299	247	85	172	1,809	722,023	36,947	...	2,263	...	114,169	649,130		...	
Hassan ...	95	124,726	124,821	205,857	171,824	114,516	100,604	592,801	349	53	56	2,080	573,351	14,251	...	3,010	...	88,705	504,096		163	
Shimoga ...	...	102,981	102,981	140,183	124,819	93,984	71,234	430,220	92	39	64	544	404,179	22,011	...	3,383	...	71,792	358,428		...	
Kadoor ..	...	64,306	64,306	83,833	81,434	53,760	42,795	261,822	37	48	13	135	250,989	9,493	...	1,144	...	47,768	214,054		...	
Chituldroog.	4	102,257	102,261	122,739	108,302	80,749	66,589	378,379	90	15	...	130	365,785	11,648	...	801	...	52,638	325,741		698	
Total.....	1,699	951,030	952,729	1,394,896	1,232,910	778,960	650,000	4,056,766	...	4,151	2,855	8,186	3,839,679	189,272	...	12,623	...	607,020	3,449,746	Kanarese, & in some parts Telugu, also Hindustani.		

E.

FISCAL.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

Survey.

Area previously surveyed in Miles up to 31st March 1870.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year ending 31st March 1870, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages	Revenue. By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity				
For 30 years or upwards				
For 10 years and ended 30	2,814½	5,81,854 7 0		
„ „ 10				For 30 years.
„ in progress		Búdihálu Settlement is in progress.		
Total	2,814½	5,81,854 7 0		
Settlement previously made, including full records of rights				
Do. without record				
Settlement during the year { Detailed ... Summary.				

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

District.			Chitaldroog ... ...
Cultivated.	Irrigated.	By Government Work.	Acres. Guntas. 19,762 12
		By Private Individuals.	9,523 24
	Unirrigated.		703,946 39
	Total.		733,232 35
Uncultivated.		Grazing lands.	179,392 27
		Culturable.	435,769 24
		Unculturable Waste.	528,337 24
Total Area assessed.			1,876,732 30
Gross Amount.			Rs. As. P. 5,84,180 14 3
Assessment.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.		From 1 Anna to 14 Rs.
	Rate per Acre on culturable land.		From 2 Annas to 5 Rs.
	Rate per Acre on total area of settlement.		From 8 Annas to Rs. 2—4—0.
Remarks.			

3.—FISCAL.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Net Profit per Acre.
Great Zamindáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue ... Held by individuals under Law of Primogeniture.								
Great Zamindáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue ... Held by individuals and Families under Ordinary Law...								
Large Zamindáris paying more than Rs. 5,000 Revenue ... Under Law of Primogeniture								
Large Zamindáris paying more than Rs. 5,000 Revenue ... Under Ordinary Law								
Small Zamindáris other than those of cultivating Communities	...	2,438¼	...	845,502	...	...	0— 6—11	...
Proprietary cultivating Communities paying in common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately, including all small Estates paying less than Rs. 100	...	31,945¼	607,020	3,436,544	5—2—0	10-15-0	1—15— 0	...
Holders of Revenue-free tenures ... In perpetuity	...	836½	...	663,487	...	...	...	...
Holders of Revenue-free tenures ... For life								
Land-holders who hav redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands	..	...	...	703	...	...	4—12— 0	...
Total.....	..	35,220	607,020	4,946,236	...	...	...	...

6.—FISCAL.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year, 1868—69.		Revenue this year 1869—70.		Cost of Collection.	Net Collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of Revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed Revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled Estates bearing Revenue in past year... ...	3,73,576—14—5	...	3,76,019— 8—3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settled Estates added to Revenue Roll during the present year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settled Estates taken off Revenue Roll during the present year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections from Government Estates.	67,08,944— 8—5	...	66,40,505— 4—8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income from sale of Government Estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above	2,70,659— 2—2	...	2,52,747—12—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	73,53,180— 9—0	71,27,423—8—5	72,69,272— 9—0	58,57,042—9—0	...	...	14,12,230—0—0	...	...	...

II.
STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.
A.
LEGISLATIVE.

4.—*Statement of Acts of the Governor General in Council extended to the Province of Mysore during the year* 1869—70.

No. of Act.	Title or purport of Act.	No. and Date of Notification or orders of Government of India extending Act to Mysore.	REMARKS.
I of 1865. (Bombay) as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1868, and excepting sections 50 and 51.	To provide for the Survey, Demarcation, Assessment and Administration of lands.	No. 83, dated 30th April 1869.	Published in Mysore Gazette of 15th May 1869.
VII of 1869.	To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	No. 85, dated 30th April 1869.	Do do
Section 34 of Act V of 1861.	For the Regulation of Police.	No. 89, dated 6th May 1869.	Specially applicable to the Town of Bangalore, published in Mysore Gazette of 22nd May 1869.
III of 1869, Madras.	To empower Revenue Officers to summon persons to attend at their cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue Administration.	No. 254, dated 27th August 1869.	Published in Mysore Gazette of 11th September 1869.
Act XVIII of 1869.	General Stamp Act.	No. 13 J., dated 18th January 1870.	Published in Mysore Gazette of 5th February 1870.

JUDICIAL

Shewing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Péshkars.	Exercising Criminal and Revenue powers.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	...	...	...	25	Included 1 under the head of 1 Amildars.	Exercise powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd class.	A competent knowledge of law and fair experience of duties in general.
	Nandidroog do ...	...	...	...	34	1		
	Nagar ... do ...	...	...	...	26	1		
	Total.....	...	...	...	85	1	...	...
Amildars.	Exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	24	...	...	24	1	Exercise powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd Class. Dispose of original Civil suits up to Rs. 50 in value, and have small cause powers up to Rs. 20.	Do.
	Nandidroog do ...	34	...	...	34	1		Do.
	Nagar do ...	26	...	...	26	1		Do.
	Total.....	84	...	...	84	1	...	...
Sar Kházi.	Exercising Civil powers only.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Court.	Confined to proper functions.							
	Nandidroog, Paid...	1	14	120,000	1	The Court is established under certain Regulations based upon Act IX of 1850, and consists of two Judges and one ministerial Officer styled the Chief Clerk of the Court. There is no Jury nor are there any Assessors, but occasionally cases are referred to arbitration.	Small Cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 1000.	None specified.
	Total.....	1	14	120,000	1	2	...	...
Sar-Amins.	Exercising only Criminal powers.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	1	...	...	1	1	Exercise powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	A competent knowledge of law and fair experience of duties in general.
	Nandidroog do ...	1	...	...	1	1		Do.
	Nagar do ...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
Town Magistrates.	Exercising only Criminal powers.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	1	...	...	1	1	Exercise full powers of a Magistrate and hear appeals from the decisions of Sar-Amins in Criminal cases.	Do.
	Nandidroog do ...	1	...	...	1	1		Do.
	Nagar do ...	...	...	...	...	...		Do.
	Total.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	...

STATEMENTS.—1.

in the Province of Mysore, on the last day of the year 1869.

Total No. of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European. Rs.	A.	P.	Native. Rs.	A.	P.	Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal. Rs.	A.	P.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	516	0	0	Included under the head of Amildars.			All the duties entrusted to them by the Amildars and in their absence all the duties connected with their office.	278	...	1,065	18	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	34	...	...	...	500	7	10					279	...	2,306	62	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26	...	...	...	516	12	0					279	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	85	...	...	...	510	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,461	80	...	...	...	...	Civil Jurisdiction withdrawn from 1st May 1869.
...	...	...	24	...	...	...	1,950	0	0	870	0	0	General supervision of Police, Muzráyi, Revenue, Registration, and Municipality, &c., within their respective talooks.	278	...	1,527	1,529	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	34	...	...	...	1,885	5	1	862	8	5	Do.	279	...	3,161	3,411	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26	...	...	...	1,908	9	0	865	6	2	Do.	279	...	2,219	1,597	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	84	...	...	...	1,915	4	9	865	8	9	...	...	...	6,907	6,537	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	The Sar-Khází's Court was abolished in May 1869.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	10,800	0	0	6,000	0	0	12,790	9	4	Officiating First Judge occasionally officiates as Magistrate. Second Judge, none.	274	About 12 enrolled Pleaders of the Mysore Courts plead in this Court.	...	5,635	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	10,800	0	0	6,000	0	0	12,790	9	4	...	...	...	..	5,665	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	1,692	0	0	All the duties entrusted to him by the Town Magistrate.	278	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	2,400	0	0	...	...	...	1,839	11	10	Sub-Registrar for Cantonment of Bangalore and Executive Officer of the Municipal Board.	279	...	1,052	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	2,400	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,765	13	11	...	...	...	1,247	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	9,600	0	0	...	...	...	3,432	0	0	Superintending the Town Police, President of the Cantonment Municipality, conterminous with the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.	278	..	118	...	...	1	...	...	
...	1	...	...	12,000	0	0	...	...	...	5,952	0	0		279	...	266	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	10,800	0	0	...	...	...	4,692	0	0	...	...	...	384	...	...	2	...	...	

* Officiating.
† On other duty.
‡ Including cases compromised, non-suited, struck off for default, &c.

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	No. of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Assistant Supts.	Exercising Criminal and Revenue powers.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	6	...	...	6	1	Some exercise full powers of a Magistrate, and others, powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 1st Class. Dispose of appeals from the decisions of Péshkars and Amildars in Criminal cases according to the powers given to them.	A competent knowledge of law and fair experience of duties in general.
	Nandidroog do ...	8	...	...	8	1		Do.
	Nagar do ...	6	...	...	6	1		Do.
	Total.....	20	...	...	20	1	...	...
Judl. Asstt. Supts.	Exercising Civil powers only.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	2	...	...	2	1	Dispose of Original Civil suits from 50 to 3,000 Rs. in value, and have small cause powers up to Rs. 100.	
	Nandidroog do ...	3	...	...	3	1		Do.
	Nagar do ...	3	...	...	3	1		
	Total.....	8	...	...	8	1	...	...
Deputy Supts.	Exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	2	...	...	2	1	Exercise powers of a Magistrate of the District. Some of them have enhanced powers under Section 445 A, of Act VIII of 1869. Dispose of Original Civil suits from 3,000 to 10,000 Rs. in value. Hear appeals from the decisions of Amildars in Civil cases and from the decisions of the Sub-Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd class in Criminal cases.	
	Nandidroog do ...	3	...	...	3	1		Do.
	Nagar do ...	3	...	...	3	1		
	Total.....	8	...	...	8	1	...	...
Superintendents.	Exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers.							
	Ashtagram, Paid ...	1	7,345	12,87,222	1	1	Exercise powers of a Session Judge. Dispose of Original Civil suits from 10,000 Rs. and upwards in value. Hear appeals from the decisions of the Judicial Assistants in Civil cases, and from the decisions of the full power Magistrates.	Do.
	Nandidroog do ...	1	8,426	15,97,015	1	1	...	Do.
	Nagar do ...	1	11,852	10,84,478	1	1	...	Do.
	Total.....	3	27,623	39,68,715	3	1	...	...
Judicial Commissioner.		1	...	...	1	...	Exercises powers as a Court of revision and reference. Hears appeals from the decisions of Session Judges in Criminal cases and appeals and special appeals from the decisions of the Deputy Superintendents and Superintendents in Civil cases. Exercises original jurisdiction in granting probates and letters of administration.	...
	Grand Total.....	129	27,637	4,088,715	129	...	...	...
	Do. for 1868...	123	27,637	4,047,585	123	...	...	...
	Increase.....	6	...	41,130	6	...	...	...
	Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total No. of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.						Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.			Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.						
European.				European.			Native.									Original.			Appeal.			
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	
...	1	...	5	9,454	0	0	4,320	0	0	3,456	0	0	Generally assist the Deputy Superintendent in all branches of his duties, excepting Civil.	278	...	745	40	...	20	23	...	Civil jurisdiction withdrawn from 1st May 1869.
...	1	...	5	8,400	0	0	4,800	0	0	3,059	0	0		279	...	732	48	...	20	63	...	
...	1	...	5	3,600	0	0	4,480	0	0	3,339	6	9		279	...	446	55	...	1	10	...	
...	3	...	15	7,151	5	4	4,533	5	4	3,284	12	11	...	...	...	1,923	143	...	41	96	...	
...	...	1	1	6,000	0	0	4,800	0	0	3,282	0	0	None.	278	...	...	1,082	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	2	5,600	0	0	3,200	0	0	3,536	0	0	Do.	279	...	...	1,213	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3,067	0	0	2,441	0	0	Do.	279	...	...	1,162	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	6	5,800	0	0	3,400	2	8	3,061	14	0	...	...	...	...	3,457	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	15,900	0	0	...	...	...	4,122	0	0	General supervision of Police, Revenue, Muzráyi, Registration, Municipal, Public Works Department, &c., within their respective Districts.	278	...	44	35	...	30	84	...	
...	3	...	...	12,583	5	4	...	...	...	4,142	10	8		279	...	70	9	...	41	155	...	
...	1	...	2	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	3,600	0	0		279	...	117	18	...	54	41	...	
...	5	1	2	13,591	10	8	12,000	0	0	3,934	0	0	...	...	...	231	62	...	125	280	...	
...	1	...	...	30,000	0	0	...	...	...	7,914	0	0	General supervision.	278	...	30	1	...	22	64	...	
...	1	...	...	30,000	0	0	...	...	...	8,072	0	0	Do.	279	...	68	...	...	33	60	...	
...	1	...	...	25,800	0	0	...	...	...	6,896	4	11	Do.	279	...	80	2	...	32	29	...	
...	3	...	...	28,600	0	0	...	...	...	7,627	6	11	...	..	...	178	3	...	87	153	...	
1	...	...	...	38,000	0	0	...	...	...	38,495	0	0	...	279	...	13	...	...	67	208	...	
1	15	3	194	14,379	2	6	1,669	4	3	2,178	4	10	...	...	...	14,344	16,073	...	322	737	...	
1	14	2	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,529	14,760	...	360	960	...	
...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	1,313	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	223	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*)

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of offence, in the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.								
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice.								
Against the State.								
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.								
Counterfeiting coin	231 to 238	Ashtagram ...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Total.....	4	1	1	....	...	
Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	..	6	3	3	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	...	6	3	5	...	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	Ashtagram ...	7	3	3	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	8	8	3	5	...	
		Nagar ...	8	5	4	1	...	
		Total.....	23	16	10	6	...	
Counterfeiting stamps or selling same	255 to 259	Ashtagram ...	...	4	4	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	...	4	4	...	...	
Using as genuine counterfeit Stamps or effacing or altering same	260 to 263	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	1	...	...	...	...	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	Ashtagram ...	15	19	14	5	...	
		Nandidroog ..	11	13	6	7	...	
		Nagar ...	23	7	3	4	...	
		Total.....	49	39	23	16	...	
Against Public Justice.								
Personating Public Servant or Soldier	140—170—171	Ashtagram ...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	1	...	1	...	
		Nagar ...	2	2	1	...	1	
		Total.....	5	4	2	1	1	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offences.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Concealing design to commit offence	118 to 120	Ashtagram ...	1	2	2	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	1	2	2	...	...	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information ...	176—177—181 182—202—203	Ashtagram ...	4	6	5	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	6	15	9	6	...	
		Nagar ...	30	32	14	18	...	
		Total.....	40	53	28	25	...	
Causing disappearance of evidence	201 to 204	Ashtagram ...	10	1	1	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	9	11	7	4	...	
		Nagar ...	6	4	1	3	...	
		Total.....	25	16	9	7	...	
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist Public servant .	183 to 187 189 — 190	Ashtagram ...	14	11	2	9	...	
		Nandidroog ...	16	19	10	9	...	
		Nagar ...	17	11	2	9	...	
		Total.....	47	41	14	27	...	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	188	Ashtagram ...	11	23	7	16	...	
		Nandidroog ...	11	16	10	6	...	
		Nagar ...	10	16	14	2	...	
		Total.....	32	55	31	24	...	
Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceeding...	228	Ashtagram ..	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	3	3	...	3	...	
		Total.....	3	3	...	3	...	
Harboring an offender ...	212—216	Ashtagram ...	2	1	...	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	1	1	...	1	...	
		Total.....	3	2	...	2	...	
Taking gift to screen offender...	213 to 215	Ashtagram ...	6	3	3	...	...	
		Nandidroog ..	2	4	3	...	1	
		Nagar ...	4	10	7	3	...	
		Total.....	12	17	13	3	1	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	224—225	Ashtagram ...	4	1	...	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	5	14	6	8	...	
		Nagar ...	3	7	1	6	...	
		Total.....	12	22	7	15	...	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	224—226	Ashtagram ...	5	4	2	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	2	1	1	...	
		Nagar ...	2	1	...	1	...	
		Total.....	9	7	3	4	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce or refusing to answer or sign.	172 to 175 and 178 to 180	Ashtagram ...	19	25	5	20	...	
		Nandidroog ...	57	139	27	112	...	
		Nagar ...	37	84	6	78	...	
		Total.....	113	248	38	210	...	
By Public Servant.								
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence Public servant ...	161—165	Ashtagram ...	33	50	41	7	2	
		Nandidroog ...	10	17	10	7	...	
		Nagar ...	24	33	15	18	...	
		Total.....	67	100	66	32	2	
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person... ...	166—167	Ashtagram ...	1	3	3	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	2	3	3	...	...	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	217—218	Ashtagram ...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	4	3	2	1	...	
		Total.....	6	3	2	1	...	
Public servant permitting to escape	221—222	Ashtagram ...	3	1	...	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	3	1	...	1	...	
Public servant negligently suffering escape	129—223	Ashtagram ...	7	10	3	7	...	
		Nandidroog ...	7	21	10	11	...	
		Nagar ...	4	6	3	3	...	
		Total.....	18	37	16	21	...	
False evidence, false complaints or claims and forgery, giving false evidence	193 to 196	Ashtagram ...	11	30	26	2	2	
		Nandidroog ...	6	6	4	1	1	
		Nagar ...	10	18	12	5	1	
		Total.....	27	54	42	8	4	
Fabricating false evidence ...	193 to 196	Ashtagram ...	5	11	5	6	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	7	11	5	6	...	
Making, issuing or using false Statement or Certificate ...	197 to 200	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	2	2	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	...	2	2	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
False personation in Judicial proceeding	205 to 229	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	4	4	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	3	4	4	...	...	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree	206 to 208 421 to 424	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	3	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	3	...	...	...	...	
False claim in Court of Justice .	209—210	Ashtagram ...	...	4	1	3	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	...	4	1	3	...	
False charge of offence... ...	211	Ashtagram ...	11	23	8	15	...	
		Nandidroog ...	14	28	21	4	3	
		Nagar ...	44	44	16	24	4	
		Total.....	69	95	45	43	7	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	465—466 467—468 469—471 473 to 477	Ashtagram ...	26	25	23	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	21	35	30	5	...	
		Nagar ...	13	22	17	4	1	
		Total.....	60	82	70	11	1	
Making or using false trade marks	482 to 489	Ashtagram ...	1	1	...	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	1	1	...	1	...	
Public Nuisances.								
Public nuisances under Penal Code	269 to 294	Ashtagram ...	18	13	9	4	...	
		Nandidroog ...	51	104	58	46	...	
		Nagar ...	48	90	29	61	...	
		Total.....	117	207	96	111	...	
Relating to the Public Peace.								
Rioting, or unlawful assembly... ...	143 to 153 157—158	Ashtagram ...	44	241	193	48	...	
		Nandidroog ...	17	227	147	80	...	
		Nagar ...	8	100	44	56	...	
		Total.....	69	568	384	184	...	
Affray	160	Ashtagram ...	26	128	60	68	...	
		Nandidroog ...	35	186	85	101	...	
		Nagar ...	25	95	16	79	...	
		Total.....	86	409	161	248	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences relating to religion ... 295 to 298		Ashtagram ...	12	87	87	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	7	43	20	23	...	
		Nagar ...	2	4	4	...	...	
		Total.....	21	134	111	23	...	
CLASS II.								
Offences against the person.								
Murder 302—303. By Thuggs		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	
By Dacoits		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	
By Robbers		Ashtagram ...	...	4	4	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	3	31	28	3	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	5	35	32	3	...	
By Poison.	For sake of robbery.	Ashtagram ...	...	9	8	...	1	
		Nandidroog ...	2	2	2	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	2	11	10	...	1	
	From other motives.	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	4	4	4	...	...	
		Nagar ...	2	5	2	2	1	
		Total.....	7	9	6	2	1	
Other Murders.	From motives connected with women.	Ashtagram ...	1	5	4	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	4	10	7	...	3	
		Nagar ...	3	5	3	2	...	
		Total.....	8	20	14	3	3	
	From other motives.	Ashtagram ...	16	39	37	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	5	26	21	3	2	
		Nagar ...	5	22	2	15	5	
		Total.....	26	87	60	20	7	
Attempt to murder 307		Ashtagram ...	7	6	5	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	10	21	17	4	...	
		Nagar ...	9	17	16	1	...	
		Total.....	26	44	38	6	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Culpable homicide	304—308	Ashtagram ...	10	12	...	3	9	
		Nandidroog ...	8	23	15	8	...	
		Nagar ...	10	21	14	3	4	
		Total.....	28	56	29	14	13	
Abetment of suicide ...	305—306	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	3	3	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	1	3	3	...	...	
Attempt to commit suicide ...	309	Ashtagram ...	56	7	5	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	20	18	10	8	...	
		Nagar ...	29	7	4	3	...	
		Total.....	105	32	19	13	...	
Causing miscarriage... ...	312—316	Ashtagram ...	9	13	10	3	...	
		Nandidroog ...	11	22	15	7	...	
		Nagar ...	24	59	48	1	10	
		Total.....	44	94	73	11	10	
Exposure of infant, and concealment of birth	317—318	Ashtagram ...	15	15	11	4	...	
		Nandidroog ...	5	5	...	5	...	
		Nagar ...	4	3	2	1	...	
		Total.....	24	23	13	10	...	
Grievous hurt	325—326	Ashtagram ...	45	28	22	6	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	55	27	28	...	
		Nagar ...	31	50	22	28	...	
		Total.....	106	133	71	62	...	
„ „ on grave and sudden provocation	335	Ashtagram ...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	1	...	1	...	
		Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	4	2	1	1	..	
Hurt	323—334	Ashtagram ...	986	1,998	1,385	605	8	
		Nandidroog ...	310	842	598	243	1	
		Nagar ...	701	1,593	953	637	3	
		Total.....	1,997	4,433	2,936	1,485	12	
„ by dangerous weapons ...	324	Ashtagram ...	70	87	57	30	...	
		Nandidroog ...	22	85	57	28	...	
		Nagar ...	15	5	1	4	...	
		Total.....	107	177	115	62	...	
Administering stupefying drugs.	328	Ashtagram ...	8	27	26	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	6	11	8	3	...	
		Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	15	38	34	4	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Causing hurt to extort property or confession	327, 329 to 333	Ashtagram ...	8	8	8	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	4	6	6	...	...	
		Nagar ...	3	7	2	5	...	
		Total.....	15	21	16	5	...	
Acts dangerous to life or safety.	336—337	Ashtagram ...	3	2	2	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	1	5	5	...	...	
		Nagar ...	1	1	...	1	...	
		Total.....	5	8	7	1	...	
Wrongful restraint... ...	341	Ashtagram ...	330	418	297	119	2	
		Nandidroog ...	255	523	433	90	...	
		Nagar ...	63	93	55	38	...	
		Total.....	648	1,034	785	247	2	
,, confinement	342 to 346	Ashtagram ...	1	5	5	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	6	14	14	...	...	
		Nagar ...	12	2	2	...	...	
		Total.....	19	21	21	...	...	
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347—348	Ashtagram ...	3	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	7	6	1	...	
		Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	6	7	6	1	...	
Assault or use of criminal force.	352, 355, 358	Ashtagram ...	787	1,252	932	316	4	
		Nandidroog ...	2,008	5,266	4,185	1,074	7	
		Nagar ...	411	293	150	143	...	
		Total.....	3,006	6,811	5,267	1,533	11	
Criminal intimidation or insult.	504 to 509	Ashtagram ...	548	688	438	244	6	
		Nandidroog ...	1,177	2,136	1,490	637	9	
		Nagar ...	556	882	419	459	4	
		Total.....	2,281	3,706	2,347	1,340	19	
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication	510	Ashtagram ...	12	14	9	5	...	
		Nandidroog ...	26	41	4	37	...	
		Nagar ...	10	13	...	13	...	
		Total.....	48	68	13	55	...	
Unlawful compulsion of labor...	374	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	2	7	7	...	...	
		Total.....	2	7	7	...	...	
Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365 367 to 369	Ashtagram ...	19	22	18	4	...	
		Nandidroog ...	12	18	18	...	...	
		Nagar ...	9	10	10	...	...	
		Total.....	40	50	46	4	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement ...	366	Ashtagram ...	15	15	12	...	3	
		Nandidroog ...	5	3	2	1	...	
		Nagar ...	7	15	14	1	...	
		Total.....	27	33	28	2	3	
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	372—373	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	1	...	...	...	...	
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	498	Ashtagram ...	43	34	32	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	13	26	25	1	...	
		Nagar ...	7	2	1	1	...	
		Total.....	63	62	58	4	...	
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages	493 to 496	Ashtagram ...	6	15	13	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	2	2	...	...	
		Nagar ...	1	6	6	...	...	
		Total.....	9	23	21	2	...	
Adultery	497	Ashtagram ...	10	8	5	3	...	
		Nandidroog ...	8	7	7	...	...	
		Nagar ...	17	15	12	3	...	
		Total.....	35	30	24	6	...	
Rape	376	Ashtagram ...	14	10	9	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	3	3	3	...	...	
		Nagar ...	8	15	15	...	...	
		Total.....	25	28	27	1	...	
Unnatural offences	377	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	2	1	1	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	...	2	1	1	...	
Defamation	500 to 502	Ashtagram ...	58	114	98	16	...	
		Nandidroog ...	35	95	87	8	...	
		Nagar ...	15	10	3	6	1	
		Total.....	108	219	188	30	1	
Using criminal force to deter public servant	353	Ashtagram ...	8	8	6	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	8	8	6	2	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS III.								
Offences against Property.								
With Violence.								
Dacoity	395, 397 398	Ashtagram ...	22	74	34	12	28	
		Nandidroog ...	12	98	59	10	29	
		Nagar ...	46	220	174	46	...	
		Total.....	80	392	267	68	57	
Preparation or assembly for dacoity	399—402	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	5	6	6	...	...	
		Total.....	5	6	6	...	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ...	394—397—398	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	1	1	1	...	...	
Robbery	392—393	Ashtagram ...	150	192	185	4	3	
		Nandidroog ...	21	62	42	20	...	
		Nagar ...	99	31	17	14	...	
		Total.....	270	285	244	38	3	
Extortion	384 to 389	Ashtagram ...	34	28	22	4	2	
		Nandidroog ...	4	10	8	2	...	
		Nagar ...	12	19	17	2	...	
		Total.....	50	57	47	8	2	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft	451—454 457	Ashtagram ...	195	227	164	59	4	
		Nandidroog ...	122	134	65	69	...	
		Nagar ...	171	94	61	33	...	
		Total.....	488	455	290	161	4	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft	449—450 451—454 457	Ashtagram ...	42	39	27	12	...	
		Nandidroog ...	11	44	19	25	...	
		Nagar ...	35	38	29	9	...	
		Total.....	88	121	75	46	...	
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for, or attempt at hurt	452—455 458—460	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	4	...	4	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	...	4	...	4	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Without Violence.								
Theft of cattle, ordinary ...	379—380 381	Ashtagram ...	1,215	1,387	1,046	295	46	
		Nandidroog ...	1,389	2,353	1,474	866	13	
		Nagar ...	798	1,106	740	365	1	
		Total.....	3,402	4,846	3,260	1,526	60	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	411 to 414	Ashtagram ...	31	32	18	11	3	
		Nandidroog ...	13	49	33	16	...	
		Nagar ...	31	38	33	5	...	
		Total.....	75	119	84	32	3	
Dishonest misappropriation of property	403 to 404	Ashtagram ...	102	93	56	27	10	
		Nandidroog ...	99	157	113	44	...	
		Nagar ...	77	70	43	27	...	
		Total.....	278	320	212	98	17	
Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	Ashtagram ...	92	56	46	7	3	
		Nandidroog ...	58	65	48	16	1	
		Nagar ...	76	27	19	8	...	
		Total.....	226	148	113	31	4	
Cheating	417 to 420	Ashtagram ...	109	46	35	10	1	
		Nandidroog ...	72	73	61	11	1	
		Nagar ...	45	38	29	9	...	
		Total.....	226	157	125	30	2	
Malicious Offences.								
Mischief, ordinary	426—427 430 to 433	Ashtagram ...	508	707	488	201	18	
		Nandidroog ...	311	695	504	179	12	
		Nagar ...	206	283	220	63	...	
		Total.....	1,025	1,685	1,212	443	30	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	420—429	Ashtagram ...	38	73	62	11	...	
		Nandidroog ...	29	44	33	10	1	
		Nagar ...	19	8	6	2	...	
		Total.....	86	125	101	23	1	
Mischief by destroying land marks	434	Ashtagram ...	3	9	7	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	3	4	2	2	...	
		Nagar ...	3	4	4	...	...	
		Total.....	9	17	13	4	...	
Serious mischief by fire ...	435, 436 438	Ashtagram ...	29	27	26	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	17	30	26	4	...	
		Nagar ...	23	16	12	4	...	
		Total.....	69	73	64	9	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Criminal trespass or house-trespass ...	447	Ashtagram ...	222	412	288	123	1	
		Nandidroog ...	208	453	397	56	...	
		Nagar ...	70	129	83	46	...	
		Total.....	500	994	768	225	1	
Breaking closed receptacle ...	461—462	Ashtagram ...	8	10	10	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	5	26	26	...	...	
		Nagar ...	6	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	19	36	36	...	...	
CLASS IV.								
Not included in the above Classes								
Contempt of Court... ...	C. P. 163	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	8	8	4	4	...	
		Total.....	8	8	4	4	...	
Frivolous and vexatious complaints	C. P, 270	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	1	1	...	1	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	1	1	...	1	...	
Bond to keep the peace ...	C. P. 282	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	1	5	...	5	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total.....	1	5	...	5	...	
Criminal breaches of contracts of service	490—492	Ashtagram ...	111	12	10	2	...	
		Nandidroog ...	19	41	40	1	...	
		Nagar ...	2	2	...	2	...	
		Total.....	132	55	50	5	...	
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood ...	C. P. 295	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	6	8	2	6	...	
		Nagar ...	...	9	...	9	...	
		Total.....	6	17	2	15	...	
Bad habit and repute ...	C. P. 296—297	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	11	39	3	36	...	
		Nagar ...	1	9	...	9	...	
		Total.....	12	48	3	45	...	
Attempting to commit offences...	511	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	4	7	6	1	...	
		Nagar ...	4	8	8	...	...	
		Total.....	8	15	14	1	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Description of Offences.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Maintenance of children and wives ... ... C. P. 316	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	13	12	10	2	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	13	12	10	2	...	
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of the Revenue, or on other subjects.							
Breaches of Law relating—							
To excise on spirits and drugs, Acts XXI of 1856, and XXIII of 1860	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	13	15	5	10	...	
	Nagar ...	3	7	5	2	...	
	Total.....	16	22	10	12	...	
To Stamp Act X of 1862	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	10	33	7	26	...	
	Nagar ...	11	18	...	18	...	
	Total.....	21	51	7	44	...	
„ Post Office Act XIV of 1862 ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	1	2	1	1	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	1	2	1	1	...	
„ Gaming & lotteries, Act III of 1867 ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	22	74	2	72	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	22	74	2	72	...	
„ Forests, Act VII of 1865	Ashtagram ...	...	2	1	1	...	
	Nandidroog ...	34	171	37	134	...	
	Nagar ...	90	162	45	117	...	
	Total.....	124	335	83	252	...	
„ Railways, Act XVIII of 1854 ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	18	29	8	21	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	18	29	8	21	...	
„ Possession of Arms, Act XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866	Ashtagram ...	...	6	...	6	...	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	...	6	...	6	...	
„ Mutiny Act	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	4	4	3	1	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	4	4	3	1	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal*) Concluded.

Description of Offences.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
To Breach of Contract, Act XIII of 1859...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	31	42	5	17	...	
	Nagar ...	28	25	4	1	...	
	Total.....	59	67	49	28	....	
„ Cattle Trespass, Act III of 1857	Ashtagram ...	...	....	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	2	9	4	5	...	
	Nagar ...	8	14	1	13	...	
	Total.....	10	23	5	18	...	
„ Police Act V of 1861	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	1,014	1,314	53	1,261	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	....	...	...	
	Total.....	1,014	1,314	53	1,261	...	
„ Emigration Act XIII of 1864 ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	...	1	...	...	1	
„ Municipalities	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	4	3	1	2	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	4	3	1	2	...	
„ Chief Commissioner's Circulars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	1	1	1	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	1	1	1	...	...	
„ Sáyer Rules	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	1	1	...	1	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	1	1	...	1	...	
Grand Total.....	Ashtagram ...	6,306	9,027	6,492	2,379	156	
	Nandidroog ...	7,885	16,348	10,695	5,568	85	
	Nagar ...	3,969	6,146	3,555	2,555	36	
	Total.....	18,160	31,521	20,742*	10,502	277	
	Do. for 1868.....	17,651	28,739	17,560	11,039	140	
	Increase.....	509	2,782	3,182	...	137	
	Decrease.....	...	...	...	537	...	

* Including 13 persons died and escaped.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—3. (*Criminal.*)

Statement shewing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Class of Tribunals.		Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.									Remarks.
		Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.		
			By Arrest.	By Summons or recognizance.												
Peshkars	Ashtagram ...	1	925	1,942	...	2,868	643	1,256	699	213	1	56	9·92	4,057		
	Nandidroog ...	4	14	5,005	...	5,023	1,026	1,861	1,915	210	6	5	4·0	5,772		
	Nagar ...	...	92	69	...	161	5	66	89	...	...	1	10·0	306		
	Total.....	5	1,031	7,016	...	8,052	1,674	3,183	2,703	423	7	62	6·59	10,135		
Sar Amins	Ashtagram ...	...	...	477	...	477	67	279	131	...	...	...	3·5	663		
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	1,965	8	1,973	...	1,183	774	..	...	2	3·0	1,381		
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...		
	Total.....	...	...	2,442	8	2,450	67	1,462	905	...	14	2	3·0	2,044		
Town Magistrates and Cantonment Magistrate ...	Ashtagram ...	4	6	245	...	255	122	41	76	13	...	...	5·12	413		
	Nandidroog ...	1	283	190	14	488	28	145	203	105	4	3	3·0	605		
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total.....	5	289	435	14	743	153	186	279	118	4	3	3·0	1,018		

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—3. (*Criminal.*)—Concluded.

Class of Tribunal.		Number of Persons dealt with.					Persons Disposed of.								Remarks.
		Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
			By Arrest.	By Summons or recognizance.											
Amildars	Ashtagram ...	18	1,246	2,723	4	3,991	915	1,537	1,058	413	1	67	13·01	6, 253	
	Nandidroog ...	35	3,943	3,732	49	7,759	2,240	3,116	1,883	478	5	37	7·0	9,222	
	Nagar ...	26	2,342	2,592	5	4,965	169	2,710	1,925	137	6	18	8·0	8,092	
	Total.....	79	7,531	9,047	58	16,715	3,324	7,363	4,866	1,028	12	122	8·54	23,567	
Assistant Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	2	495	920	582	1,999	238	1,321	336	48	33	23	11·5	3,549	
	Nandidroog ...	24	378	899	546	1,847	249	702	665	150	54	27	8·0	3,124	
	Nagar ...	5	714	150	26	895	66	389	311	110	14	5	8·0	2,168	
	Total.....	31	1,587	1,969	1,154	4,741	553	2,412	1,312	308	101	55	9·19	8,841	
Deputy Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	14	...	41	37	92	7	31	34	16	...	4	7·85	178	
	Nandidroog ...	...	90	20	5	115	...	54	52	3	6	...	6·0	146	
	Nagar ...	...	130	72	40	242	..	83	117	37	1	4	7·0	417	
	Total.....	14	220	133	82	449	7	168	203	56	7	8	6·35	741	
Deputy Superintendents invested with enhanced power under Section 445 A, of Act VIII of 1869	Ashtagram ...	...	...	11	...	11	...	5	6	...	...	...	8·0	33	
	Nandidroog ...	...	4	6	...	10	...	7	3	...	...	...	7·0	59	
	Nagar ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	8·0	13	
	Total.....	...	4	21	...	25	...	14	11	...	...	...	8·0	105	

Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	69	70	...	25	36	4	...	5	46·1	176
	Nandidroog ...	1	...	...	161	162	...	76	72	5	...	9	22·0	330
	Nagar ...	4	...	...	181	185	...	60	93	22	6	4	16·0	701
	Total.....	6	...	...	411	417	...	161	201	31	6	18	26·49	1,207
Judicial Commissioner ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	23·0	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	5	5	...	2	1	...	...	2	41·0	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	18	...	...	4	38·0	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	31	31	...	2	22	...	...	7	34·10	...
	Grand Total.....	140	10,662	21,063	1,758	33,623	5,778	14,951	10,502	1,964	151	277	7·83	47,658
	Do for 1868.....	68	9,919	18,849	6,926	35,762	4,698	12,829	11,039	2,039	5,017	140	9·91	42,059
	Increase.....	72	743	2,214	...	...	1,080	2,122	...	...	...	137	...	5,599
	Decrease.....	...	...	...	5,168	2,139	...	...	537	75	4,866	...	2·8	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—4.

Statement shewing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal

Nature of Punishment.		Number of				
		By Sar-Amins.	Do. Town Magistrates.	Do. Péshkars.	Do. Amildars.	Do. Assistant Superintendents.
Fined	Ashtagram ...	107	21	605	870	218
	Nandidroog ...	583	68	1,601	1,493	215
	Nagar ...	...	...	58	1,415	132
	Total.....	690	89	2,264	3,778	565
Imprisoned	Ashtagram ...	24	40	51	74	72
	Nandidroog ...	187	63	227	229	224
	Nagar ...	...	...	24	303	112
	Total.....	211	103	302	606	408
Flogged	Ashtagram ...	...	13	...	...	5
	Nandidroog ...	...	10	...	...	45
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total.....	...	23	...	...	69
Ordered to find security ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	28	...	...	60
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total.....	...	28	...	...	61
Imprisoned and fined ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	43	114	38
	Nandidroog ...	4	22	87	161	117
	Nagar ...	...	...	7	207	47
	Total.....	4	22	137	482	202
Imprisoned and flogged ...	Ashtagram ...	...	2	...	...	3
	Nandidroog ...	...	12	...	...	4
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	14	...	...	7
Death	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total persons punished ...	Ashtagram ...	131	76	699	1,058	336
	Nandidroog ...	774	203	1,915	1,883	665
	Nagar ...	...	...	89	1,925	311
	Total.....	905	279	2,703	4,866	1,312
Detail of sentences of fine and imprisonment.						
Fines.						
Not exceeding Rs.... 5	Ashtagram ...	106	12	567	815	85
	Nandidroog ...	561	45	1,615	1,447	158
	Nagar ...	...	...	57	1,271	50
	Total.....	667	57	2,239	3,533	293

(*Criminal.*)

Tribunals in the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Persons Punished.					Total for 1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
By Deputy Superintendents.		By Superintendents.	Do. Judicial Commissioner.	Total.			
As District Magistrates.	As invested with enhanced power under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869.						
10	...	...	...	1,831	1,806	25	...
12	1	6	...	3,979	3,564	415	...
36	1	2	...	1,644	2,111	...	467
58	2	8	...	7,454	7,481	...	27
17	5	27	...	310	355	...	45
23	2	54	...	1,009	1,243	...	234
29	...	39	2	509	589	...	80
69	7	120	2	1,828	2,187	...	359
3	...	1	...	22	56	...	34
1	...	...	...	56	96	...	40
7	...	...	...	26	18	8	...
11	...	1	...	104	170	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	...	...	...	99	44	55	...
17	...	...	...	18	48	...	30
28	...	...	...	117	93	24	...
4	1	8	...	208	218	...	10
2	...	12	...	405	536	...	131
26	1	52	...	340	314	26	...
32	2	72	...	953	1,068	...	115
...	...	...	...	5	16	...	11
3	...	...	...	19	15	4	...
2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
5	...	...	...	26	33	...	7
...	...	...	3	3	2	1	...
...	...	...	1	1	4	...	3
...	...	...	16	16	1	15	...
...	...	...	20	20	7	13	...
34	6	36	3	2,379	2,454	...	75
52	3	72	1	5,568	5,502	66	...
117	2	93	18	2,555	3,083	...	528
203	11	201	22	10,502	11,039	...	537
3	...	...	...	1,588	1,487	101	...
8	...	...	...	3,834	3,493	341	...
7	...	2	...	1,387	1,788	...	401
18	...	2	...	6,809	6,768	41	...

| Nature of Punishment. | | | Number of | | |

(*Criminal.*) Continued.

| Persons Punished. | | |

Nature of Punishment.		Number of				
		By Sar-Amins.	Do. Town Magistrates.	Do. Péshkars.	Do. Amildars.	Do. Assistant Superintendents.
Not exceeding 15 days. Simple...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	7	65	2
	Nandidroog ...	99	19	222	145	4
	Nagar ...	...	...	18	203	3
	Total.....	99	19	247	413	9
„ 6 months. Rigorous.	Ashtagram ...	2	22	22	18	69
	Nandidroog ...	56	46	43	100	254
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	58	103
	Total.....	58	68	65	176	426
Simple...	Ashtagram ...	...	1	...	6	23
	Nandidroog ...	11	6	12	17	31
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	3	22
	Total.....	11	7	12	26	76
Do. 2 years. Rigorous...	Ashtagram ...	...	19	...	...	16
	Nandidroog ...	...	22	...	...	47
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	27
	Total.....	...	41	...	...	90
Simple....	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	2
	Nandidroog ...	...	1	...	...	1
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total.....	...	1	...	...	5
Do. 7 years. Rigorous...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...
Simple....	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 7 years. Rigorous...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 7 years. Simple ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...

4. (*Criminal.*) Continued.

Persons Punished.							
By Deputy Superintendents.							
As District Magistrates.	As invested with enhanced power under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869.	By Superintendents.	Do. Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Total for 1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
3	...	...	...	77	66	11	...
1	...	...	...	490	499	...	9
4	...	1	...	229	261	...	32
8	...	1	...	796	826	...	30
11	...	2	...	146	228	...	82
11	1	3	...	514	591	...	77
18	...	13	...	192	259	...	67
40	1	18	...	852	1,078	...	226
1	...	2	...	33	31	2	...
2	...	...	...	79	121	...	42
7	...	2	...	34	28	6	...
10	...	4	...	146	180	...	34
6	...	5	...	46	69	...	23
14	1	20	...	104	141	...	37
25	...	17	...	69	101	...	32
45	1	42	...	219	311	...	92
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	2	33	...	31
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	6	34	...	28
...	6	23	...	29	12	17	...
...	...	33	...	33	41	...	8
...	1	51	...	52	48	4	...
...	7	107	...	114	101	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...
...	...	6	...	6	3	3	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
...	...	11	...	11	4	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nature of Punishment.			Number of				
			By Sar-Amins.	Do. Town Magistrates.	Do. Péshkars.	Do. Amildars.	Do. Assistant Superintendents.
Total. Rigorous...		Ashtagram ...	24	41	87	117	86
		Nandidroog ...	81	71	80	228	309
		Nagar ...	...	...	13	304	132
		Total.....	105	112	180	649	527
	Simple...	Ashtagram ...	...	1	7	71	27
		Nandidroog ...	110	26	234	162	36
		Nagar ...	...	...	18	206	27
		Total.....	110	27	259	439	90
Penal Servitude ...		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation.	For terms ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	...	...	...	...	...
	For life ...	Ashtagram ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	...	...	...	...	...
Sentenced, in addition to imprisonment, to	Solitary confinement.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	2	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	...	2	...	...	...
Sentenced, in addition to imprisonment, to	Forfeiture of property ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	...	...	...	...	...

4. (*Criminal.*) Concluded.

Persons Punished.					Total for 1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
By Deputy Superintendents.		By Superintendents.	Do. Judicial Commissioner.	Total.			
As District Magistrates.	As invested with enhanced power under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869.						
17	6	32	...	410	491	...	81
25	2	62	...	858	1,131	...	273
46	1	88	...	584	608	...	24
88	9	182	...	1,852	2,230	...	378
4	...	2	...	112	97	15	...
3	...	...	...	571	653	...	82
11	...	3	...	265	290	...	25
18	...	5	...	948	1,040	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	4	...	4	7	...	3
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2
...	...	5	2	7	12	...	5
1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	2	9	...	7
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
2	...	...	...	4	11	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—5. (*Criminal.*)

Statement shewing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

Tribunal.		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by Judicial Commissioner.	Number of Persons.						Remarks.
			Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Town Magistrate... } Cantonment do ... }	Ashtagram ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	Nandidroog...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	7	1	...	...	5	...	1	
Assistant Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	45	1	16	1	20	...	7	
	Nandidroog...	31	4	8	10	9	...	...	
	Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Total.....	77	5	24	11	30	...	7	
Deputy Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	57	6	27	13	7	...	4	
	Nandidroog...	47	11	11	9	15	1	...	
	Nagar ...	128	8	41	8	71	...	...	
	Total.....	232	25	79	30	93	1	4	
Superintendents	Ashtagram ...	33	12	14	2	5	...	...	
	Nandidroog...	56	1	26	9	11	...	9	
	Nagar ...	39	23	2	4	9	...	1	
	Total.....	128	36	42	15	25	...	10	
Judicial Commissioner		118	14	72	11	6	2	13	
	Grand Total...	562	81	217	67	159	3	35	
	Do of 1868...	710	92	297	84	208	24	5	
	Increase...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
	Decrease...	148	11	80	17	49	21	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Description of Claim.		Number of Cases in different Courts.								
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-kházi.	Péshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Total.
Civil Court Cases.										
Suits for money due: On written promise for sum certain	Bangalore Small Cause Court	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525
	Ashtagram	...	69	3	886	21	1,015	22	...	2,016
	Nandidroog	...	...	...	2,599	31	774	6	2	3,412
	Nagar	...	...	...	1,223	56	961	20	...	2,260
	Total	1,525	69	3	4,708	108	2,750	48	2	9,213
On unwritten promise for sum certain	Bangalore Small Cause Court	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
	Ashtagram	...	2	1	249	3	74	1	...	330
	Nandidroog	...	...	...	264	1	14	...	...	279
	Nagar	...	...	...	238	1	36	...	...	275
	Total	361	2	1	751	5	124	1	...	1,245
On account stated	Bangalore Small Cause Court	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
	Ashtagram	...	69	...	167	6	40	2	1	285
	Nandidroog	...	...	...	271	1	44	...	...	316
	Nagar	...	...	...	218	5	66	3	...	292
	Total	81	69	...	656	12	150	5	1	974
Money paid or received	Bangalore Small Cause Court	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	19
	Nandidroog	...	...	...	42	...	3	...	...	45
	Nagar	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Total	58	...	...	64	1	3	...	...	126
For goods sold or delivered	Bangalore Small Cause Court	2,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,684
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	19	1	44	...	...	64
	Nandidroog	...	...	...	39	...	9	...	...	49
	Nagar	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	19
	Total	2,684	...	...	72	1	58	1	...	2,816
For breaches of contract, not included in above	Bangalore Small Cause Court	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	5	1	14	...	...	20
	Nandidroog	...	...	..	109	7	10	...	...	126
	Nagar	...	...	...	13	...	22	...	...	35
	Total	56	...	...	127	8	46	...	...	237

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Civil.*) Continued.

Description of Claim.		Number of Cases in different Courts								
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-kházi.	Péskhars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Total
Suits for rent ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
	Ashtagram ...	...	2	...	14	...	28	1	...	45
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	5
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
	Total.....	161	2	...	19	...	31	1	...	214
Do. for recovery of personal property or value thereof.	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
	Ashtagram ...	...	34	3	63	2	45	1	...	148
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	126	1	17	...	...	144
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	...	21
	Total.....	265	34	3	202	3	70	1	...	578
Damages	For injuries to property — Bangalore Small Cause Court...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	10
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	6	2	11	...	...	19
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	10
	Total.....	6	...	...	19	3	17	...	...	45
	For defamation — Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	9
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Total.....	...	...	...	3	1	8	...	...	12
	For other injuries not included in above — Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	20
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Total.....	...	...	...	16	1	8	...	...	25
Suits to compel specific performance of contract...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	21
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	6	...	14	...	...	20
	Total.....	...	...	...	32	...	16	...	...	48
Do. to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Civil.*) Continued.

Description of Claim		Number of Cases in different Courts.								
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-kházi.	Péshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Total.
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	8
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	..	5	2	4	1	...	12
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	6
	Total.....	...	...	...	9	2	13	2	...	26
Do. connected with religion and caste	...Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
	Total.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Do. relating to marriage, dower and divorce	...Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	6
Do. to establish or dispute adoption...	...Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Total...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	9
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	82	1	19	1	...	103
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	7	3	...	1	5	16
	Total...	...	...	...	93	7	20	3	5	128
Claims to inheritance under Hindu Law	...Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	5	8	7	2	...	22
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	29	3	16	...	...	48
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Total...	...	...	...	36	11	23	2	...	72
Claims under Mahomedan Law ...	...Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Total...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Civil.*) Continued.

Description of Claim.		Number of Cases in different Courts.								
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-kházi.	Péshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Total.
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Do. relating to the Revenue	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	5	10	...	...	1	...	16
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	5	10	...	...	1	...	16
Do. relating to mortgage of immovable property.	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	9	...	113	...	...	122
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	3	...	88	...	...	91
	Nagar	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	12
	Total.....	...	...	...	14	...	211	...	...	225
Claims in right of pre-emption	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ..	...	...	...	31	...	5	...	...	36
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	31	...	7	...	...	38
Do. Regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Do. For partition of immovable property ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	14	1	5	...	...	20
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	2	1	7	2	...	12
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	16	2	12	2	...	32

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Civil.* Concluded.

Description of Claim.		Number of Cases in different Courts.								
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-Kházi.	Péshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Total.
Suits for or relating to real property not included in above	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	66	2	9	2	...	79
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	41	1	39	...	...	81
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	80	...	...	107	3	48	2	...	240
Do. for contribution	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar.... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	4
Suits for maintenance	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
Other Suits	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Total...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	5,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,761
	Ashtagram ...	...	176	12	1,572	52	1,430	34	1	3,277
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	3,664	54	1,081	11	2	4,812
	Nagar	...	...	...	1,758	65	1,133	24	5	2,985
	Total.....	5761	176	12	6,994	171	3,644	69	8	16,835
	Total for 1868...	6,637	532	113	6,774		523		123	14,702
	Increase.....	...	...	...	220		3,292		...	2,133
	Decrease.....	876	356	101	...		...		46	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—7. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.									Total Value of Suits.			Remarks.
	Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-Kházi.	Péshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Total.				
Not exceeding Rs. 5 Small Cause Court	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,691	5,468	10	1	
Ashtagram ...	...	4	...	29	...	...	...	...	33	139	15	2	
Nandidroog ...	...	...	1	106	...	1	...	...	108	424	9	6	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	24	95	5	4	
Total.....	1,691	4	1	159	...	1	...	...	1,856	6,123	8	1	
„ 20 Small Cause Court	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,276	25,524	10	7	
Ashtagram ...	...	54	3	502	...	...	...	...	559	7,552	2	5	
Nandidroog ...	...	...	17	1,323	...	...	...	...	1,340	17,993	14	0	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	484	1	...	...	...	485	6,524	5	2	
Total.....	2,276	54	20	2,309	1	...	...	...	4,660	57,595	0	2	
„ 100 Small Cause Court	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305	68,219	13	9½	
Ashtagram ...	...	68	14	856	2	486	...	...	1,426	71,660	14	1	
Nandidroog ...	...	...	44	1,838	...	563	...	...	2,445	1,16,169	2	1	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	959	...	395	...	...	1,354	67,810	7	11	
Total.....	1,305	68	58	3,653	2	1,444	...	...	6,530	3,28,860	5	10½	
„ 500 Small Cause Court	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	83,796	7	8	
Ashtagram ...	...	...	1	142	24	500	12	...	679	1,36,587	8	9	
Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	144	6	565	1	...	716	1,34,790	3	11	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	130	21	497	...	...	648	1,40,016	11	6	
Total.....	343	...	1	416	51	1,562	13	...	2,386	4,95,190	15	10	
„ 5,000 Small Cause Court	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	32,245	15	11	
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	14	96	20	...	130	1,66,088	5	3	
Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	36	84	7	...	127	1,53,129	9	5	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	31	270	14	2	317	1,91,422	8	7	
Total.....	50	...	...	...	81	450	41	2	624	5,42,886	7	2	
„ 1,00,000 Small Cause Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	90,495	12	3	
Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	39,990	4	9	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	34,351	9	11	
Total.....	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	1	17	1,64,837	10	11	
Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Small Cause Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total..... Small Cause Court	5,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,665	2,15,255	10	½	
Ashtagram ...	...	126	18	1,529	40	1,082	35	1	2,831	4,72,524	9	11	
Nandidroog ...	...	...	62	3,411	48	1,213	9	...	4,743	4,62,497	11	8	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	1,597	55	1,162	18	2	2,834	4,40,221	0	5	
Total.....	5,665	126	80	6,537	143	3,457	62	3	16,073	15,90,499	0	½	
Ditto for 1868.....	6,638	537	210	6,662		645	68		14,760	17,03,488	6	10	
Increase.....	...	...	...	...		2,955	...		1,313	...	...	...	
Decrease.....	973	411	130	125		...	3		...	1,12,989	6	9½	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

Statement shewing the General Results of the Trial of the Civil Suits in the

Class of Courts.		Number of Cases on file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which				
						Without contest in Court.				
		Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Exparte.	By Confession.	By Compromise and Consent.	By Arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Court of Bangalore...		158	5,761	5,919	2,593	1,429	645	...	6	2,080
Sar-kházi ...	Ashtagram ...	...	178	178	84	12	57	...	...	69
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	178	178	84	12	57	...	...	69
Péshkars ...	Ashtagram ...	...	18	18	5	5	3	...	...	8
	Nandidroog ..	...	62	62	12	11	11	2	...	24
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	80	80	17	16	14	2	...	32
Amildars ...	Ashtagram ...	105	1,635	1,740	644	222	380	68	8	678
	Nandidroog ...	80	3,710	3,790	1,142	514	930	208	4	1,656
	Nagar ...	22	1,763	1,785	398	354	593	132	...	1,079
	Total.....	207	7,108	7,315	2,184	1,090	1,903	408	12	3,413
Assistant Superintendents ..	Ashtagram ...	27	61	88	59	8	1	6	...	15
	Nandidroog ...	20	60	80	48	2	3	4	...	9
	Nagar ...	9	65	74	31	12	10	8	...	30
	Total.....	56	186	242	138	22	14	18	...	54
Judicial Assistant Superintendents	Ashtagram ...	...	1,515	1,515	318	76	117	30	2	225
	Nandidroog...	...	1,347	1,347	257	160	152	125	...	437
	Nagar ...	...	1,333	1,333	169	313	369	98	...	780
	Total.....	...	4,195	4,195	744	549	638	253	2	1,442
Deputy Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	4	37	41	13	6	2	1	...	9
	Nandidroog ...	4	15	19	2	...	...	2	...	2
	Nagar ...	3	24	27	9	1	1	...	1	3
	Total.....	11	76	87	24	7	3	3	1	14
Superintendents.	Ashtagram ...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....		432	17,596*	18,028	5,789*	3,125	3,274	684	21	7,104
Do. for 1868.....		339	15,162*a*	15,501	5,182*b*	2,373	3,267	753	14	6,407
Increase.....		93	2,434	2,527	607	752	7	...	7	697
Decrease.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...

—8. (*Civil.*)

Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Decree passed.				Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of Summonses to Parties to appear in person.	Number of Parties who appeared.	Number of Summonses to Witnesses other than parties.	Number of Witnesses who appeared.	Remarks.
Contested Cases tried and decided in Court.											
In favor of Plaintiffs.		In favor of Defendants, Objectors or Insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
In whole.	In part.										
475	289	223	987	254	14	13	6,875	6,553	3,119	2,880	
20	2	3	25	...	77·48	22·88	210	182	250	223	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	2	3	25	...	77·48	22·88	210	182	250	223	
3	2	...	5	...	78·4	44·5	20	18	72	56	
15	1	10	26	...	29·0	37·0	140	120	29	122	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	3	10	31	...	36·0	38·0	160	138	101	178	
262	92	39	393	25	75·43	44·68	2,352	1,683	3,369	3,204	
561	316	86	963	29	50·0	31·75	4,314	4,075	3,291	5,145	
171	72	51	294	14	56·0	30·0	2,088	1,456	1,826	2,320	
994	480	176	1,650	68	57·0	33·0	8,754	7,214	8,486	10,669	
5	5	4	14	...	74·14	47·13	167	92	19 4	171	
10	7	6	23	...	78·0	150·0	152	116	253	220	
9	3	1	13	...	66·0	49·0	88	113	188	126	
24	15	11	50	...	73·0	65·0	407	321	635	517	
335	163	42	540	432	38·84	31·53	1,908	1,000	2,929	1,796	
363	89	76	528	125	37·75	43·0	2,704	2,587	4,121	2,649	
163	30	20	213	171	37·0	31·0	2,058	1,350	3,503	2,484	
861	282	138	1,281	728	37·75	34·50	6,670	4,937	10,553	6,929	
10	4	3	17	2	41·52	39·0	87	53	111	109	
4	2	...	6	9	117·0	155·0	13	18	12	28	
8	3	...	11	4	30·0	120·0	37	26	24	38	
22	9	3	34	15	51·0	73·0	137	97	147	175	
1	...	...	1	3	220·0	...	2	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	3	45·0	...	2	2	...	...	
3	...	...	3	9	103·0	...	4	4	...	...	
2,417	1,080	564	4,061	1,074	41·0	28·0	23,217	19,446	23,291	21,571	
1,854	1,158	468	3,480	432	54·0	34·0	21,502	17,941	12,790	15,716	
563	...	96	581	642	...	...	1,715	1,505	10,501	5,855	
...	78	...	...	...	13·0	6·0	...	...	...	...	

* Including 761 suits received by transfer.

† Including 881 suits transferred.

a Do. 460 suits received by transfer.

b Do. 309 suits transferred.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—9. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Class of Court.		Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.					Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.	Remarks.
		Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favor of Appellant.		In favor of Respondent.	Remanded for further investigation.	Total.			
						In whole.	In part.						
Assistant Superintendents ...	Ashtagram' ...	...	25	25	3	3	2	12	5	25	...	15·22	
	Nandidroog ...	7	88	95	37	18	7	29	4	95	...	16·0	
	Nagar ...	...	10	10	3	3	..	3	1	10	...	32·0	
	Total...	7	123	130	43	24	9	44	10	130	...	17·0	
Deputy Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	...	95	95	14	19	2	37	21	93	2	25·44	
	Nandidroog ...	10	194	204	31	40	26	53	11	161	43	37·75	
	Nagar ...	...	62	62	18	21	1	17	1	58	4	29·0	
	Total...	10	351	361	63	80	29	107	33	312	49	32·0	
Superintendents.	Ashtagram ...	11	86	97	21	11	3	42	4	81	16	91·76	
	Nandidroog ...	3	72	75	7	4	2	44	3	60	15	44·0	
	Nagar ...	5	43	48	27	8	2	7	4	48	...	74·0	
	Total...	19	201	220	55	23	7	93	11	189	31	71·0	
Judicial Commissioner. ...		18	209	227	25	35	5	127	16	208	19	34·69	
Grand Total...		54	*884	938	†186	162	50	371	70	839	99	39·32	
Do. for 1868...		38	1,075	1,113	222	216	70	413	138	1,059	54	30·78	
Increase ..		16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	8·54	
Decrease...		...	191	175	36	54	20	42	68	220	...	...	

*Including 73 cases received by transfer.

†Including 102 cases transferred.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—10. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Class of Court.		Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of Cases in which there was no Execution.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of Cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Coercive Processes in Execution.				Remarks.
			Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Small Cause Court of Bangalore ...	...	3,067	149	1,955	2,104	776	70	872	176	...	...	...	122	88	
Sar-Kházi ...	...Ashtagram ...	94	...	133	133	20	24	89	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	94	...	133	133	20	24	89	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Péshkars ...	...Ashtagram ...	13	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	63	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amildars ...	...Ashtagram ...	1,071	70	1,381	1,451	430	206	777	38	139	111	199	94	2	
	Nandidroog ..	2,619	234	2,388	2,622	884	408	1,269	61	496	179	310	299	8	
	Nagar ...	1,373	60	1,049	1,109	266	162	669	12	31	49	65	283	...	
	Total.. ...	5,063	364	4,818	5,182	1,580	776	2,715	111	666	339	574	676	10	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—10. (*Civil.*) *Continued.*

Class of Court.		Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of Cases in which there was no Execution.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of Cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Coercive Processes in Execution.				Remarks.
			Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Assistant Superintendents	...Ashtagram ...	29	27	99	126	24	18	84	...	1	9	3	13	...	
	Nandidroog ...	32	83	116	199	38	23	138	...	17	15	25	3	1	
	Nagar ...	43	25	49	74	17	8	49	...	...	7	4	13	1	
	Total.....	104	135	264	399	79	49	271	...	18	31	32	29	2	
Judl. Assistant Superintendents...	Ashtagram ...	765	...	625	625	42	22	333	228	...	25	12	5	5	
	Nandidroog ...	965	...	1,224	1,224	212	90	535	387	105	96	65	29	7	
	Nagar ...	993	...	755	755	211	103	246	195	9	94	78	127	6	
	Total.....	2,723	...	2,604	2,604	465	215	1,114	810	114	215	155	161	18	
Deputy Superintendents	...Ashtagram ...	26	11	63	74	18	17	28	11	...	5	16	...	..	
	Nandidroog ...	8	25	18	43	9	2	30	2	2	7	1	1	...	
	Nagar ...	14	20	27	47	4	11	29	3	2	8	...	5	...	
	Total.....	48	56	108	164	31	30	87	16	4	20	17	6	...	
Superintendents ...	...Ashtagram ...	1	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	7	7	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	..	
	Nagar ...	2	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
	Total.....	3	...	13	13	2	1	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	
	Grand Total..	11,165	704	9,897	10,601	2,955	1,165	5,153	1,118	803	608	778	994	118	
	Do for 1868...	9,887	575	8,980	9,555	2,918	1,418	4,209	704	1,058	429	833	1,210	476	
	Increase ...	1,278	129	917	1,046	37	...	944	414	...	179	...	...	...	
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	255	...	55	216	58	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—11.

Statement shewing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or Average number of Juries or Assessors in each Case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.			Assessors' Trials.		Note shewing in which classes of Cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
					Verdict in favor of the Prosecutor or Plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the Accused or Defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of Cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Criminal.											
Deputy Superintendents.	Ashtagram ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	In all cases tried by the Deputy Superintendent.	
	Nandidroog ...	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...		
	Nagar ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...		
	Total...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	
Superintendents	...Ashtagram ...	3	...	34	...	...	...	25	9	In all cases tried by the Superintendent.	
	Nandidroog ...	3	...	71	...	..	...	66	5	...	
	Nagar ...	2	...	89	...	...	...	83	6	...	
	Total...	...	...	194	...	...	...	174	20	...	
	Grand Total...	...	...	206	...	...	...	186	20	...	
	Do. for 1868...	...	...	139	...	...	...	126	13	...	
	Increase ...	...	...	67	...	...	...	60	7	...	
	Decrease ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil.											
Amildars ...	...Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. for 1868...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of

Names of Districts.	No. of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.														
		Compulsory.							Optional.							
		Instruments of gift. [Section 17, clause 1.]	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., [Section 17, clause 2) of 100 Rs. and upwards.	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of do. [Section 17, clause 3.]	Perpetual Leases. (Section 17, clause 4.]	Leases for terms exceeding one year. [Section 17, clause 4.]	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100. [Section 18, clause 1.]	Acknowledgments of do. [Section 18, clause 2.]	Leases for one year or less, &c. [Section 18, clause 3.]	Awards, [Section 18, clause 4.]	Total of Optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		Total approximate value of immovable property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
General Registry Office ...	1	...	4	1	...	...	5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,373
Bangalore Dist...	15	12	1,876	2	...	32	1,922	3,689 8	460	...	16	...	476	476	0	9,12,327
Mysore „ ...	15	18	1,070	2	...	20	1,110	2,423 0	218	...	2	...	220	220	0	6,54,746
Toomkoor „ ...	11	1	526	...	...	...	527	979 0	227	...	1	...	223	228	0	1,55,911
Hassan „ ...	11	5	441	...	...	3	449	916 0	179	...	...	...	179	179	0	1,38,091
Kolár „ ...	12	15	386	...	...	4	405	813 0	192	...	...	...	192	192	0	98,977
Kadoor „ ...	8	2	646	...	...	2	650	1,333 0	87	...	...	...	87	87	0	1,93,716
Shimoga „ ...	10	6	270	...	...	3	279	651 0	37	...	...	...	37	37	0	99,189
Chituldroog „ ...	11	5	160	1	...	...	166	382 0	44	...	...	...	44	44	0	87,585
Total.....	94	64	5,379	6	...	64	5,513	11,201 8	1,444	...	19	...	1,463	1,463	0	23,59,915

N. B.—This is the annual form prescribed in para 15 of Government of

STATEMENTS.—12.

the Province of Mysore in the year 1869–70.

Registrations affecting movable property, Book VI.														Receipts.								
Conveyances, &c., of movable property and receipts for same.	Obligations for payment of money.	Other personal contracts.	Total of Registrations in Book VI.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	No. of sealed Covers deposited, Book III.	No. of Wills, &c., registered, Book IV.	No. of Memoranda received under Section 41.	Do. do. do. 42.	No. of Registrations under Section 24.	No. of Special Registrations under Section 52.	No. of Refusals to register.	No. of Powers of Attorney attested.	No. of Searches or Applications for Copies.	Total Ordinary Fees.			Total Extraordinary Fees and Penalties.			Total Expenditure.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			32			33		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	0	0	283	4	8	5,902	12	6
...	98	26	124	248	0	...	8	79	361	8	101	7	45	21	4,413	8	0	1,771	4	0	3,395	1	4
...	45	7	52	128	0	...	6	50	389	10	54	22	25	15	2,771	0	0	1,516	4	0	2,427	11	8
...	60	12	72	152	0	...	...	10	122	...	45	4	2	1	1,359	0	0	275	12	0	1,282	14	11
...	31	18	49	95	0	...	1	...	572	6	34	13	6	2	1,190	0	0	1,038	12	0	1,170	12	1
...	60	21	81	123	0	...	...	2	270	1	14	6	7	1	1,128	0	0	467	8	0	1,088	3	3
...	57	...	57	195	0	...	...	2	203	2	50	21	13	10	1,615	0	0	539	12	0	1,376	2	11
...	30	5	35	122	0	...	1	2	155	6	29	4	4	4	8,10	0	0	381	12	0	886	14	8
...	8	...	8	25	0	...	...	8	166	2	3	2	3	2	451	0	0	308	8	0	682	5	4
...	389	89	478	1,088	0	...	16	153	2,238	35	330	79	105	63	13,752	8	0	6,582	12	8	18,212	15	6

India, Home Department, Resolution No. 1635, dated 24th March 1870.

C.

PRISONS.—1.

Shewing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8		
Number.	Jail.	Remained on the 31st December 1868.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A: To undergo Sentence.		Received from other Jails. B: In transit for transportation *en route*, to other Jails, &c., &c.		Total population.			Daily average number.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Bangalore Central Jail	900	20	490	45	1,390	65	1	...	1	1	1,392	66	1,458	866·945	18·800	885·745
	District Jails.																
2	Mysore... ...	269	16	183	28	452	44	...	...	...	...	452	44	496	237·65	17·85	255·50
3	Hassan... ...	8	3	78	7	86	10	...	...	...	...	86	10	96	10·94	0·95	11·89
	Total...	277	19	261	35	538	54	...	...	...	...	538	54	592	248·59	18·80	267·39
4	Kolár	150	4	103	6	253	10	64	...	...	...	317	10	327	80·33	2·52	82·85
5	Toomkoor ...	116	9	141	14	257	23	...	...	...	...	257	23	280	81·87	7·32	89·19
	Total...	266	13	244	20	510	33	64	...	...	...	574	33	607	162·20	9·84	172·04
6	Shimoga ...	401	28	225	14	626	42	37	...	...	...	663	42	705	349·49	19·13	368·62
7	Kadoor... ...	25	2	55	2	80	4	3	...	12	...	95	4	99	14·0	2·19	16·19
8	Chituldroog ...	40	1	83	4	123	5	...	...	...	...	123	5	128	43·70	1·27	44·97
	Total...	466	31	363	20	829	51	40	...	12	...	881	51	932	407·19	22·59	429·78
	Local Lock-ups.																
9	Mysore District ...	1	1	132	8	133	9	...	...	...	...	133	9	142	2·88	0·12	3·0
10	Hassan do ...	4	1	125	17	129	18	...	...	...	...	129	18	147	1·24	0·16	1·40
	Total...	5	2	257	25	262	27	...	...	...	...	262	27	289	4·12	0·28	4·40
11	Bangalore District.	15	1	362	57	377	58	...	...	...	...	377	58	435	11·64	1·14	12·78
12	Kolár do ...	16	...	178	1	194	1	...	...	...	...	194	1	195	5·83	0·03	5·86
13	Toomkoor do ...	6	...	120	14	126	14	...	...	...	...	126	14	140	3·15	0·35	3·50
	Total...	37	1	660	72	697	73	...	...	...	...	697	73	770	20·62	1·52	22·14
14	Shimoga District...	...	...	209	18	209	18	...	...	...	...	209	18	227	3·5	0·27	3·32
15	Kadoor do ...	1	...	206	26	207	26	...	...	...	...	207	26	233	5·81	0·3	5·84
16	Chituldroog ...	1	...	233	69	234	69	...	...	...	...	234	69	303	4·43	0·76	5·19
	Total...	2	...	648	113	650	113	...	...	...	...	650	113	763	13·29	1·06	14·35
	Grand Total.....	1,953	86	2,923	330	4,876	416	105	...	13	1	4,994	417	5,411	1,722·955	72·890	1,795·845

NOTE—1. In this and the other Statements numbered I to XX, only convicted criminal prisoners are to be included.

2. Debtors and others detained for default of Government revenue will appear in No. XXI.

3. Persons under trial will be given in No. XXII; persons committed for trial being included in the same heading.

4. The "Total," column 5, is obtained by adding together the totals of columns 3 and 4, and represents with

5. The "Total population," column 7, is the sum of column 5 *plus* 6, and necessarily includes many who are counted

6. The "Daily avarage number," column 8, is obtained by adding together the number present on each day of the

7. When prisoners are transferred from one jail to another on their way to undergo transportation beyond seas they be entered in column 6 B; when prisoners sentenced to transportation beyond seas are despatched from any jail, in column 11. It will be observed that "transportation" applies only to those prisoners sent *beyond seas*.

8. When gangs are employed extramurally under the orders of Government Nos. 1632-43, (see this year's Coorg Jail that is, of the place where they are employed, should be entered in italics in each Statement.

(*Judicial.*)

Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

9				10								11		12		13		14		15		16			17
Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year																					
A		B		A		B		C		D															
										By order of Government.															
										E		F													
To undergo Sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1869.			No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
64	...	...	...	9	1	520	53	28	...	2	...	9	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	22	2	731	9	740	1
2	...	1	...	2	...	214	21	1	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	5	212	16	228	2
15	1	...	...	2	...	36	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16	3
17	1	1	...	4	...	250	28	20	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	5	226	18	244	
...	...	...	...	...	...	195	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	119	4	123	4
3	1	...	...	...	2	117	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	111	3	114	5
3	1	...	...	...	2	312	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	230	7	237	
...	...	1	1	49	...	220	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	1	47	2	318	21	339	6
12	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	3	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	...	46	8
12	...	1	1	49	...	353	23	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	1	48	2	379	22	401	
...	...	...	...	...	...	125	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	118	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	243	23	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	365	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	3	15	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	177	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	105	10	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	647	65	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	3	36	
37	...	...	...	1	...	161	15	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	14
...	...	...	...	9	...	151	10	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	114	29	120	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16
37	...	...	...	10	...	426	54	157	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21	
133	2	2	1	72	3	2,751	269	280	66	3	...	15	...	5	1	1	...	3	...	18	2	85	10	1,626	63	1,689	

sufficient accuracy the number of *different individuals* who have been in prison during the year.
more than once.
year and dividing the whole by 365.
should be entered by the transferring jail in column 9 B, and by the jail which receives them they should
so that they will leave the Province without passing through any other jail in it, they should be entered
Transportation to a Central Prison is regarded merely as a transfer.
Returns) October 1869, they should be considered as forming a separate jail, and the name of the jail,

PRISONS.—2.

Shewing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts in

1	2	3												4			
		Religion.												Age.			
		A						B		C		D		A		B	
		Christians.															
		a		b		c											
No.	Jail.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		All other Classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Bangalore Central Jail	15	2	7	...	34	...	161	5	1,173	58	...	...	50	2	1,030	53
	District Jails.																
2	Mysore... ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	56	7	192	30	201	7	33	...	201	36
3	Hassan... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	35	5	45	5	1	...	46	8
	Total...	...	...	...	...	3	...	62	7	227	35	246	12	34	...	247	44
4	Kolár	...	...	...	...	9	...	53	...	170	10	21	...	3	2	114	8
5	Toomkoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	227	22	...	...	...	...	243	23
	Total...	...	...	...	...	9	...	83	1	397	32	21	...	3	2	357	31
6	Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	513	31	90	...	3	2	498	29
7	Kadoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	64	4	...	...	...	...	54	4
8	Chituldroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	95	5	20	...	...	1	117	4
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	11	672	40	110	...	3	3	669	37
	Local Lock-ups.																
9	Mysore District,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	117	8	6	1	...	1	106	7
10	Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	79	5	36	13	2	...	119	17
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	196	13	42	14	2	1	225	24
11	Bangalore District,	...	...	...	...	2	...	40	5	335	5	3 ...	...	6	1	312	51
12	Kolár do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	87	1	88	...	...	...	99	1
13	Toomkoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	111	12	...	...	8	2	116	12
	Total...	...	...	...	...	2	...	74	7	533	66	88	...	14	3	527	64
14	Shimoga District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	168	17	14	...	2	...	194	16
15	Kadoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	172	19	5	...	...	...	149	26
16	Chituldroog do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	200	69	8	...	6	5	192	56
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	8	540	105	27	...	8	5	535	98
	Grand Total...	15	2	7	...	48	...	534	39	3,738	349	534	26	114	16	3,590	351

NOTE.—It is of importance that the particulars given in this and also in Nos. III and IV should not include the "Total" column 5, Statement I.

(*Judicial.*)

the Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

C		D		5													6			7
				Previous Occupation.																
				Males.										Females.			Total.			No.
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L					
40 to 60.		Above 60.		Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Laborers.	Shop-keepers and Traders.	Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Professional.	Government Servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.					
M	F	M	F														M	F	Total.	
285	8	25	2	...	390	340	108	298	184	...	44	26	62	2	1		1,390	65	1,455	1
198	8	20	...	...	217	175	15	17	3	8	7	10	33	9	2		452	44	496	2
20	2	19	...	...	48	27	2	...	...	...	3	6	9	1	...		86	10	96	3
218	10	39	...	...	265	202	17	17	3	8	10	16	42	10	2		538	54	592	
134	...	2	...	..	39	32	12	...	...	63	...	107	9	1	...		253	10	263	4
14	...	...	...	...	120	67	24	10	12	22	2	...	20	...	3		257	23	280	5
148	...	2	...	...	159	99	36	10	12	85	2	107	29	1	3		510	33	543	
125	11	...	...	...	252	156	12	86	3	74	41	2	29	4	9		626	42	668	6
26	...	...	...	2	...	6	6	...	...	53	13	...	4	...	...		80	4	84	7
6	...	...	...	...	45	20	15	...	...	35	8	..	2	1	2		123	5	128	8
157	11	...	...	2	297	182	33	86	3	162	62	2	35	5	11		829	51	880	
25	1	2	...	...	73	27	...	16	13	...	3	1	8	1	...		133	9	142	9
8	1	...	...	...	82	42	4	...	...	...	...	1	13	5	...		129	18	147	10
33	2	2	...	...	155	69	4	16	13	...	3	2	21	6	...		262	27	289	
57	6	2	...	...	111	217	23	10	6	10	...	...	57	1	...		377	58	435	11
73	...	22	...	...	14	149	18	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...		194	1	195	12
2	...	...	...	9	75	37	...	...	...	3	...	2	7	3	4		126	14	140	13
132	6	24	...	9	200	403	41	10	6	13	...	15	65	4	4		697	73	770	
13	2	...	...	...	137	68	3	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	3		209	18	227	14
58	...	...	...	1	64	86	16	...	7	33	...	...	26	...	...		207	26	233	15
31	8	5	...	...	153	27	27	9	7	6	4	1	58	8	3		234	69	303	16
102	10	5	...	1	354	181	46	9	14	39	4	2	99	8	6		650	113	763	
1,075	47	97	2	12	1,820	1,476	285	446	235	307	125	170	353	36	27		4,876	416	5,292	

same individual more than once, and hence all transfers should be omitted. The totals should correspond with the

Shewing the Classes of Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Mysore

No.	Jail.	Classes according to length of Sentence.																	
		A — Class I — Not exceeding one month.			B — Class II — Above 1 and not exceeding three months.			C — Class III — Above 3 and not exceeding six months.			D — Class IV — Above 6 months & not exceeding one year.			E — Class V — Above one year and not exceeding 3 years.			F — Class VI — Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.		
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Bangalore Central Jail ...	201	18	219	104	17	121	115	8	123	90	12	102	204	6	210	218	1	219
	District Jails.																		
2	Mysore... ...	163	18	181	111	5	116	69	5	74	36	9	45	43	...	43	16	4	20
3	Hassan... ...	36	7	43	27	1	28	12	...	12	2	1	3	9	1	10	...	...	...
	Total.....	199	25	224	138	6	144	81	5	86	38	10	48	52	1	53	16	4	20
4	Kolár	21	..	21	25	9	34	75	...	75	60	1	61	39	...	39	20	...	20
5	Toomkoor ...	...	...	...	38	10	48	75	9	84	66	4	70	32	...	32	5	...	5
	Total.....	21	...	21	63	19	82	150	9	159	126	5	131	71	...	71	25	...	25
6	Shimoga ...	20	2	22	72	10	82	110	7	117	89	8	97	210	9	219	41	3	44
7	Kadoor... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	2	54	25	2	27	3	...	3	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog ...	16	2	18	46	...	46	37	3	40	3	...	3	19	...	19	2	...	2
	Total.....	36	4	40	118	10	128	199	12	211	117	10	127	232	9	241	43	3	46
	Local Lock-ups.																		
9	Mysore District ...	133	9	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	129	18	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	262	27	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District .	377	58	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	194	1	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor ...	126	14	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	697	73	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District...	209	18	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do ...	207	26	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do ...	234	69	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	650	113	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	2,066	260	2,326	423	52	475	545	34	579	371	37	408	559	16	575	302	8	310

NOTE.—See note to Table II.
In class IX, transported, only those should be included who are transported *beyond seas.*

(*Judicial.*)

according to Sentence for the year 1869.

										4								5		6
										Nature of Imprisonment.										
G		H		I				J		A		B						Total.		No.
Class VII		Class VIII		Class IX				Class X				Rigorous Imprisonment.*								
				Transported beyond Seas.								*a*		*b*		*c*				
Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		For Life.		For shorter periods.		Executed.		Simple Imprisonment.		Hard Labor.		Medium.		Light.				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
325	2	87	1	8	...	33	...	5	...	104	42	1,286	23	...	...	...	...	1,390	65	1,455	1
10	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	43	17	286	10	97	8	26	9	452	44	496	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	8	52	2	...	...	...	...	86	10	96	3
10	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	77	25	338	12	97	8	26	9	538	54	592	
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	94	...	...	...	...	...	253	10	263	4
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	9	201	14	129	...	...	...	257	23	280	5
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	19	295	14	129	...	...	...	510	33	543	
23	1	44	...	1	1	...	...	16	1	17	7	609	35	...	...	...	...	626	42	668	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	79	4	...	...	...	...	80	4	84	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	93	2	...	...	...	...	123	5	128	8
23	1	44	...	1	1	...	...	16	1	48	10	781	41	...	...	...	...	829	51	880	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	8	77	1	...	...	...	...	133	9	142	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	14	82	4	...	...	...	...	129	18	147	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	22	159	5	...	...	...	...	262	27	289	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	53	175	5	...	...	...	...	377	58	435	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	1	92	...	...	...	...	...	194	1	195	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	11	68	3	...	...	...	...	126	14	140	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	65	335	8	...	...	...	...	697	73	770	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	12	117	6	...	...	...	...	209	18	227	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	18	177	8	...	...	...	...	207	26	233	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	66	61	3	...	...	...	...	234	69	303	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	96	355	17	...	...	...	...	650	113	763	
412	4	132	2	10	1	33	...	23	2	1,075	279	3,549	120	226	8	26	9	4,876	416	5,292	

* It is to be understood with reference to these columns that all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are, as far as possible, to be put on hard labor; but as the physical capacity of individuals varies, the actual nature and amount of work for which they are fitted must vary also.

PRISONS.—4. (*Judicial.*)

Shewing the Numbers of Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869 *who had been previously in Jail.*

1	2	3		4				5				6				7		8	
Number.	Jail.	Total number of Prisoners during the year.		No. of those in Prison once before.				No. of those twice before in Prison.				No. of those more than twice before in Prison.				Total number out of column 3, who had been previously in Prison.		Ratio of total of column 7, per cent of total in column 3.	
				A		B		A		B		A		B					
				For Crime belonging to same class.		For different Crimes.		For Crime belonging to same class.		For different Crimes.		For Crime belonging to same class.		For different Crimes.					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.
1	Bangalore Central Jail	1390	65	23	2	96	...	10	...	32	...	10	...	38	...	209	2	15·036	3·077
	District Jails.																		
2	Mysore	452	44	6	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	1	1	4	...	30	1	6· 63	2· 27
3	Hassan	86	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	538	54	6	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	1	1	4	...	30	1	5· 57	1· 85
4	Kolár	253	10	...	...	9	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	1	5· 13	10· 0
5	Toomkoor... ...	257	23	7	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	7· 39	...
	Total.....	510	33	7	...	19	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	32	1	6· 27	3· 30
6	Shimoga	626	42	19	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	4· 31	...
7	Kadoor	80	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0· 34	...
8	Chituldroog ...	123	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4· 6	...
	Total.....	829	51	19	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	3· 75	...
	Local Lock-ups.																		
9	Mysore District ...	133	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan „ ...	129	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	262	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District ..	377	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár „ ...	194	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor „ ...	126	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	697	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District ...	209	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor „ ...	207	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog „ ...	234	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	650	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	4876	416	55	2	134	...	19	1	41	...	13	1	42	...	304	4	6· 25	0· 96

NOTE.—The classes of crime A & B should be determined by reference to the chapters of the Penal Code. The total of column No. 3 should correspond with that of column 5, Statement I. See note to Statement II.

PRISONS.—5. (*Judicial.*)

Shewing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

No.	Jail.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1868.	Escaped during the year.			Grand Total.	Recaptured during the year.			Remaining uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of Sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
			A	B	C		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.		Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the past year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of present year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
1	Bangalore Central Jail...	3	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	...
	District Jails.															
2	Mysore	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
3	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
4	Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Shimoga	24	1	1	2	26	...	1	1	23	2	25	...	1	...	1
7	Kadoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	24	1	1	2	26	...	1	1	23	2	25	...	1	...	1
	Local Lock-ups.															
9	Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	31	2	1	3	34	...	1	1	30	3	33	...	1	1	1

In column 3 and also in column 7 A, only those should be included who have escaped during the previous 7 years. In column 6 A, if any are entered who have been at large for *upwards* of 7 years, a special note should be added.

A foot-note should shew how many have been struck off each year as having escaped more than 7 years previously.

Shewing the Offences committed by, and the Punishments inflicted on, the

No.	Jail.	Average number of Prisoners.		Criminal Offences committed by Prisoners *while in Jail.*			Breaches of Jail Rules.																	
							A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H			
							Having tobacco or smoking.		Having other forbidden articles or attempting to introduce them.		Neglecting work.		Quarrelling or causing disturbances.		Insolence or using bad language.		False complaints.		Other breaches of Jail Rules.		Total.			
		M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Bangalore Central Jail..	866·945	18·8	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	10	...	15	...	2	...	2	...	74	...	152	...		
	District Jails.																							
2	Mysore ...	237·65	17·85	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...		
3	Hassan ...	10·94	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total.....	248·59	18·80	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...		
4	Kolár ...	80.33	2·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	17	...	38	...		
5	Toomkoor ..	81·87	7·32	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	18	...		
	Total.....	162·20	9·84	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	11	...	3	...	2	...	23	...	56	...		
6	Shimoga ...	349·49	19·13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	141	20	...	...	4	...	...	...	26	...	172	20		
7	Kadoor ...	14·0	2·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	Chituldroog ...	43·70	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	8	...		
	Total.....	407·19	22·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	20	1	...	8	...	...	...	28	...	180	20		
	Local Lock-ups.																							
9	Mysore District ...	2·88	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Hassan do ...	1·24	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total.....	4·12	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Bangalore District ...	11·64	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Kolár do ...	5·83	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Toomkoor do ...	3·15	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total.....	20·62	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Shimoga District ...	3·5	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Kadoor do ...	5·81	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Chituldroog do ...	4·43	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total.....	13·29	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Grand Total.....	1,722·955	72·890	...	...	...	7	...	51	...	175	20	30	...	13	...	4	...	125	...	407	20		

(*Judicial.*)

Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

6																				7		8
Punishments inflicted.																				Ratio of Punishments per cent. of average strength, column 3.		No.
A		B		C					D		E		F		G							
Committed for Trial.		Extra Imprisonment.		Corporal Punishment.					Solitary Confinement.		Reduction of Diet.*		Reduction of Good Conduct Marks.		Other Punishments.		Total.					
				a	b	c	d															
M	F	M	F	Under 10 Stripes.	10 and under 20.	20 to 30.	Total.		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
...	...	...	...	4	43	14	61		88	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	152	...		17·533	...	1
...	...	...	...	5	8	...	13		1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	19	...		7·99	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3
...	...	...	...	5	8	...	13		1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	19	...		7·64	...	
...	...	...	...	24	14	...	38		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...		47·0	...	4
...	...	...	...	14	3	1	18		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...		14·0	...	5
...	...	...	...	38	17	1	56		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...		34·0	...	
...	...	...	...	32	24	2	58		...	2	114	18	...	...	...	...	172	20		49·21	104·54	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	7
...	...	...	...	5	2	1	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...		18·30	...	8
...	...	...	...	37	26	3	66		...	2	114	18	...	...	...	...	180	20		44·20	88·42	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	...	84	94	18	196		89	2	118	18	1	...	3	...	407	20		23·62	1·16	

* The infliction of this punishment requires special sanction.

PRISONS.—7.

Shewing Particulars regarding the Convicts who were
Jails of the Province of Mysore

1	2	3		4										5		6
No.	Jail.	Average number of Prisoners during the year.		Total number employed during the year as—										Average number employed during the year.		Ratio of average number so employed per cent of average number of Prisoners in Jail, Column 3.
				A		B		C		D		E				
				Warders.		Work Overseers.		Intramural Guards.		Extramural Guards.		Total.				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Bangalore Central Jail ...	866·945	18·8	18	1	9	...	8	...	...	...	35	1	35·0	1·0	4·064
	District Jails.															
2	Mysore	237·65	17·85	9	...	8	...	3	...	6	...	26	...	21·43	...	8·38
3	Hassan	10·94	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	248·59	18·80	9	...	8	...	3	...	6	...	26	...	21·43	...	80·1
4	Kolár	80·33	2·52	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4·0	...	4·82
5	Toomkoor	81·87	7·32	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	1	6·0	1·0	7·84
	Total.....	162·20	9·84	5	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	10	1	10·0	1·0	6·39
6	Shimoga	349·49	19;13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7·0	...	1·89
7	Kadoor	14·0	2·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog	43·70	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	407·19	22·59	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7·0	...	1·89
	Local Lock-ups.															
9	Mysore District... ...	2·88	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan Do ...	1·24	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	4·12	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District ...	11·64	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	5·83	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do ...	3·15	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	20·62	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District ...	3·5	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do ...	5 81	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do ...	4·43	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.. ...	13·29	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	1,722·955	72·890	39	2	19	...	14	...	6	...	78	2	73·43	2·0	0·42

(*Judicial.*)

employed as Guards, Overseers, and Warders in the during the year 1869.

7								8								9		10		11
Period of Imprisonment accomplished by those so employed on date of first appointment.								Portion of Sentence remaining unexpired on date of first appointment.												
A		B		C		D		A		B		C		D						
One year.		Above one and not exceeding two years		Above two and not exceeding five years.		Above five years.		Under one year.		Above one and under two.		Above two and under five.		Above five.		Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		Number otherwise punished during the year.		No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	7	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	...	7	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	1	14	...	18	...	3	...	6	1	10	...	19	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	

PRISONS.—8. (*Judicial*).

Shewing the State of Education of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Mysore for the year 1869.

1	2	3	4	5						6					
No.	Jail.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Daily average number under Instruction.	Of those received during the year, there were—						Of the "Total" of the year, there have learned *while in Jail.*					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Neither to read nor write.		To read or write a little.		To read and write well.	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Bangalore Central Jail... ...	885·745	...	381	45	109	...	...	...	299	65	962	...	129	...
	District Jails.														
2	Mysore...	255· 50	...	148	28	24	...	11	...	402	44	37	...	13	...
3	Hassan...	11· 89	...	61	7	12	...	5	...	69	10	12	...	5	...
	Total.....	267· 39	...	209	35	36	...	16	...	471	54	49	...	18	...
4	Kolár	82· 85	...	56	6	39	...	8	...	253	10	...	..	...	...
5	Toomkoor...	89· 19	...	136	14	5	...	...	...	257	23	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	172· 04	...	19	20	44	...	8	...	510	33	...	...	...	...
6	Shimoga.	368· 62	...	184	14	29	...	12	...	585	42	29	...	12	...
7	Kadoor	16· 19	...	55	2	...	...	...	...	80	4	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog	44· 97	...	83	4	...	...	...	...	123	5	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	429· 78	...	322	20	29	...	12	...	788	51	29	...	12	...
	Local Lock-ups.														
9	Mysore District	3· 0	...	132	8	...	...	...	...	133	9	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan „	1· 40	...	125	17	...	...	...	...	129	18	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	4· 40	...	257	25	...	...	...	...	262	27	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District ...	12· 78	...	339	57	23	...	...	...	377	58	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár „	5· 86	...	158	1	13	...	7	...	194	1	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor „	3· 50	...	112	4	4	...	4	...	126	14	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	22· 14	...	609	72	40	...	11	...	697	73	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District.. ...	3· 32	...	209	18	...	...	...	...	209	18	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor „	5· 84	...	206	26	...	...	...	...	207	26	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog „	5· 19	...	233	69	...	...	...	...	234	69	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	14· 35	...	648	113	...	...	...	...	650	113	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	1795·845	...	2,618	330	258	...	47	...	3677	416	1040	...	159	...

Note.—The total column 6 refers to column 5 of Statement No. I.

PRISONS.—9.

Shewing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the cost of building new Jails, and of

No.	Jail.	3 Rations. A Total Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	3 Rations. B Cost per head of average strength, Rs.	As.	P.	4 Fixed Establishment. A Total Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	4 Fixed Establishment. B Cost per head of average strength. Rs.	As.	P.	5 Police Guard.* A Total Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	5 Police Guard.* B Cost per head of average strength. Rs.	As.	P.	6 Extra Establishment.† A Total Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	6 Extra Establishment.† B Cost per head of average strength. Rs.	As.	P.
1	Bangalore Central Jail	24,903	12	3	28	1	10	16,046	13	8	18	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,108	10	0	6	14	4
	District Jails.																								
2	Mysore... ...	9,721	4	11	38	0	9	3,093	15	8	12	1	9	7,241	14	9	28	5	6	1,648	12	5	6	7	3
3	Hassan... ...	325	6	4	27	5	10	480	0	0	40	5	11	1,056	0	0	88	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	10,046	11	3	37	9	2	3,573	15	8	13	5	10	8,297	14	9	31	0	6	1,648	12	5	6	2	8
4	Kolár	2,627	5	6	31	11	3	1,740	0	0	21	0	0	2,633	0	0	31	12	4	10,51	5	8	12	11	0
5	Toomkoor ...	2,231	5	7	25	0	3	847	14	4	9	8	1	2,916	2	3	32	11	2	649	12	7	7	4	7
	Total...	4,858	11	1	28	2	5	2,587	14	4	14	15	10	5,549	2	3	32	2	5	1,701	2	3	9	13	8
6	Shimoga ...	7,080	7	11	19	3	4	4,179	0	0	11	5	4	7,523	3	5	20	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kadoor... ...	561	6	0	34	10	9	4,289	0	0	264	14	8	1,475	11	3	91	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog ...	861	5	7	19	2	5	420	0	0	9	5	5	978	11	4	21	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	8,503	3	6	19	12	7	8,888	0	0	20	10	10	9,977	10	0	23	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Lock-ups.																								
9	Mysore District ...	41	10	0	13	14	0	557	8	8	185	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	23	9	2	16	13	6	73	2	1	52	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	65	3	2	14	13	1	630	10	9	143	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District..	258	4	2	20	3	4	72	14	11	5	11	3	1,439	1	8	112	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	99	11	5	17	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,121	0	0	191	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do ...	33	3	5	9	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	1	8	228	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	391	3	0	17	10	8	72	14	11	3	4	8	3,361	3	4	151	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District...	7	7	0	21	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,519	0	0	1,059	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do ...	131	15	5	22	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,034	0	0	522	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do ...	69	12	10	13	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,560	0	0	878	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	273	3	3	19	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,113	0	0	776	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	49,041	15	6	27	5	11	31,800	5	4	17	11	4	38,298	14	4	21	5	2	9,458	8	8	5	4	3

* Or Military Guard. † Contingent Guard.

(*Financial.*)

Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869, *excluding the additions, alterations, and repairs.*

7									8						9						10			11			12
Hospital Charges.									Clothing.						Contingencies.												
A			B			C			A			B			A			B									
Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended.			Total Cost per head of average strength.			No.
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1,495	4	8	1	11	0	57	8	2	3,394	3	6	3	13	4	3,259	15	6	3	10	11	55,208	11	7	62	5	2	1
280	7	11	1	1	6	45	8	2	841	8	10	3	4	8	1,084	12	10	4	3	11	23,912	13	4	93	9	4	2
∴	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	0	0	5	14	2	61	14	3	5	3	3	1,993	4	7	167	10	2	3
280	7	11	1	0	9	45	8	2	911	8	10	3	6	7	1,146	11	1	4	4	7	25,906	1	11	96	14	2	
23	11	4	0	4	7	7	8	10	351	14	0	4	3	11	990	0	2	11	15	2	9,417	4	8	113	10	3	4
53	12	6	0	9	8	12	10	2	493	10	6	5	8	6	374	6	9	4	3	2	7,667	0	6	84	13	5	5
77	7	10	0	7	2	10	3	6	845	8	6	4	14	5	1,364	6	11	7	14	6	16,984	5	2	98	6	5	
663	8	2	1	12	10	40	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,612	10	11	4	6	2	21,058	14	5	57	2	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	0	0	3	8	282	15	10	17	7	8	6,612	13	1	408	7	1	7
211	1	3	4	11	1	48	7	8	196	9	0	4	5	11	304	13	3	6	12	6	2,972	8	5	66	1	6	8
874	9	5	2	0	7	34	7	10	200	5	...	0	7	5	2,200	8	0	5	1	11	30,644	3	11	71	4	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	0	4	4	8	612	0	8	204	0	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	1	2	1	1	99	9	4	71	2	4	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	1	3	9	3	711	10	0	161	11	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,770	4	9	138	8	4	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	5	1	8	11	1,229	13	10	209	13	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	8	5	3	7	852	9	9	243	9	7	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	1	1	3	9	3,852	12	4	174	0	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,590	7	0	1,081	7	3	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	4	8	10	0	6	3,224	4	1	554	15	2	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	3	3	3	2	4,646	6	1	895	4	2	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	13	11	5	3	8	11,461	1	2	800	5	8	
2,727	13	10	1	8	3	42	0	4	5,351	9	10	2	15	8	8,089	10	7	4	8	1	1,44,768	14	1	80	10	8	

NOTE.—In No. 4 the salary of the Superintendent or Officer in charge will be included.

In Column 7 should be included—

Cost of Hospital rations.

" extra diet.

" European medicines.

" Native.

" Hospital clothing.

" " bedding and any other Hospital charges.

Column 8 will include cost of rations, deducting that of Hospital rations.

Shewing the Expenses incurred in the guarding and maintenance of each Convict in ing new Jails, and of additions, alterations and repairs) compared with the expen-

No.	Jail.	3 Cost of rations per head of average strength.										4 Cost of fixed Establishment, Police Guard, and extra Establishment per head of average strength.										5 Cost of all Hospital charges per head of average strength.									
		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1	Bangalore Central Jail	...	...	52	8	44	12	38	6	28	2	...	...	25	0	27	3	19	7	25	0	...	...	0	15	0	5	0	6	1	11
	District Jails.																														
2	Mysore	27	1	47	8	48	8	42	6	38	1	27	8	27	14	28	8	35	10	46	14	0	7	0	6	0	9	0	10	1	1
3	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	129	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	31	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	65	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5
5	Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	39	6	33	3	25	0	...	...	35	7	39	4	49	14	49	8	...	...	89	9	...	...	...	...	0	10
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7
6	Shimoga	33	12	44	1	32	6	26	3	19	3	50	10	53	8	34	10	26	10	31	12	3	12	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	13
7	Kadoor	...	...	10	10	52	0	40	0	34	11	...	...	...	...	19	10	43	2	356	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog	37	8	65	0	48	0	37	4	19	2	61	14	7	3	15	11	25	11	31	2	...	14	...	...	2	14	2	3	4	11
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Local Lock-ups.																														
9	Mysore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	30	0	28	1	20	3	...	...	...	...	73	11	167	13	118	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...
12	Kolár do	...	...	...	...	41	7	29	9	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3	191	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do	...	...	...	...	31	14	17	13	9	8	...	...	...	...	125	11	275	1	228	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	878	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8

NOTE.—Pies are omitted

(*Financial.*)

the Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869 (*excluding cost of build-*
ses incurred on the same account in each of the four years immediately preceding.

6										7										8										9
Cost of clothing per head of average strength.										Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.										Total Cost per head of average strength.										No.
1865		1866		1867		1868		1869		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869		
Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
...	...	9	2	5	12	4	12	3	13	...	...	5	2	2	15	4	14	3	11	...	...	92	11	80	15	67	13	62	5	1
3	3	7	9	4	8	2	13	3	5	2	13	3	13	3	0	3	2	4	4	60	9	86	12	84	8	83	15	93	9	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	10	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	113	10	4
...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	3	12	4	4	4	3	...	...	125	0	89	2	87	5	84	13	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	6	
1	14	5	8	5	7	...	...	...	...	5	10	7	7	5	7	2	8	4	6	74	14	100	13	78	1	55	8	57	2	6
...	...	1	5	4	12	2	15	0	3	...	...	2	8	4	13	10	2	17	8	...	...	14	9	87	5	96	5	408	7	7
1	14	1	8	2	4	1	6	4	6	3	12	3	0	46	0	9	3	6	12	106	14	76	11	74	15	77	10	66	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	0	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	2	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	11	197	14	138	8	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	41	7	100	9	209	13	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	8	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	165	1	301	3	243	9	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	151	3	174	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	7	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	15	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	4	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	10	

as immaterial for comparison.

PRISONS—No.

Shewing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of

1	2	3	4	5	6						7				8			
					Jail Servants.						Building and repairing Jail.				Grinding wheat & making clothing or other articles for Prison use.			
					A		B		C	D	A		B	C	A		B	C
1	Jail.	Average number sentenced to labor.	Average number unable to labor from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labor.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent of average strength.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.			Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.
							Rs	As	Rs	As		Rs	As	Rs	As		Rs	As	Rs	As
1	Bangalore Central Jail	870	36	78	247	27	3	12	11,115	...	21	7	8	1,890	0	...	...	...	...	...
	District Jails.																			
2	Mysore ...	248·643	9·578	...	57·621	23·173	3	12	2,592	15	19·559	7	8	1,760	5	16·741	3	12	753	2
3	Hassan ...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	248·648	9·578	...	57·621	23·173	3	12	2,592	15	19·559	7	8	1,760	5	16·741	3	12	753	2
4	Kolár ...	82·85	4·96	...	11·82	14	2	8	354	9	1·26	2	8	37	12	2·35	2	8	70	8
5	Toomkoor ...	89·19	4·60	...	10·	11	2	13	337	8	7·76	2	13	261	14	2·49	2	13	84	3
	Total.....	172·04	9·56	...	21 82	12·68	2	10	692	1	9·02	2	12	299	10	4·84	2	10	154	11
6	Shimoga ...	368·62	25·82	...	26	7	5	0	1,560	0	41·36	5	0	2,481	9	30	5	0	1,800	...
7	Kadoor ...	16·19	2·84	...	4	24·70	5	10	270	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog ...	44·97	4·36	...	9·11	20·25	5	9	610	3	0·24	5	0	14	5	1·74	6	10	138	13
	Total.....	429·78	33·02	...	39·11	9·10	5	3	2,440	3	41·60	5	0	2,495	14	31·74	5	0	1,938	13
	Local Lock-ups.																			
9	Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District.	12·78	7·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	2	8	24	9	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár „	5·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor „	3·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	22·14	7·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	2	8	24	9	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District...	3·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor „ ...	5·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog „ ...	5.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	14·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	1756·958	96·148	78	365·551	20,35	3	13	16,840	3	91·999	5	14	6,470	6	53·321	4	7	2,846	10

NOTE.—Where the grinding of wheat or other work for prison use is not kept separate from the general factory accounts, such case, be required in explanation. In column 12 should be included all who have been sentenced to labor, whether able The value of Jail labor should not be estimated higher than two-thirds of that of free The estimated earning will, of course, embrace all actual cash receipts under the

XI.—(*Financial.*)

Mysore during the year 1869, *and their estimated earnings.*

9			10					11			12		13
On the roads employed by P. W. D., or by Municipalities.			On Jail Garden					On Manufactories			Total.		
A	B	C.	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	A	B	
Average number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earning per head	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Value of vegetables supplied to Prisoners.	Value of vegetables sold.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Estimated profits of year.	Average profits per head of those so employed	Total estimated earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to labor.	Average estimated earnings per head of Prisoners sentenced to labor.	No.
	Rs As	Rs As		Rs: As	Rs As	Rs As	Rs As		Rs As	Rs As		Rs As	
2	7 8	180 0	76	2,153 2	309 4	4 3	3,819 0	410	18,087 3	44 1	35,091 3	40 7	1
71·926	7 8	6,473 5	1·623	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	71·6	2,411 0	3 11	13,990 11	56 4	2
...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3
71·926	7 8	6,473 5	1·623	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	71·6	2,411 0	33 11	13,990 11	56 4	
55·72	2 8	1,671 9	4·67	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·07	63 2	30 8	2,197 8	26 8	4
31·32	2 13	1,057 0	8.52	1,07 15	53 14	1 9	161 13	24·50	838 11	34 4	2,741 1	30 11	5
87·04	2 10	2,728 9	13·19	1,07 15	53 14	1 0	161 13	26·57	901 13	33 15	4,938 9	28 11	
118·90	5 0	7,134 0	77·35	4,09 12	105 5	5 0	4,641 0	49·19	2,966 5	60 4	20,582 14	55 13	6
2· 0	5 10	135 0	7·35	41 15	46 6	5 10	496 2	...	... ...	... ...	901 2	55 11	7
22·42	5 4	1,417 13	4·16	1,51 10	38 9	5 0	253 5	2·94	179 13	61 2	2,614 4	58 2	8
143·32	5 0	8,686 13	88·86	6,03 5	190 4	5 0	5,390 7	52·13	3,146 2	60 6	24,098 4	56 1	
...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9
...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10
...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
3·94	2 8	118 3	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0·03	0 11	22 14	143 7	12 15	11
5·86	2 8	175 12	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	...	... ...	... ...	175 12	29 15	12
3·50	2 8	105 0	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	105 ...	30 0	13
13·30	2 8	398 15	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0·03	0 11	22 14	424 3	19 2	
3·32	5 0	199 3	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	199 3	60 0	14
5·84	3 12	262 5	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	262 5	45 0	15
5·19	5 0	311 6	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	311 6	60 0	16
14·35	4 8	773 2	...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	773 2	54 ...	
331·936	4 13	19,240 12	179·673	2,864 6	553 6	4 5½	9,371 4	560·33	24,546 13	43 13	79,316 0	45 2	

Included under column 11.—

column 8 should still be given: but it should be left blank, and the results included in column 11. A foot note will, in
able to work or not.
in the local market.
heads as well.

Shewing the Results of the Manufactories in the Jails of the

1	2	3																		4				
		Cash.																		Outstandings.				
		Debits.								Credits.										A			B	
		A			B			C		D			E			F								
No.	Jail.	Balance at close of previous year.			Cash Receipts during this year.			Total Cash Debits (against the Superintendent).			Expended during the year.			Cash remitted to the Treasury.			Balance in hand at close of this year.			Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jail.			Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jail.		
		Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
1	Bangalore Central Jail	199	0	6	28,530	11	6	28,729	12	0	22,688	13	2	5,000	0	0	1·040	14	10	1·000	0	0	7·859	14	10
	District Jails.																								
2	Mysore ...	152	6	11	6,586	14	8	6,739	5	7	4,220	5	6	2,411	0	0	108	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hassan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	152	6	11	6,586	14	8	6,739	5	7	4,220	5	6	2,411	0	0	108	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kolár ...	...	...	...	19	6	0	19	6	0	...	...	...	19	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
5	Toomkoor ...	8	6	0	838	3	11	846	9	11	306	8	0	508	9	1	31	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	8	6	0	857	9	11	865	15	11	306	8	0	527	15	1	31	8	10	...	...	...	100	0	0
6	Shimoga ...	...	...	...	5,110	12	3	5,110	12	3	691	0	3	4,419	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kadoor ...	...	...	...	46	6	8	46	6	8	...	...	...	46	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog ...	26	0	8	569	7	4	595	8	0	163	12	9	431	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	26	0	8	5,726	10	3	5,752	10	11	854	13	0	4,897	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Lock-ups.																								
9	Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District	...	...	...	0	11	3	0	11	3	...	...	...	...	0	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Kolár do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	0	11	3	0	11	3	...	...	...	...	0	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	385	14	1	41,702	9	7	42,088	7	8	28,070	7	8	12·837	8	3	1·180	7	9	1·000	0	0	7·959	14	10

Note 1.—Where a running account is kept with the Treasury, column 3 F should shew the
2.—Column 6 is obtained by dividing the amount remitted to the Treasury No. 3 E of
prisoners shewn in Statement XI, column 3; but at the same time allowance must

12. (*Financial.*)

Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

5																		6			7
Stock.																					
Raw Material.						Manufactured Goods.						Plant and Machinery.									
A			B			C			D			E			F						
Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Average actual cash earnings per head of average number of Prisoners sentenced to labor.			No.
Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs	A	P	
300	0	0	871	0	0	1·000	0	0	3,000	0	0	500	0	0	5,000	0	0	5	11	11	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	991	8	8	1,171	5	11	500	0	0	500	0	0	9	11	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	991	8	8	1,171	5	11	500	0	0	500	0	0	9	11	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	9	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	115	8	4	92	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	115	8	4	92	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	10	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	10	7
...	...	...	55	1	0	...	...	...	59	0	0	...	...	...	57	2	8	9	9	7	8
...	...	...	55	1	0	...	...	...	59	0	0	...	...	...	57	2	8	11	6	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
300	0	0	926	1	0	2,107	1	0	4,322	13	0	1,000	0	0	5,557	2	8	7	2	4	

cash balance at credit at the end of the year, and column E be left blank.
this Statement, or 3 F, where a running account is not kept among the number of
be made for excess or decrease under the heads of "Outstandings" and "Stock."

Shewing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of the Province of Mysore

1	2	3	4	5
No.	Jail.	Diet scale of laboring Prisoners.	Diet scale of non-laboring Prisoners.	Note of any change effected in either during the year.
1	Bangalore Central Jail.	Vide Appendix A.		
	District Jails.			
2	Mysore ...	Vide Appendix A.		
3	Hassan	do.	do.	
	Total.....			
4	Kolár	Vide Appendix A.		
5	Toomkoor	do. Appendix B.		
	Total.....			
6	Shimoga	Vide Appendix A.		
7	Kadoor	do. Appendix B.		
8	Chituldroog	do. Appendix B.		
	Total.....			
	Local Lock-ups.			
9	Mysore District ...	One seer rági and ¼ of an anna.		
10	Hassan „ ...			
	Total.....			
11	Bangalore District ...	One seer rági and ¼ of an anna.		
12	Kolár „ ...			
13	Toomkoor „ ...			
	Total.....			
14	Shimoga District ...	One seer rági and ¼ of an anna.		
15	Kadoor „ ...			
16	Chituldroog „ ...			
	Total.....			
	Grand Total.....			

(*Financial.*)

and the Average cost of the chief Articles composing it during the year 1869.

6																				7												
Average Rate at which procured during the year.																				Average monthly cost of Diet of each Convict.												
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		A				B								
Wheat per Re. 1.		Meat per Re. 1.		Dál per Re. 1.		Rice per Re. 1.		Salt per Re. 1		Ghee per Re 1.		Oil per Re. 1.		Spices per Re. 1.		Fish per Re. 1.		Fuel per Re. 1.		Laboring.				Non-laboring.								No
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	S.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.						
52	12	6	2 1/8	35	...	19	3	33	12	2	13 1/2	6	5 5/16	7	...	...	...	137	...	...	2	6	5	2	2	6							1
...	...	8	...	20	...	21	...	26	...	2	6	6	8	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	3	12	1	2	7	4							2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	8	6	28	...	30	15	34	2	2	4	7	6	6	10	...	...	307	...	...	2	10	3	...	...	...							4
...	...	5	5	40	...	36	...	30	14	...	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	240	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...							5
...	...	6	14	34	...	33	7	32	8	2	4	5	3	11	5	...	...	273	8	...	2	7	9	...	...	...							
...	...	7	8	37	11	32	3	26	7	2	11	7	3	...	...	...	...	499	13	...	4	7	9	1	0	0							6
...	...	3	12	26	9	25	...	22	1	2	...	5	15	3	9	...	...	134	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							7
116	4	8	6	49	11	28	10	20	...	2	6	6	8	15	8	...	...	160	...	...	1	9	0	1	5	0							8
116	4	6	9	38	...	28	10	22	13	2	6	6	9	9	9	...	...	268	...	5	3	...	5	1	2	6							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	...	...							11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	...	...	...							12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	8	...	...	...							13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

APPENDIX

New Scale of Dietary

Articles.	A. Class. Diet of Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.								B. Class. Diet for long term Prisoners for the first 3 months and for all not fit for hard labor.							
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice	...	12	...	12	...	12	...		...	12	...	12	...	12	...	
Rági	26	13	26	13	26	13	26		24	12	24	12	24	12	24	
Dál or Baller	4	2	4	2	4	2	4		4	2	4	2	4	2	4	
Mutton	...	4	...	4	...	4	...		...	3	...	3	...	3	...	
Tyre and Butter Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Vegetables	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Salt	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4		3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	
Tamarind	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Gingelli Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ghee	1/4	...	1/4	...	1/4	...	...		1/4	...	1/4	...	1/4	...	...	
Curry Powder	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5		3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	
Onions	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Garlic	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16		1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coriander	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chillies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Firewood	2 or 1 lb daily.								2 or 1 lb daily.							

Men who do not eat meat to have Dál 4 oz. daily
Ghee ½ oz. on meat days.

A.

for Prisoners.

C. Class. Diet of Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment under one year.									D. Class. Non laboring diet.									E. Class. Ordinary Hospital diet.								
Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.	
oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz	oz.	oz.		
4	24	24	24	24	24	24			20	20	20	20	20	20	20			20	10	20	10	20	10	20		
3	3	3	3	3	3	3			2	2	2	2	2	2	2			3	10	3	10	3	10	3		
4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	2	4	2	4	2	8		
1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16			1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16			1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16		
3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32			3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32			3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32		
1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16			1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16			1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16		
3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16			3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16			3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16		
2 or 1 lb daily.							Men who do not eat meat to get 4 oz. of Dál and ½ oz. of ghee on meat days.		2 or 1 lb daily.							Under trial Prisoners have meat once and twice a week according to length of confinement.		2 or 1 lb daily.							Mutton to be of the ordinary sort supplied to the Jail, but without bone. Prisoners who do not eat meat to receive ½ oz. of ghee or 8 oz. of Tyre in lieu thereof.	

* Same as in Medical Code for native patients.

APPENDIX B.

Old Scale of Dietary for Prisoners.

	Articles of Diet.	Class A. Men sentenced to labor. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Class B. Men awaiting trial, undergoing simple imprisonment & women. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Class C. Children of both sexes under 14 years of age. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Class D. Sick in Hospital. lbs.	oz.	dr.	
1	Rági Flour ...	1	8	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	Adults as class B. Children as class C. But rice may be substituted for Ragi and medical comforts and extra diet issued at the recommendation of the Medical Officer for which a Contingent Bill is to be submitted.			
2	Dál or Baller ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0				
3	Vegetables ...	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0				
4	Salt	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6				
5	Tamarind ...	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6				
6	Onions ...	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8				
7	Turmeric ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	½				
8	Coriander ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	½				
9	Chillies ...	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2				
10	Black Pepper ...	0	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	¼				
11	Gingeli Oil ...	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2				
	Total.....	2	2	1½	1	12	1½	1	5	9¼				
12	Firewood ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
		To be issued on alternate days *(i. e.,)* Dál one day. Baller the next.			On Sundays an equal quantity of carooboiled rice to be substituted for rági and 4 oz. meat added.			On Sundays an equal quantity of carooboiled rice to be substituted for rági.			On Sundays an equal quantity of carooboiled rice to be substituted for rági.			

Brahmans and inhabitants of the Malnád Talooks should be allowed to have rice instead of rági, in the same quantity, and Brahmans and Lingayets sentenced to hard labor should be allowed half a pint of tyre on Sundays in lieu of the 4 oz. of meat allowed to lower caste prisoners.

PRISONS.—14.

Shewing the Expenditure incurred in the construction of new Jails, and on Convicts in the Province of Mysore during

1	2	3			4			5						6					
								Expended on new Jail during the past year.						Expended during the past year on additions, alterations and repairs.					
								A			B			A			B		
No	Jail	Estimated cost of new Jail, if any sanctioned.			Expended on the construction of new Jail in previous year			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.		
		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
1	Bangalore Central Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,180	6	8	...	...	...
	District Jails.																		
2	Mysore... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	6	...	...	...
3	Hassan... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	6	...	...	...
4	Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Toomkoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	0	0	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	0	0	...	...	...
7	Shimoga ...	1,24,654	0	0	22,542	8	11	1,923	6	0	20,619	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kadoor... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0	...	...	...
	Total...	1,24,654	0	0	22,542	8	11	1,923	6	0	20,619	2	11	0	14	0	...	...	...
9	Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Lock-ups.																		
11	Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Shimoga District...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	0	0
1	Kadoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Chituldroog do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	0	0
	Grand Total...	1,24,654	0	0	22,542	8	11	1,923	6	0	20,619	2	11	4,257	11	2	68	0	0

Note.—The sums entered in all these columns should refer as far as possible to the calendar year. Re-

(*Financial.*)

additions, alterations and repairs, with the gross and net cost of the the year 1869 *including all charges.*

7			8			9			10			11			12			13
Total expended, columns 5 and 6.			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year, as shewn in Statement No. IX.			Total Expenditure on the Prisoners of the Jails during the past year, columns 7 and 8.			Deduct Cash Receipts remitted to the Treasury,			Net Cost to Government during the year per Convict.			Net Profit to Government during the year per Convict.			No.
Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	
4,180	6	8	55,208	11	7	59,389	2	3	5,000	0	0	61	6	5	...	...	...	1
20	6	6	23,912	13	4	23,933	3	10	2,411	0	0	84	3	9	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	1,993	4	7	1,993	4	7	...	...	...	167	10	2	...	...	...	3
20	6	6	25,906	1	11	25,926	8	5	2,411	0	0	87	15	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9,417	4	8	9,417	4	8	10	6	0	113	6	7	...	...	...	4
56	0	0	7,567	0	6	7,623	0	6	508	9	1	76	1	1	...	...	...	5
56	0	0	16,984	5	2	17,040	5	2	527	15	1	93	11	10	...	...	...	
22,542	8	11	21,058	14	5	43,601	9	4	4,419	12	0	118	1	8	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	6,612	13	1	6,612	13	1	46	6	8	408	7	4	...	...	...	7
0	14	0	2,972	8	5	2,973	6	5	431	11	3	56	8	0	...	...	...	8
22,543	6	11	30,644	3	11	53,187	10	10	4,897	13	11	112	7	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	612	0	8	612	0	8	...	...	...	204	0	3	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	99	9	4	99	9	4	...	...	...	71	2	4	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	711	10	0	711	10	0	...	...	...	161	11	8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,770	4	9	1,770	4	9	0	11	3	138	8	4	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	1,229	13	10	1,229	13	10	...	...	...	209	13	11	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	852	9	9	852	9	9	...	...	...	243	9	7	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	3,852	12	4	3,852	12	4	0	11	3	174	0	3	...	...	...	
68	0	9	3,590	7	0	3,658	7	0	...	...	...	1,085	6	3	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	3,224	4	1	3,224	4	1	...	...	...	554	15	2	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	4,646	6	1	4,646	6	1	...	...	...	895	4	2	...	...	...	16
68	0	0	11,461	1	2	11,529	1	2	...	...	...	805	1	7	...	...	...	
6,86	4	1	1,44,768	14	1	1,71,637	2	2	12,837	8	3	95	9	2	...	...	...	

guarding cash remitted to the Treasury, column 10, see Note No. 1, of Statement XII.

PRISONS.—15.

Shewing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
	Jail.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 superficial feet per Prisoner.			Average number of Prisoners above capacity.			Average number of Prisoners below capacity.			Average daily strength during the year.			Total population during the year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the year.			Daily average number of sick during the year.		
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Bangalore Central Jail ...	742	78	820	124·925	...	124·925	...	59·180	59·180	866·945	18·82	888·745	1,392	66	1,458	754	10	764	25·25	0·75	2·60
	District Jails.																					
2	Mysore ...	390	48	438	...	...	...	152·35	30·15	182·50	237·65	17·85	255·50	452	44	496	284	18	302	5·13	0·49	5·62
3	Hassan ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·94	0·95	11·89	86	10	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	390	48	438	...	...	...	152·35	30·15	182·50	248·59	18·80	267·39	435	54	592	284	18	302	5·13	0·49	5·62
4	Kolár ...	150	12	162	...	...	...	69·67	9·48	79·15	80·33	2·52	82·85	317	10	327	112	4	116	3·04	0·10	3·14
5	Toomkoor ...	300	30	330	...	...	...	218·13	22·68	240.81	81·87	7·32	89·19	257	23	280	50	4	54	4·25	0·32	4·57
	Total...	45	42	492	...	...	...	287·80	32·16	319·96	162·20	9·84	172·04	574	33	607	162	8	170	7·29	0·42	7·71
6	Shimoga ...	444	56	500	...	...	...	94·51	36·87	131·38	349·49	19·13	368·62	663	42	705	476	3	479	16·75	0·25	1·70
7	Kadoor ...	16	2	18	0·19	0·19	0·19	2·0	...	2·0	14·0	2·19	16·19	95	4	99	118	...	118	·40	...	4·0
8	Chituldroog ...	95	30	125	...	...	...	51·30	28·73	80.03	48·70	1·27	44·97	123	5	128	194	3	197	4·23	0·13	4·36
	Total...	555	88	643	...	...	...	147·81	65·41	213·22	407·19	22·59	429·78	881	51	932	788	6	794	24·98	0·38	25·36
	Local Lock-ups.																					
9	Mysore District. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·88	0·12	3·0	133	9	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	0·16	1·40	129	18	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	0·28	4·40	262	27	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore Dt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·64	1·14	12·78	377	58	435	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·83	0·03	5·86	194	1	195	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·15	0·35	3·50	126	14	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·62	1·52	22·14	697	73	770	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	0·27	3·32	209	18	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·81	0·3	5·84	207	26	233	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·43	0·76	5·19	234	69	303	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·29	1·06	14·35	650	113	763	—	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	2,137	256	2,393	...	...	...	414·045	183·110	597·155	1722·955	72·890	1795·845	4994	417	5411	1988	42	2030	62·35	2·04	64·69

(*Vital.*)

Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

10								11			12																		13
Number of Deaths.								Ratio of deaths per cent of "Total population."			Ratio per cent of average strength.																		
A		B		C							A			B			C			D			E				
In Hospital.		Out of Hospital.		Total.							Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.				No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.		
22	2	.....		22	2	24		1·380	3·030	1·646	87·066	55·5	86·327	2·886	4·16	2·938	.....		...	2·540	11·1	2·711	2·540	11·1	2·711				1
11	5	.....		11	5	16		2·43	11·36	3·22	119·5	100·8	118·2	2·16	2·75	2·2	.....	.....	...	4·63	28·01	6·26	4·63	28·01	6·26				2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				3
11	5	.....		11	5	16		2·43	11·36	3·32	119·5	100·8	118·2	2·19	2·75	2·2	.....	.....	...	4·63	28·01	6·26	4·63	28·01	6·26				
3	.....	.....		3	...	3		0·94	...	0·92	139·42	157·14	139·98	3·78	3·97	3·78	.....	.....	...	3·7	...	3·7	3·7	...	3·7				4
1	.....	.....		1	...	1		0·38	...	0·36	61·07	54·78	60·54	5·19	4·37	5·12	.....	.....	...	1·22	...	1·12	1·22	...	1·12				5
4	.....	.....		4	...	4		0·69	...	0·65	99·87	81·30	98·80	4·40	4·26	4·48	.....	.....	...	2·46	...	2·32	2·46	...	2·32				
47	2	.....		47	2	49		7·09	4·76	6·95	136·20	15·68	129·94	4·80	1·30	4·62	0·56	...	0·54	12·87	10·45	12·75	13·44	10·45	13·29				6
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	842·86	...	728·84	28·57	...	24·70	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				7
1	.....	.....		1	...	1		0·81	...	0·78	443·92	236 22	438	9·7	10·23	9·7	.....	.....	...	2·22	...	2·0	2·22	...	2·0				8
48	2	.....		48	2	50		5·43	3·92	5·36	193·5	26·56	184·80	6·13	1·70	5·90	0·49	...	0·46	11·29	8·85	11·16	11·78	8·85	11·63				
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	193·5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				9
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				10
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
.....	.....	1		.....	.....	1		...	1·76	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	87·72	7·82	...	87·72	7·82				11
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				12
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				13
.....	.....	1		.....	.....	1		...	0·65	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	65·78	4·51	...	65·78	4·51				
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				14
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				15
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				16
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
85	9	...		1·85	10·95			1·7	2·4	1·76	115·325	57·62	113·04	3·63	2·8	3·6	0·174	2·74	0·28	4·76	10·97	5·01	4·93	13·72	5·35				

PRISONS.—16

Shewing the Chief Forms of Sickness and Causes of Mortality among

No.	Jail	I.—General														Sub-	
		Sub-Division A.															
		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Other diseases of Sub-division A.		Total of Sub-division A.		Scrofula.		Phthisis Pulmonalis.	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1	Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	201	...	...	...	...	...
	District Jails.																
2	Mysore	...	...	150	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	153	1	...	...	...	...
3	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	150	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	153	1	...	...	...	...
4	Kolár	4	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	73	...	...	...	2	2
5	Toomkoor...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	4	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	115	...	...	...	2	2
6	Shimoga	...	...	137	1	6	3	3	2	8	1	154	7	...	...	...	...
7	Kadoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog	...	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	182	1	7	3	3	2	10	1	202	7	...	...	...	...
	Local Lock-ups.																
2	Mysore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldrorg do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	4	...	614	1	8	4	3	2	42	1	671	8	...	...	2	2

NOTE.—In this table the number of admissions into Hospital should include the

A. Stands for admissions.

D. For Deaths.

(*Vital.*)

the Convicts of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

Diseases.								II.—Local Diseases.														
Division B.								1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Anæmia.		Other diseases of Sub-division B.		Total of Sub-division B.		Total of general diseases.		Of the nervous system.		Of the eye.		Of the ear.		Of the nose.		Of the circulatory system.		Of the absorbent system		Of the ductless lands.		No.
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
2	1	...	...	2	1	203	1	32	..	9	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
5	1	10	...	15	1	168	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5	1	10	...	15	1	168	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	4	2	77	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	1	...	...	3	1	45	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5	1	...	...	7	3	122	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
10	2	18	2	28	4	182	11	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	16	...	16	...	64	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
10	2	34	2	44	4	246	11	4	...	6	...	1	..	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	5	44	2	68	9	739	17	37	1	21	...	7	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	

number which remained under each head at the close of the previous year.

Shewing the Chief Forms of Sickness and Causes of Mortality among the

II. Local

No.	Jail.	8	9												
		Of the Respiratory System.		Of the Digestive System.											
				Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Hepatitis.		Jaundice.		Other Diseases of No. 9.		Total of No. 9.	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1	Bangalore Central Jail	22	4	28	2	97	3	1	...	1	...	131	...	258	5
	District Jails.														
2	Mysore... ...	3	1	12	2	30	5	...	...	3	1	2	...	47	8
3	Hassan... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	3	1	12	2	30	5	...	...	3	1	2	...	47	8
4	Kolár	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
5	Toomkoor ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Total...	...	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
6	Shimoga ...	5	2	47	6	88	18	...	...	1	...	37	2	173	26
7	Kadoor... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog ...	3	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	50	...
	Total...	8	2	51	6	99	18	...	...	1	...	72	2	223	26
	Local Lock-ups.														
9	Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	33	7	94	11	227	26	4	...	5	1	2 05	2	535	40

(*Vital.*)—Continued.

Convicts of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

DISEASES.—*Continued.*

10		11		12		13		14										No.
Of the Urinary System.		Of the Generative System.		Of the Organs of Locomotion.		Of the Cellular System.		Of the Cutaneous System.								Total of Local Diseases.		
								Ulcer.		Boil.		Other Diseases of No. 14.		Total of No. 14.				
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
1	...	23	...	21	...	27	...	33	...	31	...	72	...	136	...	537	10	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	24	1	10	...	76	1	134	12	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2		...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	24	1	10	...	76	1	134	12	
8	...	..	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	39	1	4
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	5
10	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	48	1	
2	...	1	...	9	3	2	...	55	2	6	...	...	...	61	2	261	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	7
5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	12	...	16	...	4	...	32	...	98	1	8
7	...	2	1	9	3	3	...	67	2	22	...	4	...	93	2	359	34	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	25	1	30	3	52	...	142	2	81	1	86	...	309	3	1,078	57	

PRISONS.—16.

Shewing the Chief Forms of Sickness and Causes of Mortality

No.	Jail.	III.—Conditions.						IV.—Poisons.		V.—Injuries.											
		General Debility.		Other Conditions.		Total Conditions.				* 2 Accidental.		3 Homicidal.		4 Self-inflicted.		5 Judicial.		Total of Injuries.			
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D		
1	Bangalore Central Jail ...	32	12	1	1	33	13			15				1				16			
	District Jails.																				
2	Mysore ...	6	2			6	2			8								8			
3	Hassan ...	22				22															
	Total	28	2			28	2			8								8			
4	Kolár ...																				
5	Toomkoor ...																				
	Total																				
6	Shimoga ...	15	5			15	5										2		21		
7	Kadoor ...									22									22		
8	Chituldroog ...																2		43		
	Total	15	5			15	5			41											
	Local Lock-ups.																				
9	Mysore District ...																				
10	Hassan do ...																				
	Total																				
11	Bangalore District ...																				
12	Kolár do ...																				
13	Toomkoor do ...																				
	Tota																				
14	Shimoga District ...																				
15	Kadoor do ...																				
16	Chituldroog do ...																				
	Total																				
	Grand Total	75	19	1	1	76	20			64				1		2		67			

No. 1—"Battle" omitted.

(*Vital.*)—Concluded.
among the Convicts of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

VI.—Surgical Operations.		General Total.		Ratio of Admission and Deaths per cent of average strengths from—										No.
				Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
...	...	789	24	19·757	...	...	...	...	...	3·161	0·226	10·951	0·339	1
...	...	316	16	58·71	...	0·392	0·392	...	...	4·701	0·783	11·74	1·957	2
...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	338	16	56·10	...	0·370	0·370	...	...	4·490	0·750	11·22	1·870	
...	...	116	3	80·85	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	1·20	...	...	4
...	...	54	1	44·84	...	...	...	...	...	2·42	...	1·21	...	5
...	...	170	4	62·19	...	...	...	...	...	1·74	0·58	·58	...	
...	...	479	49	37·16	0·27	1·62	0·81	0·87	0·54	12·75	1·62	23·76	4·86	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	184	1	100·07	...	2·0	...	...	...	8·0	...	23·0	...	8
...	...	663	50	42·35	0·23	1·63	0·69	0·69	0·46	11·86	1·39	23·03	4·14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,960	94	34·19	0·05	0·44	0·22	0·17	0·11	5·23	0·61	12·64	1·45	

Shewing the monthly rates of admissions into Hospital, of daily average sick, and of deaths per cent of

No.	Jail.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of		
		Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1	Bangalore Central Jail ...	7·066	3·765	0·108	7·909	2·924	2·924	7·549	2·626	0·109	7·4	2·5	3·0	7·1	2·5	0·1	6·979	3·381	0·109
	District Jails.																		
2	Mysore... ...	12·53	2·74	0·78	9·01	2·01	...	10·57	2·35	...	5·87	1·95	...	10·87	2·57	0·78	9·4	2·35	0·39
3	Hassan... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....																		
4	Kolár	9·65	3·07	...	24·15	8·53	...	20·51	6·55	1·20	19·33	6·37	...	19·33	6·16	...	9·65	3·18	...
5	Toomkoor ...	5·5	4·13	1·12	5·7	4·21	...	0·71	3·5	...	7·9	4·7	...	9·9	3·61	...	13·4	5·2	...
	Total.....																		
6	Shimoga ..	10·8	4·0	0·26	9·4	4·0	1·3	9·5	4·5	...	10·6	3·89	1·1	6·9	3·7	9·7	2·4	3·6	0·03
7	Kadoor... ...	0·49	0·2	...	0·44	0·2	...	0·31	0·1	...	0·30	0·1	...	0·4	0·1	...	0·24	0·1	...
8	Chituldroog ...	0·22	1·78	..	0·8	0·40	...	0·8	0·65	...	0·17	0·79	...	0·14	0·97	...	0·22	1·49	..
	Total.....																		
	Local Lock-ups.																		
9	Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....																		
	Grand Total.....																		

17. (*Vital.*)

average strength of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			
July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			
Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			No.
Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	
6·413	3·043	0·543	9·273	3·017	0·223	8·989	2·811	0·112	6·6	3·157	0·341	7·221	3·173	...	6·519	2·999	0·651	86·327	2·938	2·711	1
9·79	4·52	0·78	8·22	3·6	3·13	7·83	1·71	...	9,79	1,96	1·78	14·49	2·14	...	10·96	1·56	...	118·2	2·2	6·26	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
																		118·2	2·2	6·26	
8·44	2·68	...	9·65	3·07	...	3·63	1·19	1·20	3·63	0·14	...	2·41	0·79	...	9·65	3·07	1·20	139·98	3·78	3·7	
16·5	5·0	...	10·2	4·1	...	5·4	0·4	...	3·0	0·4	...	6·2	3·9	...	9·5	4·5	...	60·54	5·12	1·12	5
																		98·80	4·48	2·32	
10·1	5·1	0·8	1·5	5·6	2·0	6,04	3·9	2·2	1·2	5·2	1·08	1·49	5·06	1·1	4·7	4·05	0·56	129·94	4·62	13·29	6
0·11	0·1	...	0·8	0·01	...	0·10	0·01	...	0·12	0·01	..	0·31	0·01	...	0·29	0·01	...	728·84	24·70	...	7
0·24	1·59	...	0·30	2·85	...	0·21	2·37	0·3	0·10	1·14	0·7	0·12	0·67	...	0·9	1·19	...	438·0	9·7	2·0	8
																		184·80	5·90	11·63	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
																		...	...	...	
																		113·04	3·6	5·35	

Shewing the Mortality among the Convicts of the Province of Mysore

No.	Jail.	Under 16 years.							16 to 20.							20 to 30.						
		Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	M	F	Total.
1	Bangalore Central Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	4	3	0·993	...	0·98
	District Jails.																				
2	Mysore	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	7	6	10·909	14·285	11·290
3	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	7	6	10·909	14·285	11·290
4	Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Shimoga	3	2	1	...	33·33	...	20	17	2	2	...	11·77	...	10·52	240	14	9	3·75	...	3·54
7	Kadoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	2	1	...	33·33	...	20	17	2	2	...	11·77	...	10·52	240	14	9	3·75	...	3·54
	Local-Lock-ups.																				
9	Mysore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	1	...	0·95	0·95
12	Kolár do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	1	...	0·95	0·95
14	Shimoga District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	...

18 (*Vital.*)

during the year 1869, *according to Age and Sex.*

6							7							8							No.
30 to 40.							40 to 50.							Above 50.							
Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
312	7	11	...	3·526	...	3·448	106	2	7	2	6·604	100	8·338	91	3	1	...	1·1	...	1·064	1
114	6	3	3	2·632	50	5·0	10	3	1	...	10	...	7·692	19	1	1	1	5·263	100	10	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
114	6	3	3	2·632	50	5·0	10	3	1	...	10	...	7·692	19	1	1	1	5·263	100	10	
28·88	...	3	...	10·38	...	10·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
77·40	...	1	...	1·29	...	1·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
106·28	...	4	...	3·76	...	3·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
279	13	20	1	7·17	7·78	7·19	77	5	6	1	7·78	20·0	8·54	48	6	9	...	18·75	...	16·66	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	1	...	2·22	...	2·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
279	13	20	1	7·17	7·78	7·19	122	5	7	1	5·74	20·0	6·29	48	6	9	...	18·75	...	16·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	38	4	...	...	...	...	.	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	

Shewing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Mysore

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
No.	Jail.	Average term of residence.	Under one month in Jail.			From one to 3 months.			3 to 6 months.			6 to 9 months.		
			Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.
1	Bangalore Central Jail	4 years, 1 month, 20 days.	62	1	1·162	115	1	0·869	60	2	3·333	5	2	40
	District Jails.	M. D.												
2	Mysore	3·13	55	...	...	51	..	...	38	5	13·15	19	...	...
3	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	3·13	55	...	...	51	...	...	38	5	13·15	19	...	...
4	Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	5·26	...	...	...
5	Toomkoor... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	5·26	...	...	...
6	Shimoga	9 months & 24 days	59	2	3·3	81	14	17·2	118	7	5·9	67	3	4·4
7	Kadoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	59	2	3·3	81	14	17·2	118	7	5·9	66	3	4·4
	Local Lock-ups.													
9	Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District ..	...	12·78	1	7·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	12·78	1	7·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	...	...	4	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	5	...

Note.—The periods noted in this Statement do not refer to the sentences, but to the length of imprisonment from the date of admission into the Jail in which they commenced their time of imprisonment

The "average term of residence," column 3, may be thus determined by Dr. Farr's method:—"Put A for average number of residence by this Rule:—Divide the mean population (P) by admissions to obtain mean term by $\frac{1}{2}$=91 days.

(*Vital.*)

during the year 1869, *according to length of Imprisonment.*

8			9			10			11			12			13			14
9 to 12 months.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 5 years.			5 to 10 years.			Above 10 years.			
Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	No.
31	...	...	76	...	...	135	4	2·963	206	9	4·369	162	3	1·852	34	2	5·882	1
12	2	16·66	16	3	18·75	17	...	...	10	3	30	8	3	37·5	2	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
12	2	16·66	16	3	8·75	17	...	...	10	3	30	8	3	37·5	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	40·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	—	...	...	...	10	1	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	10·0	5	2	40·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	3	10	94	6	6·3	156	11	7·06	44	2	4·5	24	...	...	29	1	3·4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
44	1	2·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
74	4	5·4	94	6	6·3	156	11	7·06	44	2	4·5	24	...	...	29	1	3·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	...	...	9	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	..	6	...	...	3	...	

ment actually accomplished at the time of death. Prisoners transferred from one Jail to another should count their term.

annual admissions; then if the annual discharges, including deaths, equal, A, we can determine the mean term of residence in years; or fractions of years: example—$\frac{P}{A} = \frac{250}{1000} = 25$ years, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a year or multiplying 365

PRISONS.—20. (*Vital.*)

Shewing the State of Health of the Convicts admitted into, and discharged from, the Jails of the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

1	2	3			4			5		6		
No.	Jail.	State of health on admission into Jail of those admitted during the year.			State of health on discharge from Jail of those discharged during the year.			Number of those discharged		State of health on their admission into Jail of those who died during the year.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	C
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Who gained weight during Imprisonment.	Who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	Bangalore Central Jail	424	112	2	685	4	4	618	75	18	4	2
	District Jails.											
2	Mysore... ...	165	41	5	249	...	...	220	29	10	4	2
3	Hassan... ...	85	...	...	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
	Total...	250	41	5	329	...	...	300	29	10	4	2
4	Kolár	164	...	9	200	...	1	132	69	...	1	2
5	Toomkoor ...	155	...	...	165	...	...	142	23	...	...	1
	Total...	319	...	9	365	...	1	274	92	...	1	3
6	Shimoga ...	99	88	89	111	94	93	201	97	12	17	20
7	Kadoor ...	60	12	...	51	32	...	29	54	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog ...	49	37	1	56	25	...	81	...	1	...	...
	Total...	208	137	90	218	151	93	311	151	13	17	20
	Local Lock-ups.											
9	Mysore District...	140	...	...	138	...	...	138	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	142	...	...	141	...	...	141	...	...	...	...
	Total...	282	...	...	279	...	...	279	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District.	419	...	...	419	...	...	419	...	1	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	179	...	...	178	...	...	178	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do ...	134	...	...	136	...	...	136	...	...	...	...
	Total...	732	...	...	733	...	...	733	...	1	...	...
14	Shimoga District.	227	...	...	220	...	...	196	24	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do ...	179	53	...	220	...	...	220	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do ...	302	...	...	302	...	...	302	...	...	...	...
	Total...	708	53	...	742	...	...	718	24	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	2,923	343	106	3,351	155	98	3,233	371	42	26	27

Note.—The admissions and discharges should include all transfers.

Shewing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
No.	Lock-up or Jail.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1869.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	...	99	...	104	...	5 052	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	District Jails.																		
2	Mysore	1	...	11	...	12	...	0·879	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	Hassan	1	...	1	...	2	...	0·023	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2	...	12	...	14	...	0·902	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	Kolár	...	...	6	...	6	...	1·52	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5	Toomkoor	...	...	2	1	2	1	0·69	0·31	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	8	1	8	1	2·21	0·31	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6	Shimoga	...	...	7	...	7	...	0·92	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
7	Kadoor	...	...	3	...	1	...	0·10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chituldroog... ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	0 44	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	11	...	11	...	1·46	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Local Lock-ups.																		
9	Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bangalore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kolár do ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	0·63	0 63	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toomkoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	2	...	2	...	0 63	0·63	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shimoga District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kadoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chituldroog do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	7	...	132	1	139	1	10·164	31	128	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...

Note.—In columns, 12, 13, and 14, the Barracks actually in use as Dormitories cannot perhaps be stated with accuracy,

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in the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

12	13	14	15								16												17
			Hospital.								Cost.												
			A		B		C		D		A			B			C			D			
Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial feet.	Average number of Prisoners above capacity.	Average number of Prisoners below capacity.	Number of admissions.		Daily average sick.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength.		Guard and Establishment.			Other Charges.			Total Cost.			Average Cost for each Prisoner.			No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
25	...	...	...	19·948	...	4	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	125	4	2	17	13	6	143	1	8	1	6	0	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	4	5	...	...	...	355	4	5	29	9	8	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	4	5	...	...	...	355	4	5	27	6	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	12	0	...	...	...	36	12	0	6	2	0	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	...	...	...	18	0	0	6	0	0	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	12	0	...	...	...	54	12	0	6	1	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	...	...	...	6	0	0	2	0	0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	...	...	...	6	0	0	2	8	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	541	4	7	17	13	6	559	2	1	3	15	11	

should alone be included. Where the Civil Jail is not distinct, the cost of establishment* but it may be approximately estimated.

PRISONS.

Shewing Particulars regarding the Persons under Trial in the

No.	Jail or Lock-up.	3		4		5			6			7			8		
		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population			Average daily number.			Released during the year.			Convicted and sentenced.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Bangalore Central Jail	2	...	83	4	85	4	89	9·349	0·208	9·557	8	...	8	25	2	27
	District Jails.																
2	Mysore... ...	3	1	51	4	54	5	59	6·70	0·52	7·22	21	2	23	29	3	32
3	Hassan... ...	...	...	327	12	327	12	339	4·24	1·09	5·33	228	5	233	93	7	100
	Total...	3	1	378	16	381	17	398	10·94	1·61	12·55	249	7	256	122	10	132
4	Kolár	1	...	93	...	94	...	94	15·96	...	15·96	27	...	27	31	...	31
5	Toomkoor ...	1	...	204	15	205	15	220	40·15	4·77	44·92	121	9	130	73	6	79
	Total...	2	...	297	15	299	15	314	56·11	4·77	60·88	148	9	157	104	6	110
6	Shimoga ...	4	...	276	20	280	20	300	7·80	0·29	8·09	88	19	107	106	...	106
7	Kadoor... ...	...	...	202	46	202	46	248	1·74	...	1·74	140	44	184	55	2	57
8	Chituldroog ...	...	...	73	8	73	8	81	1·92	0·44	2·36	35	...	35	32	4	36
	Total...	4	...	551	74	555	74	629	11,46	·73	12·19	263	63	326	193	6	199
	Local Lock-ups.																
9	Mysore District ...	25	2	1,405	94	1,430	96	1,526	28·88	1·98	30·86	759	67	826	407	20	427
10	Hassan do ...	5	...	800	62	805	62	867	41·37	1·45	42·82	521	41	562	175	14	189
	Total...	30	2	2,205	156	2,235	158	2,393	70·25	3·43	73·68	1,280	108	1,388	582	34	616
11	Bangalore District	18	...	1,688	79	1,706	79	1,785	31·86	0·97	32·83	1,121	21	1,142	364	57	421
12	Kolár ... do ...	2	...	763	1	765	1	766	17·51	0·03	17·54	459	1	460	183	...	183
13	Toomkoor do ...	7	1	651	77	658	78	736	17·0	1·0	18·0	227	30	257	124	14	138
	Total...	27	1	3,102	157	3,129	158	3,287	66·37	2·0	68·37	1,807	52	1,859	671	71	742
14	Shimoga District...	...	...	845	50	845	50	895	17·77	0·82	18·59	424	12	436	230	20	250
15	Kadoor... do ...	20	...	1,547	159	1,567	159	1,726	32·03	...	32·03	929	79	1,008	466	57	523
16	Chituldroog do ...	12	...	977	135	989	135	1,124	8·01	2·01	10·02	435	49	484	319	67	38 6
	Total...	32	...	3,369	344	3,401	344	3,749	57·81	2·83	60·64	1,788	140	1,928	1,015	144	1159
	Grand Total...	100	4	9,985	766	10,085	770	10,855	282·289	15·578	297·867	5,543	379	5,922	2,712	273	2985

NOTE.—Persons committed for trial should also be included in this Statement.

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Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

9			10			11			12			13															14				
												Cost.															Hospital.				
												A			B			C			D			E			A	B	C	D	
Transferred, &c			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Rations.			Guards and Establishment.			Other Charges.			Total.			Annual Cost per head of average strength.			Number of admissions.	Daily average sick.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per cent of average strength.	No.
M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.					
47	2	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	58	15	2	250	8	4	128	11	2	638	2	8	66	1	11	8	0·25	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	198	1	9	346	4	11	...	...	...	544	6	8	75	8	0	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	135	5	7	360	...	...	44	4	8	539	10	3	101	3	14	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	333	7	4	706	4	11	44	4	8	1,084	0	11	86	6	0	3	...	...	...	3
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	300	14	1	754	7	9	11	5	6	1,066	11	4	66	13	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	1,148	7	5	2,270	11	0	192	14	10	3,612	1	3	80	6	8	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	1,449	5	6	3,025	2	9	204	4	4	4.678	12	7	73	9	11	...	...	...	...	5
80	...	80	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	1	4	97	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	8	12	0	0	3	0·08	3	37·5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	59	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	11	3	34	4	11	0	...	0	...	
2	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	37	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	9	15	12	0	6	0·22	1	4·54	7
82	3	85	...	...	...	3	1	4	14	1	15	193	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	15	8	15	14	7	9	0·30	4	32·81	8
237	8	245	2	...	2	...	...	...	25	1	26	428	3	5	5,725	4	4	142	6	2	6,295	13	11	204	0	3	...	...	...	...	
71	6	77	2	...	2	...	...	...	36	1	37	721	3	11	2,236	13	11	88	10	9	3,046	12	7	71	2	4	...	...	...	...	9
308	14	322	4	...	4	...	...	...	61	2	63	1,149	7	4	7,962	2	3	231	0	11	9,342	10	6	126	12	10	...	...	...	...	10
193	...	193	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	1	28	644	9	5	3,813	8	2	90	11	11	4,548	13	6	138	8	11	...	...	...	...	
101	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	207	14	3	3,373	0	0	94	7	3	3,675	5	6	209	8	7	...	...	...	...	11
303	34	337	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	141	14	6	3,422	7	11	65	4	5	3,629	10	10	201	10	4	...	...	...	...	12
597	34	631	2	...	2	...	...	...	52	1	53	994	6	2	10,609	0	1	250	7	7	11,853	13	10	173	6	1	...	...	...	...	13
175	17	192	1	...	1	1	...	1	14	1	15	399	12	7	456	0	0	9	9	6	865	6	1	46	8	10	...	..	...	...	
152	23	175	2	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	18	191	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	7	10	5	15	8	...	...	...	...	14
228	16	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	92	10	3	...	...	...	55	6	8	148	0	11	14	12	5	...	...	...	...	15
555	56	611	3	...	3	1	...	1	39	4	43	683	14	8	456	0	0	55	0	2	1,204	14	10	19	13	11	...	...	...	...	16
1,589	109	1,698	9	...	9	4	1	5	228	8	236	5,128	11	0	23,639	13	1	939	8	11	29,708	1	0	99	11	9	20	0·55	4	1·34	

POLICE.—1.

Statement shewing the Police Force entertained in the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Divisions.	Regular Organized Police, including Town Police, subject to Rules of Regular Police.																				Village and Town Police, not subject to Rules of Regular Police.					Total Number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.
	Total Number of all Grades during the year.				Detail of Number at end of year.							Average Annual Pay.				Total Cost including Contingencies.					Number of Men.	Average Number of Houses in each man's charge.	Average Emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total Cost.		
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men. Foot.	Men. Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.		Of each Mounted Man.		Of each Foot Man.		Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by Individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local Funds.							
Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	...	...	2,197	...	64 7 2	...	1,41,596 8 6	2,197	1,41,596 8 6
Nandidroog*	355	817	4	146	1,022	6	19	974	23	...	...	330	3,040	833	10 11	203	10 2	92	15 9	1,22,886	...	18,692	17,023	...	13 4 11	...	2,26,529 4 11	18,045	3,68,107 4 11
Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	...	...	4,708	...	30 6 5	...	1,69,312 7 11	4,708	1,69,312 7 11
Total.....	355	817	4	146	1,022	6	19	974	23	...	...	330	3,040	833	10 11	203	10 2	92	15 9	1,22,886	...	18,692	23,928	...	22 13 8	...	5,37,438 5 4	24,950	6,79,016 4 4

* N. B.—The Regular Force is maintained only in the District of Bangalore.

Statement shewing Distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1869.

	General Distribution of Officers and Men.				Number of Sub-Divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-Divisions under a superior Native Officer or Tannah.	Total Number of Police Posts.	Average of each European Officer's charge.		Average of each Native Officer's charge.		Average Distance of each Village from nearest Police Posts.	Average Distance of each Post from the nearest on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
	Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Jail.	At Head Quarters of Districts (not on Police Duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police Duty.				Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Regular Police Force is maintained only in the Bangalore District.
Nandidroog ...	...	68	54	900	4	4	77	6¼	33·40	207	37,085	3⅜ Ms.	8⅜ Ms.	
Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	...	68	54	900	4	4	77	6¼	33·40	207	37,085	3⅜ Ms.	8⅜ Ms.	

POLICE.—3.

Statement shewing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the Men of the Regular Police of the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1869.

	Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
			Years.	Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	4½	118½	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Hindus	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	31	5	6	112¾	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Christians	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	36	5	7½	126½	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanís	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	6	114½	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Mahrattas	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	9	109	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Telingas	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	32	5	4½	111¼	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Kanarese	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	31	5	4½	111	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Tamils	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	6	113¼	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	36	5	6	120	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Europeans	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	34	5	9	144	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	East Indians	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	26	5	6	130	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmans	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	5	107½	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Rajputs	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	28	5	9	110½	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	

POLICE.—3. (*Continued.*)

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
		Years.	Feet. Inches.	lbs.	
Hindus according to caste.					
Mahrattas	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	30	5 5	109	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Modaliars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	30	5 5	123	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Ráchévars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	30	5 4½	109¾	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Baljigars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	31	5 4½	109¼	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Bédars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	31	5 8	112½	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Kurubars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	32	5 3	111¾	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Véllas	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	28	5 6	111½	
	Nagar ...	...		...	
Vakkaligars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	31	5 6	109½	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Halikárs	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	31	5	105¼	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Bestars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	31	5 4	107¼	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Gollars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	34	5 6	107	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Reddigars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	29	5 6	112½	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Kottigars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	38	5 7	117	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	
Tigalars	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	34	5 4	124	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	

POLICE.—3. (*Concluded.*)

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.			Average Age.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
			Years.	Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	
Hindus according to caste.	Pillés	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	41	5	6	120	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Jettigars	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	26	5	4½	125	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Dévángas	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	29	5	5	110	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Agamudís	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Korchars	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	26	5	4½	118	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Lingáyets	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	38	5	7	144¼	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Pariahs	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	32	5	3	108	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Gánigars	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	35	5	6	103¾	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Hajáms	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	29	5	6	93	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Christians	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	26	5	6	131¾	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	
	Musalmáns	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	31	5	6	116	
		Nagar	...	...	...	...	

Statement shewing General Result of Police Operations in regard to each great class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police in the Province of Mysore for the year 1869.

Class of Crime.		Persons arrested without warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.				
		Number of Persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on Appeal, or at Sessions.	Ordered to find Security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of Informations lodged.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find Security.	Number convicted.
Offences against Public Justice ...	Ashtagram ...	16	10	4	...	2	6	121	14	8	...	6
	Nandidroog ...	127	18	0	...	99	7	85	52	33	...	19
	Nagar ...	37	1	24	...	12	3	0	170	96	...	74
	Total ...	180	29	38	...	113	5	116	236	137	...	99
Do relating to coin or stamps ...	Ashtagram ...	7	4	3	...	...	3	7	13	10	...	3
	Nandidroog ...	26	6	9	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	10	4	6	...	...	4	7	13	11	...	2
	Total ...	43	14	18	...	11	6	14	26	21	...	5
Murder. For sake of robbery	Ashtagram ...	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	14	10	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	25	10	11	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
From other motives	Ashtagram ...	10	...	7	...	3	13	2	3	2	...	1
	Nandidroog ...	47	12	32	...	3	11	1	1	1	...	...
	Nagar ...	10	...	...	...	10	2	2	3	3	...	...
	Total ...	67	12	39	...	16	8	5	7	6	...	1
Culpable Homicide	Ashtagram ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	11	...	5	...	6	9	1	2	2	...	...
	Nagar ...	7	...	6	...	1	1	1	4	4	...	...
	Total ...	20	...	13	...	7	3	2	6	6	...	...

Class of Crime.		Persons arrested without warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.				
		Number of Persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on Appeal, or at Sessions.	Ordered to find Security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find Security.	Number convicted.
Suicide...	Ashtagram ...	25	11	11	...	3	4	3	3	3	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	27	5	11	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	15	...	14	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	67	16	36	...	15	6	3	3	3	...	...
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property	Ashtagram ...	226	117	65	...	44	7	128	323	263	...	60
	Nandidroog ...	643	275	187	...	181	10	247	523	430	...	93
	Nagar ...	95	1	58	...	36	9	147	407	220	...	187
	Total.....	964	393	310	...	261	8	522	1,253	913	...	340
Public and local nuisances	Ashtagram ...	44	1	33	...	10	7	1	1	1	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	2,952	18	9	...	2,925	8	28	116	11	...	105
	Nagar ...	21	...	2	...	19	2	6	13	5	...	8
	Total.....	3,017	19	44	...	2,954	5	35	130	17	...	113
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt	Ashtagram ...	170	85	66	...	19	10	19	36	23	...	13
	Nandidroog ...	180	53	74	...	53	8	25	43	32	...	11
	Nagar ...	83	18	41	...	24	9	112	164	65	...	99
	Total.....	433	156	181	...	96	9	156	243	120	...	123
Theft.—By house-breaking or house trespass without personal violence...	Ashtagram ...	302	146	103	1	52	8	18	35	34	...	1
	Nandidroog ...	414	110	169	1	134	16	32	77	58	...	19
	Nagar ...	152	13	98	...	41	7	14	44	26	...	18
	Total.....	868	269	370	2	227	10	64	156	118	...	38
Theft	Ashtagram ...	920	470	283	...	167	8	97	148	122	...	26
	Nandidroog ...	2,352	543	991	2	816	9	306	580	413	7	160
	Nagar ...	548	9	361	...	178	20	92	256	177	...	79
	Total.....	3,820	1,022	1,635	2	1,161	12	495	984	712	7	265

Receiving stolen property	Ashtagram ...	31	17	13	...	1	6	2	5	5	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	28	2	11	...	15	18	5	6	4	...	2
	Nagar ...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1
	Total.....	60	19	25	...	16	8	8	12	9	...	3
Mischief of serious character ...	Ashtagram ...	49	21	23	...	5	6	16	22	14	...	8
	Nandidroog ...	109	17	53	...	39	16	19	42	37	...	5
	Nagar ...	9	...	7	...	2	3	32	46	32	...	14
	Total.....	167	38	83	...	46	8	67	110	83	...	27
Belonging to gang of dacoits, robbers or thieves	Ashtagram ...	50	2	48	...	...	7	1	6	6	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	22	9	2	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	44	...	24	...	20	5	6	21	21	...	...
	Total.....	116	11	74	...	31	9	7	27	27	...	...
Vagrancy and bad character ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	12	...	8	...	4	3	98	294	151	..	143
	Nagar ...	13	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	25	...	9	...	16	2	98	294	151	...	143
Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police	Ashtagram ...	20	3	15	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	212	1	21	...	190	5	121	132	12	...	120
	Nagar ...	43	...	19	...	24	4	67	84	48	...	36
	Total.....	275	4	55	...	216	4	188	216	60	...	156
Minor offences not cognizable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrates	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,621	6,094	5,012	1	1,081
	Nandidroog ...	257	69	144	...	44	4	1,130	3,385	2,315	60	1,010
	Nagar ...	69	...	28	...	41	3	741	1,489	777	...	712
	Total.....	326	69	172	...	85	2	4,492	10,968	8,104	61	2,803
Grand Total.....	Ashtagram ...	1,881	887	685	1	308	9	2,926	6,703	5,503	1	1,199
	Nandidroog ...	7,421	1,138	1,738	3	4,542	9	2,038	5,253	3,499	67	1,687
	Nagar ...	1,171	56	690	...	425	10	1,308	2,715	1,485	...	1,230
	Total.....	10,473	2,081	3,113	4	5,275	9	6,272	14,671	10,487	68	4,116
	Do for 1868 ...	8,824	1,615	3,049	91	4,069	6	5,317	11,968	7,511	191	4,266
	Increase.....	1,649	466	64	...	1,206	3	955	2,703	2,976	...	...
	Decrease.....	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	123	150

E.

MILITARY.—1.

Statement shewing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Mysore in the year 1869—70.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.					Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.				Total Cost, including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of Men.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Camp Followers.	
			In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.						
EUROPEAN.																		
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549-0-9·47 Sawar 323-12-5 Bâr	414-2-5·88 125-14-7	312-15-1·12 89-15-8	189-2-1·25 82-1-5	8,28,813-13-6
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,872-13-2·47	540-1-0·88	402-14-9·12	271-3-6·25	11,37,675-13-6
NATIVE.																		
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	256	1,833	58					
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	284	2,071	146					
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total.....	2,149	193	27	27	27	*177	2,138	6	...	141	540	3,904	204					
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Infantry	2,402	171	...	32	32	*94	2,447	4	3	...	...	...	...					
Total.....	4,551	364	...	59	59	...	271	4,585	10	3	...	141	540	3,904	204	...		

*Including the men who have resigned the service in favor of their relations and pensioned.

MILITARY.—2.

Statement shewing Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Mysore in the year 1869—70.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of Out-posts occupied.	Average Number of Men at Head Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average Number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Out-post Duty.		Average Number of Days spent by each man on active service.	Average Number of Days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average Number of Days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.		On Duty.	With Corps or Company not on Duty.	On Furlough.			
Cavalry	...	8	73	93	68	106	76	...	158	192	15	...	288	...
Infantry	...	8	81	235	159	205	...	...	275	75	14	...	48	90

P

MILITARY.—3.

Statement shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1869.

Classification According to Religion, Race, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	Mahomdens	34	5′ 4″	...	
	Hindus...	35	5′ 4″	...	
	Seikhs	39	...	...	
	Christians	29·75	5′ 4″	...	
	Parsís	...	...	...	
	Other Classes	...	...	...	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanís	36	...	...	
	Panjabís	39	...	...	
	Affghans	...	...	...	
	Belochís	...	...	...	
	From Western Himalayas...	...	...	...	
	From Eastern Himalayas ..	...	...	...	
	Bengalís	...	...	...	
	From Mahratta Countries ...	35·375	5′ 5″	....	
	Telingás	39	5′ 5″	...	
	Kanarese	35·5	5′ 4″	...	
	Tamils	28	...	...	
	Malabars	...	...	...	
Hindus According to Caste.	Brahmans	35·5	5′ 5″	...	
	Rajpúts	35	5′ 5″	...	
	Maharattás	35·75	...	...	
	Rájé	35	...	...	
	Kunabís	34·25	5′ 4″	...	
	Telingás or Náid... ...	43	...	...	
	Allémons	36·375	5′ 4″	...	
	General Average... ...	34·925	5′ 4$\frac{2}{5}$″	...	

III.
STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.
FINANCE.—1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Mysore for the year 1869—70.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Draw-backs.	Charges against Income.			Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars and Charitable Grants. (None brought to books.)			
Land Revenue including Sáyer ...	68,87,470 2 4	6,527 6 11	7,84,427 15 2 ¼	25,70,908 0 8	... ...	33,55,335 15 10¼	35,25,606 11 6¾	
Forest	2,95,218 3 5	374 0 0	1,04,250 3 8	... ...	... ...	1,04,250 3 8	1,90,593 15 9	
Excise on spirits and drugs... ...	9,79,838 12 1	6,861 4 10	20,495 8 3	... ...	... ...	20,495 8 3	9,52,481 15 0	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Total.....	81,62,527 1 10	13,762 11 9	9,09,173 11 1 ¼	25,70,908 0 8	... ...	34,80,081 11 9¼	46,68,682 10 3¾	
Assessed Taxes...	2,82,673 1 2	... ...	359 0 0	... ...	... ...	359 0 0	2,82,314 1 2	
Salt ... { Duty on imported ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Salt ... { Excise duty ...	10,610 9 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10,610 9 10	
Salt ... { Government sales ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Opium ... { Export duty ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Opium ... { Government sales ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Stamps	4,22,250 2 3	15,051 8 8	23,173 13 11	... ...	... ...	23,173 13 11	3,84,024 11 8	
Post Office	39,997 6 1	... ...	1,42,669 10 11	... ...	... ...	1,42,669 10 11	... ...	1,02,672 4 10
Electric Telegraph	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Mint...	13,600 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13,600 0 0	

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Draw-backs.	Charges against Income: Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars and Charitable Grants (none brought to books.)	Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit
Law and Justice.... Refunds	1,731 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,731 0 11	
Law and Justice.... Real fines, &c	94,848 10 4½	10,790 1 4	...	...	...	...	84,058 9 [illegible]	
Police ... Refunds	223 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	223 4 6	
Police ... Real	18,415 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	18,415 12 10	
Education ...	25,965 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	25,965 15 8	
Public Works Refunds	68,275 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	68,275 12 10	
Public Works Sales	1,161 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,161 6 5	
Public Works Real	13,076 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	13,076 9 11	
Marine... Refunds	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
Marine... Real	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
Military, Refunds, &c.	6,956 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	6,956 10 10	
Miscellaneous ...	95,380 1 1	1,320 7 3	...	...	...	...	94,059 9 10	
Total.....	10,95,166 8 8½	27,162 1 3	1,66,202 8 10	...	...	1,66,202 8 10	10,04,474 3 5½	1,02,672 4 10
Total Revenue.....	92,57,693 10 6½	40,924 13 0	10,75,376 3 11¼	25,70,908 0 8	...	36,46,284 4 7¼	56,73,156 13 9¼	
Local.								
District Funds	1,02,332 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,332 12 8	
Municipal Funds	1,81,644 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,644 2 6	
Total Local.....	2,83,976 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	2,83,976 15 2	
Gross Total.....	95,41,670 9 8½	40,924 13 0	10,75,376 3 11¼	25,70,908 0 8	...	36,46,284 4 7¼	59,57,133 12 11¼	

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Mysore for the year 1869—70.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year, 1868—69.			Amount. Present year, 1869—70.			Cause of Increase or Decrease.
Civil and Political Establishments (Including Inam Commission and Revenue Survey)	17,00,328	7	2	15,45,246	14	9	Gratuities amounting to Rs. 2,98,166 were paid to discharged Palace servants in 1868—69.
Civil Contingencies	15,632	5	3	9,655	3	5	Decrease—Casual, chiefly in the Chief Commissioner's Office.
Judicial charges ... { Courts, &c.	9,35,606	0	6¼	9,96,588	8	10¼	Increase—Owing to the formation of Judicial Assistant's Court.
{ Prisons	1,46,353	0	7	1,33,216	7	1	Decrease in cost of Prison Rations.
Police charges	5,15,817	2	1	5,23,975	7	1	Increase caused by the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent and additional charges in the executive Police Force, Bangalore District.
Military	11,18,323	14	8	11,19,563	14	9	
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mint	319	12	0	38,295	0	3	Nominal value of mutilated obsolete Mysore Copper coins sold.
Deficit.—Post Office	90,695	14	7	1,02,672	4	10	Construction and Repairs of Anché houses, Rs. 10,505; and Rs. 1,500, increase of pay to the establishment.
Superannuation and retired Allowances and religious and charitable Grants	3,66,988	2	4	4,11,775	4	9½	About Rs. 38,000 were disbursed in gratuities to discharged public servants of the Police and other departments.
Public Buildings ... Agricultural ... { New ...	1,09,431	0	0	80,749	0	0	Classified agreeably to Government of India P. W. D. No. 191, dated 30th March 1870.
{ Repairs...	1,63,216	0	0	2,19,047	0	0	
Military ... ... { New ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Repairs ...	...	...	..	910	0	0	
Civil buildings ... { New ...	1,96,601	0	0	1,76,301	0	0	
{ Repairs ...	9,892	0	0	10,407	0	0	
Communications ... { New ...	2,78,909	0	0	3,21,409	0	0	
{ Repairs...	3,16,467	0	0	3,53,196	0	0	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... { New ...	51,830	0	0	35,178	0	0	
{ Repairs...	1,956	5	5	3,526	0	0	
Establishment, &c... ...	3,96,895	2	3	5,36,734	0	0	
	15,25,197	7	8	17,37,457	0	0	

FINANCE.—2. (*Continued*)

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year, 1868—69.			Amount. Present year, 1869—70.			Cause of Increase or Decrease.
Education, &c.	1,81,280	0	9	2,28,269	13	9¾	Education, &c., Rs. 19,000 due to a further development of Village Schools, Rs. 6,000 to District and Talook Schools, Rs 2,000 additional Grants-in-aid and 5,000 for Books and Maps, 6,000 absentee pay of Director of Public Instruction for 1868—69.
Medical services	1,08,214	2	7	1,26,605	5	8¼	Chiefly owing to the enhanced allowances of the Medical Staff of all grades.
Stationery and Printing	54,648	4	8	62,221	13	5	Additional Press establishment, &c.
Miscellaneous	13,39,094	15	5	92,495	10	5	In 1868—69 this item included payments made on account of late Mahárája's debt amounting to Rs 12,56,190.
Total Imperial...	80,93,499	10	3¼	71,28,050	13	1¾	
Surplus "Imperial" or excess charge...	7,90,854	9	½	14,95,055	11	½	
Local.							
District roads and bridges from (District Fund) ...	1,26,074	5	11	1,73,335	0	3	Extension of Local District and Municipal improvements.
Municipal Expenditure	1,49,881	1	9	1,97,030	1	4	
Total Local...	2,75,955	7	8	3,70,365	1	7	
Grand Total...	83,74,455	1	11¼	74,98,405	14	8¾	
Surplus "Local"...	59,333	15	11	86,388	2	5	
Total Surplus...	8,50,188	8	11½	15,81,443	13	5½	

FINANCE—.3.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869—70.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
Cash Balance of last year ...	69,30,427	1	3½	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2.	74,98,405	14	8¾
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1.	59,57,133	12	11¼	Loans, Railways and interest ...	...	...	...
Receipts on account of loans and Railways	...	...	...	Mysore Invested Surplus Account	...	...	...
Do. of Service Funds...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous Local Funds ...	1,25,595	2	8
Mysore Invested Surplus Account	1,07,932	0	0	Advances	15,88,806	7	1½
				Repayment of Deposits ...	3,97,554	4	8
Miscellaneous Local Funds (not of the nature of Revenue) ...	1,78,578	13	0	Do. of Prize Money ...	...	...	...
Repayment of Advances ...	15,93,386	12	3½	Bills paid	16,59,359	4	8½
Deposits	4,17,950	7	6	Difference between advances and actual expenditure of Public Works Department ...	04,171	11	8
Prize Money	...	...	...				
Sale of waste land	...	...	...				
Bills drawn	16,56,371	10	6½				
Balance of Remittances from Talook and District Treasuries...	13,309	3	1½				
Total.....	1,68,85,089	12	8¼	Total.....	1,13,09,872	13	6¾
Disbursements.....	1,13,09,872	13	6¾				
Treasury Cash Balances at end of year.....	55,75,216	15	1½				

PUBLIC WORKS.

(No. 68 A.)

Statement shewing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in the Province of Mysore during the year 1869—70.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
Military.						
Minor Works	...	910	910	...	...	...
Total Military.....	...	910	910	...	910	910
Agricultural.						
Strírámadévara Anicut	29,359	...	29,359	...	...	...
Constructing Dam across Lakshmantírth river...	8,523	...	8,523	...	...	...
Lokani Aqueduct	49	...	49	...	...	...
Baswan Channel	2,550	...	2,550	...	...	...
Restoring Holal Tank...	4,409	...	4,409	...	...	...
Dévasamudram Tank...	5,277	...	5,277	...	...	...
Bégúr Tank	2,036	...	2,036	...	...	...
Improving Jannagatta Tank	853	...	853	...	...	...
Narsámbudi Tank	...	2,399	2,399	...	...	...
Turvékere Tank	...	5,091	5,091	...	...	...
Chikkadévaráyi Ságara Channel	...	14,615	14,615	...	...	...
Minor Works below Rs. 10,000	27,693	1,96,942	2,24,635	...	...	...
Total Agricultural.....	80,749	2,19,047	2,99,796	80,749	2,19,047	2,99,796
Civil Buildings.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice	70,523	1,150	71,673	...	...	...
Buildings for the Revenue Department ...	6,395	82	6,477	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical	2,680	27	2,707	...	...	...
Educational	13,342	1,839	15,181	...	...	...
Other Public Buildings	83,361	7,309	90,670	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings.....	1,76,301	10,407	1,86,708	1,76,301	10,407	1,86,708

PUBLIC WORKS. (No. 68 A.) *Continued.*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Communications.						
Road from Madras to Cannanore with branches south of Madras Mangalore Road ...	59,053	1,16,704	1,75,757	...	...	...
Road from Madras to Mangalore with branches south of Madras Honnúr Road ...	1,35,651	64,514	2,00,165	...	...	...
Madras Honnúr road with branches west of Bangalore Ballary Road	43,683	65,706	1,09,389	...	...	...
Bangalore Ballary Road	32,343	90,886	1,23,229	...	...	...
Sakaléspura Bridge	42,993	...	42,993	...	...	...
Harihara Bridge	7,686	...	7,686	...	...	...
Suburban Road	...	15,386	15,386	...	...	...
Total Communications.....	3,21,409	3,53,196	6,74,605	3,21,409	3,53,196	6,74,605
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Constructing a Sewer from the New Market Bridge to Alsúr Tank Reservoir ...	22,984	...	22,984	...	...	...
Other Works	12,194	3,526	15,720	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	35,178	3,526	38,704	35,178	3,526	38,704
Total of Works.....				6,13,637	5,87,086	1,20,073
Establishment	...	...	4,57,073	...	...	4,57,073
Tools and Plant	...	...	77,878	...	...	77,878
Profit and Loss	...	...	1,783	...	...	1,783
Total Ordinary Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	17,37,457
Extraordinary Expenditure.						
Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total Ordinary and Extraordinary...	...	...	...	...	...	17,37,457

Year.	1869—70.
Name of Railway.	Madras Railway, Bangalore Branch... ...
Miles opened during the year.	None.
Total Miles opened.	85
Passengers during the year. 1st. No.	3,157
Passengers during the year. 1st. Amount.	Rs. As. P. 25,175— 3—0
Passengers during the year. 2nd. No.	9,291
Passengers during the year. 2nd. Amount.	Rs. As. P. 21,406— 0—0
Passengers during the year. Intermediate. No.	...
Passengers during the year. Intermediate. Amount.	... ...
Passengers during the year. 3rd. No.	183,366
Passengers during the year. 3rd. Amount.	Rs. As. P. 1,57,575— 9—0
Passengers during the year. Total. No.	195,814
Passengers during the year. Total. Amount.	Rs. As. P. 2,04,156—12—0
Receipts from Goods Traffic	3,39,853— 6—0
Do. from Merchandize.	3,36,454— 6—0
Do. from Materials.	3,399— 0—0
Total Receipts.	5,44,010— 2—0
Working Expenses.	4,17,902— 0—0
Net Profits.	1,26,108 —2—0
No. of European Staff.	27
Do. Native do.	512
Total Capital expended.	

D.

AGRICULTURE.

I.—Crops cultivated, in Acres, Actual or Approximate.

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Mulberry.	Coconut and areca-nut	Remarks.
Bangalore	47,102½	199	46,810½	27,048	1,766	...	73	...	...	945	...	...	4,883	5,954	7,553	
Kolár	52,277	127	118,366	10,440	9,496½	67½	1,066	...	84	724¼	...	99	3,723½	1,198¾	688¼	
Toomkoor	51,557	254	17,996	7,807	450	21	...	...	120	2,123	...	...	2,191	3,174	12,574	
Mysore	59,060	295	598,725	40,460	221	3,165	...	...	...	...	...	528	1,218	1,465	...	
Hassan	66,151	119	207,696	18,471	3,762	99	...	...	162	13,644	...	51,745	151	63	...	
Shimoga	977,400	40	105,000	4,800	2,500	1,100	...	...	3,500	150	...	5,500	3,300	...	30,000	
Kadoor	40,654	2,100	64,040	2,350	494	687	12	...	1,020	4,642	...	53,059	11	...	8,718	
Chituldroog	39,480	5,543	731,966	6,654	3,322	46,435	...	...	424	1,292	...	...	4,183	...	25,029	
Total.....	13,33,681½	8,677	1,890,599½	118,030	22,011½	51,574½	1,151	...	5,310	23,520¼	...	1,10,931	19,666½	11,854¾	84,562½	

2. STOCK.

Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Bangalore	391,121	1,456	2,701	11,302	257,027	1,426	16,554	73,678	1	
Kolár	243,198	816	2,777	11,207	364,743	2,016	21,716	69,057	...	
Toomkoor	312,380	711	3,277	6,898	341,324	1,740	3,390	86,564	...	
Mysore	488,366	1,554	2,592	8,620	430,732	834	4,378	93,955	47	
Hassan...	342,183	180	3,109	4,536	272,395	12,340	2,430	92,280	28	
Shimoga	362,841	828	1,851	1,590	45,569	2,896	10,162	67,224	65	
Kadoor	236,946	479	995	...	106,460	54,018	769	47,159	5	
Chituldroog	257,781	48	2,181	4,557	435,935	5,607	5,001	21,505	3	
Total.....	2,634,816	6,072	19,483	48,710	2,254,185	80,877	64,400	551,422	149	

RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.—3.

District.	Average Rent per acre, for land suited for										Average Produce of land per acre in lbs.												
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Silk.
Bangalore...	5 9 10	5 9 10	1 7 4	...	...	7 1 0	1 7 4	0 14 1	14 13 5	6 8 10	2,261	1,464	784	...	...	5	394	139	138	200	...	...	79
Kolár ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	10 0 0	1 8 0	...	12 0 0	6 0 0	2,080	972	680	...	72	3	680	...	1,640	445	...	42	...
Toomkoor...	6 15 10	7 1 6	1 10 0	...	1 7 0	...	0 14 7	1 10 0	13 6 8	2 5 2	1,133	1,125	405	...	144	..	504	179	360	180	...	...	...
Mysore ...	4 0	2 10 9	2 10 9	...	2 10 9	...	2 10 9	2 10 9	4 10 0	2 10 9	2,524	319	521	...	2,688	...	336	2,524	576	276	...	3,600	...
Hassan ...	6 0 8	4 10 7	4 2 7	...	3 13 3	...	3 15 10	3 9 5	5 6 5	3 14 5	1,592	804	627	...	400	...	648	194	1,250	264	...	267	...
Shimoga ...	13 0 0	3 0 0	5 10 0	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	2 8 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	1,000	40	1,000	...	350	...	240	900	360	400	...	280	...
Kadoor ...	6 8 4	3 9 9	2 7 9	...	2 7 9	8 0 0	1 10 8	1 7 4	10 9 0	3 4 0	813	213	470	...	400	20	215	400	1,440	428	...	292	...
Chituldroog.	1 13 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	0 15 0	...	0 12 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	1 10 0	518	284	408	...	60	...	186	148	1,940	294	...	...	...
Total.....	50 8 8	34 2 5	21 2 5	...	15 13 9	25 1 0	15 15 2	17 11 7	78 13 6	29 5 2	11,921	5,221	4,895	...	4,114	28	3,203	4,484	7,704	2,487	...	4,481	79
General Average ...	6 5 1	4 4 3½	2 10 3½	...	2 4 3	8 5 8	2 0 0	2 8 6	9 13 8	3 10 8	1,490	6,52 1/16	611 4/16	...	587 13/16	9 5/16	400 6/16	640 9/16	963	310 14/16	...	896 9/16	79

E.

Prices of Produce and Labor at the end of the year 1869—70.

PRODUCE.—I.

District.	Prices of Produce per maund of 80 lbs.																						
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Rági.	Bengal-gram.	Gram.	Green-gram.	Dal.	Beans or Baller.	Plough Bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Silk do.	Brass do.	Oil do.	Pepper do.	Copper do.	Coffee do.	Arecanut do.
Bangalore ...	3 5 9	5 3 2	4 13 10	...	...	...	2 12 5	1 0 6	5 0 8	1 2 6	3 2 4	3 0 0	2 9 3	15 to 40	1 to 6	0 2 0	8 5 4	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolár ...	3 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	17 8 0	2 8 0	1 6 0	6 12 0	1 0	4 5 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	20	2	0 1 0	8 5 4	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Toomkoor ...	3 7 0	7 8 0	4 0 0	...	27 0 0	...	3 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0	5 0 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	10 to 20	1 to 3	0 0 9	10 0 0	860 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	1 4 0	...	1 6 8	...	2 8 0	1 12 0	20	4 4 9	0 9 0	1 12	...	18 0 0	...	...	...	20	
Hassan ...	1 5 2	5 15 1	...	...	28 8 0	6 12 8	3 8 2	1 4 0	4 2	1 9 0	...	2 1 7	2 8 5	12 to 16	4 3 7	0 2 1	3 8 0	...	17 8 0	10	9	...	17 8 3	
Shimoga ...	4 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	4 0 0	30 to 200	4 to 6	0 3 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kadoor ...	3 12 1	6 11 5	...	...	9 10 8	19 2 3	4 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 138	5 1 1	0 2 7	12	...	...	...	...	...	13 6 0	
Chituldroog ...	4 0 2	5 0 0	...	...	7 0 6	18 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 to 50	2 to 4	0 2 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General average.....	3 4 9	6 6 7	4 4 7	...	15 6	12 9 0	3 6 11	1 9 1	5 8 2	1 5 5	3 9 10	2 13 1	2 10 11											

LABOR.—2.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
Bangalore	6 to 8 Annas.	2 to 5 Annas.	8 to 12 Annas.	...	2 8 0 Rupees	...	
Kolár	7 to 10 „	2 to 4 „	8 As. to 1 Rs.	...	1 8 0 „	...	
Toomkoor	8 „	2 „	7 Annas.	...	2 8 0 „	...	
Mysore	8 „	4 „	8 „	...	2 8 0 „	1 Rupee.	
Hassan	12 „	2 „	14 „	...	3 0 0 „	...	
Shimoga	8 to 16 „	3 to 8 „	12 As. to 2 Rupees.	...	2 5 0 „	8 Annas.	
Kadoor	10 „	3 „	1 „	...	4 5 0 „	...	
Chituldroog	6 to 12 „	4 to 8 „	8 Annas.	...	3 0 0 „	...	
General Average.....	6 to 16 „	2 to 8 „	7 As. to 2 Rupees.	...	1½ As. to 4 5 0 Rs.	1 Rupee to 8 As.	

F.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Kánakánahalli, Mágadi, Closepété and Channapatna in the Bangalore District	Iron.	9	620	
Kolár	Iron and Gold.	187	2,586	
Toomkoor	Iron.	1	3,100	
Heggadadévanakóte and Mallavalli in the Mysore District ...	Do.	5	1,420	
Hassan	Do. Blackstone, Potstone, &c.	15	1,100	
Shimoga	Iron and Gold.	833	24,525	
In all the Talooks of the Kadoor District but Chikkamagalúru and Bánávára	Iron.	62	12,843	
Chituldroog	Do.	109	.....	
Total.....	... ...	1,221	46,194	

MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufacture.												
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	Mills, oil.	Sugar.	Salt pan.	Coffee.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	42	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	3 478	1	2,798	18
Private looms or small works	...	28,464	9771	347	1	12	125	34	...	...	...	...	...
Number of work-men in large works { Male	274	...	...	...	...	1,776	32	...	...	...	...		30
Number of work-men in large works { Female... ...	230	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of work-men in small work or independent artizans ...	3,745	23,437	5,910	405	4	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Lac or three, about.	...	5
Value of block in do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8,950
Estimated annual out turn of all works	...	761,595	103,125	6,220	2,300	6,000	32,500	72,400	...	15,000	...	...	...

K.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of Mysore.

Class and Object of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of Institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowments. In Land.	From Endowments. In Money.	Subscriptions and Donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
Government Institutions.											
Dispensaries	10	272	99,280	14,098 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poor-houses	2	113	41,245	2,430 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General Chatrams	73	1,590	5,80,350	51,516 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For blind	1	42	15,330	2,092 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ deaf											
„ lepers											
„ lunatics	1	108	39,420	13,532 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Supported by General Pubic.											
Dispensary...	1	12	4,380	600 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	
To relieve paupers	26	205	74,825	...	274 14 1	2,260	218 13 3	...	...	...	
For blind											
„ deaf											
Hindu.											
For cure of sickness											
To relieve paupers	25	...	...	757 12 1	...	...	900 0 0	...	...	...	
„ Brahmans											
Mahomedan.											
For cure of sickness											
To relieve paupers											
„ lepers											
Total.....	139	...	...	85,028 5 2	274 14 1	2,260	1,418 13 3	...	...	...	

IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Religious Institutions of Various Denominations in the Province of Mysore for the year 1869—70.

		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Persons attending Worship.	Income.			From Fees and Offerings.	Explanatory Remarks.
					Paid by Government.	From Endowed Property. In Land.	From Endowed Property. In Money.		
Christian.	Roman Catholic ...	84*	1 Bishop, 25 Priests	25,000	360†	93	...	...	* 54 Chapels, 30 Institutions, schools and others. † The Priest of Mysore receives from His Highness Rs. 30 a month. ‡ 7 Churches, 8 Schools exclusive of Regimental Schools.
	Church of England ...	15‡	7	2,500	4 Chaplains and one itinerant Minister.	...	1,800	...	
	Church of Scotland ...	1	1	450	12,432	...	...	1,917	
	Protestant Dissenters ...								
	Wesleyans ...	15	13	1,140	...	...	...	10,920	‖ Besides 2 Churches there are 18 Schools. § Local subscriptions and school fees. The Pastor is supported by free-will offerings.
	Independents ...	2‖	14	350	...	...	...	3,627§	
	Baptists ...	1	63	80	...	...	...	...	
	Greeks...	...	Members,	...	...	...	...	...	
	Armenians ...	...	no Priests	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unitarians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindu		21,273	16,499	1,229,475	2,99,591	16,020	25,378	28,666	
Mahomedan	Soonee ...	610	328	70,758	13,864	521	305	1,863	
	Sheeah ...	3	2	150	7	...	...	...	
Seikh		4	21	590	21	...	...	...	
Budhist or Jain ...		155	68	7,383	4,130	551	191	1,854	
Total.....		22,163	17,042	1,337,876	3,30,405	17,185	27,674	43,847	

B.

Education. 2.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of Mysore for the year 1869—70.

	Government Institutions.												Private Institutions Aided and Unaided.													
	Number.	Number of Students on the Roll.	Average Attendance daily.	Average Age.	Teachers.		Income.			Number of Persons instructed in—			Class.				Average Attendance daily.	Income.			Number of Persons instructed in—			Grand Total of Schools.	Grand Total of Average Attendance.	Proportion of Attendance to Population.
					Christian.	Others.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	General.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.		From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government Grant.	English.	Vernacular.	General.			
Colleges.—																										
Arts ...																										
Professional ...																										
Schools.—																										
Higher ...	7	1,132	887	...	13	32	40,677	5,105	45,782	1,132	1,140	.....	...	...	5	5	702	18,039	11,390	10,356	893	728	...	12	1,589	
Middle ...	10	373	266	...	2	21	10,320	840	11,160	373	283	.....	...	...	9	9	484	12,754	1,158	5,920	1,437	1,089	...	19	750	
Lower ...	308	8,717	7,937	...	1	317	36,926	1,550	38,476	...	8,717	...	1	1,848	55	29	1,932	26,119	8,516	76,921	7,964	213	26,470	...	2,240	34,056
Girls' Schools.—																										
Higher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	103	1,493	4,571	3,844	223	...	...	3	103	
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	221	4,081	560	2,400	134	140	...	3	221	
Lower ...	5	136	115	...	...	5	1,258	25	1,283	...	136	.....	...	2	3	21	26	1,120	10,148	141	4,080	30	1,497	...	31	1,235	
Normal Schools,—																										
For Masters ...	4	343	335	...	1	5	12,540	...	12,540	11	332	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	335	
For Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Schools.—	3	663	671	...	2	2	5,228	386	5,614	22	641	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	671	
Total....	337	11,364	10,211	...	19	382	106,949	7,906	1,14,855	1,538	11,849	...	1	1,850	58	70	1,978	28,749	55,001	94,741	34,564	2,930	29,924	...	2,315	38,960	1 in 102

C.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1. SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Annual Return in the Province of Mysore for the year 1869—70.

NAME.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
Bangalore.												
Mysore Museum	To illustrate the products and resources of Mysore	2,866	None.	None.	2,866	89,104	44,078	...	1,33,182	Not.	1865	
Literary and Scientific Institute ...	Intellectual and Moral improvement..	550	...	915—6—6	1,465—6—6	77	...	...	77	„	1868	
St. John's Library for Pensioners ...	To supply suitable Newspapers, Periodicals and Books for the Pensioners and poorer residents in St. John's Districts.	None.	...	301—15—0	301—15—0	32	6	5	43	„	1854	
Hindu Literary Union	Mutual Improvement of the members and of their countrymen ...	...	...	237	237	22	...	...	22	„	1862	
Mahomedan Library	To keep open to the public for the perusal of Arabic, Persian & Urdu works, old and new, and to lend the same to the subscribers ...	...	...	54	54	47	...	15	62	„	1862	
Book Society	Amusement and instruction of the members	...	...	52	52	79	...	...	79	„	1833	
Mysore.												
Native Literary Society	Improvement in English by reading and discussion	...	...	693	693	34	...	...	34	„	1866	
Mutual Improvement Society ...	Mental and moral culture	...	...	450—8—0	450—8—0	37	...	...	37	„	1867	
Shimoga.												
Literary Union												No Return.

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Name.	Number of Newspapers.						Periodicals.									
	Daily.		Bi or Tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.	
	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.
Mysore Government Press.					The Mysore Gazette in English and Kanarese.									
Columbian Press ...			Bangalore Herald, Eng.											
Wesleyan Mission Press...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic Press ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spectator Press ...			Bangalore Spectator, Eng.											
Karnatic Press ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sadar Véda Siddhánta Sabha Press ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Krishna Rája Vilasa Press.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vichár Darpana Press ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syed Firdusi Press ...					75									
Bháki Press ...														
Mathabi Nabavi Press ...														
Kasimul Akber Press ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathabi Suneah Press ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultani Press ...														

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR.

English.		Other Languages.		
Number of Books.	No. of Copies.	Number of Books.	No. of Copies.	REMARKS.
Rules of Civil Procedure...	1,000	*Kanarese.*		
Annual Report on Pub. Instruction in Mysore for 1868—69	800	Rules of Civil Procedure	2,000	
Do. Coorg „ ...	800	First Book	10,000	
Annual Administration Report of Mysore „ ...	800	Second Book	10,000	
Do. Coorg „ ...	800	Brief Sketch of the History of India ...	5,000	
Mysore Forest Administration Report „ ...	200	Do England ...	3,000	
Coorg do. „ ...	186	Bhagavat Gita	1,000	
Treatise on Small Pox in English and Kanarese ...	500	Rules for the Administration of Survey in Mysore	500	
Annual Departmental Reports of the Mysore Province „	150	Do Settlement of Shánbhógs & Patéls' Haks	2,000	
Mysore District Gazetteer	50	Plough Tax Rules	200	
Forms of Proceedings under the Code of Criml. Procedure.	100	Rules for Accounts of Public Works executed by Civil Officers	200	
Rules for the Administration of Survey in Mysore ...	100	Revised Table of Anché Routes... ...	200	
Correspondence on the formation of Village Forests ...	20	Act No. XVIII of 1869 (The General Stamp Act)	3,000	
Rules for the Settlement of Shánbhógs & Patéls' Haks..	100	Act No. III of 1857 (Cattle Trespass Act)...	50	
Memo on Fresh Water Fish in and about Bangalore ...	20	Map of the World in Kanarese... ...	1,000	
Imperial Funds Rules	20	Tank Map of the Toomkoor District ...	70	
Schedule of Establishments	50			
Mysore Budget for the year 1870—71	80			
Mysore Public Works, Budget „	100			
Coorg Revised „	100			
Act No. XXIII of 1869	10			
Act No. XVIII of 1869 (The General Stamp Act) ...	500			
Catalogue of Sanskrit Books in the Library of H. H. M. R.	20			
Catalogue of School Books	300			
List of tanks in the Toomkoor District ...	100			
First Book for Natives Learning English	5,000			
Kanarese and English Dictionary (In part)	2,000			
Large History of India (In part)	5,000			
Brief Sketch History of England	5,000			
Manual of Coorg Law, English and Kanarese (In part)...	200			
8 Books	9,300	28 Books	94,150	
Butler's Abridged Catechism	800	Manuel de Medicine (in French) ...	400	
		Path to life (in Telugu)	200	
		Rhetoric (in Latin)	200	
... ...		Mahomedan Civil Law	1,000	
		Hanumantha Vilása	1,000	
		Sasirékaparinaya	1,000	
		Subadraparinaya	1,000	
		Sudhámá Charitra	1,000	
... ...		1 Book	500	
... ...		4 Books	4,500	
... ...		Sabdha Manjari	1,000	
		Haribakti Sára	2,000	
		Sómésvara Sataka	2,000	
		Kaivalyapaddati	2,000	
		Váli Sugríva Kálaga	2,000	
		Gôvu Kathé!	4,000	
		Vibhíshana Budhi...	4,000	
		Bhágavata, Saptama Khanda	1,100	
		Nalacharitra	2,000	
... ...		6 Books	4,200	
... ...		10 Books	3,800	
		No. return.		

V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*Return shewing Births, Deaths, and Marriages, among the Population of any Places or in any Classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the Average Age at which Deaths occurred.*

Place or Class.	Population of Place or Number of Class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average Age at time of Death.
Bangalore	659,403	..	...	4,203	
Kolár	479,243	1,508	3,120	3,987	
Toomkoor	491,599	...	...	2,534	
Mysore	763,299	...	...	7,869	
Hassan	592,801	...	6,604	4,399	
Shimoga	430,220	...	...	3,802	
Kadoor	261,822	718	1,311	2,141	
Chituldroog	378,379	217	715	2,169	
Total.....	4,056,766	2,443	11,750	31,104	

Return shewing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from
Province of Mysore in

	Number of each										
	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of Lungs.	Diseases of Liver.	Diseases of Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.
NANDIDROOG DIVISION.											
Bangalore Pété Civil Hospital.											
European Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Patients ...	2,587	1	12	234	393	5,739	568	7	6	33	1,097
In Door ...	92	...	8	12	21	16	14	4	4	16	47
Out Door ...	2,505	1	4	222	374	5,740	555	4	2	17	1,057
Bowring Civil Hospital.											
European Patients ...	235	5	...	42	76	343	93	10	3	...	92
Native Patients ...	1,795	7	6	197	273	2,313	357	16	22	37	433
In Door ...	276	5	5	50	75	79	49	7	15	25	42
Out Door ...	1,754	7	1	189	279	2,577	401	19	10	12	483
Bangalore District.											
European Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Patients ...	86	...	...	2	3	45	8	...	4	...	10
In Door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out Door ...	86	...	...	2	3	45	8	...	4	...	10
Toomkoor District.											
European Patients ...	31	2	...	5	16	31	12	...	3	...	2
Native Patients ...	355	...	1	32	30	346	68	1	45	12	38
In Door ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Out Door ...	385	2	...	36	46	377	80	1	47	10	40
Kolár District.											
European Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Patients ...	442	2	9	22	50	473	83	...	...	4	200
In Door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out Door ...	442	2	9	22	50	473	83	...	...	4	200
NAGAR DIVISION.											
Shimoga District.											
European Patients ...	13	...	...	...	3	24	12	2	...	...	3
Native Patients ...	1,359	...	...	153	131	1,373	167	20	61	16	231
In Door ...	70	...	...	13	9	23	11	1	3	11	25
Out Door ...	1,302	...	...	140	125	1,374	162	21	58	5	209

each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals, &c., in the the year 1869—70.

Diseases treated.							Deaths from each Disease.																
Venereal Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of Skin.	Diseases of Eye.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of Lungs.	Diseases of Liver.	Diseases of Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of Skin.	Diseases of Eye.	Other Diseases.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
720	5,833	655	1,280	340	1,663	20,588	3	...	4	3	12	1	2	1	1	7	...	5	4	...	...	12	55
192	77	23	23	2	121	672	3	...	4	3	12	1	2	1	1	7	...	5	4	...	...	12	55
560	5,813	639	1,271	341	1,557	20,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	62	41	27	49	174	1,285	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8
315	973	927	1,195	252	1,149	10,272	11	...	4	20	28	3	5	2	2	12	1	...	5	2	...	28	123
104	47	102	79	24	211	1,195	12	...	4	20	29	4	6	3	2	12	1	...	6	2	...	29	130
244	988	866	1,143	277	1,112	10,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	1	3	1	14	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	1	3	1	14	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	3	2	14	24	155	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
47	255	66	65	414	140	1,915	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
2	...	9	1	1	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
57	259	60	66	427	157	2,044	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
191	469	181	168	203	694	3,191	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
191	469	181	168	203	694	3,191	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	1	2	1	2	6[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	1,011	79	106	355	445	5,769	2	...	...	4	4	1	5	...	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	...	27
35	88	15	22	4	27	357	2	...	...	3	4	1	4	...	...	2	1	1	4	1	1	...	24
127	923	165	86	352	426	5,475	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Return shewing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from
Province of Mysore in

	Number of each											
	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of Lungs.	Diseases of Liver	Diseases of Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.
KADOOR DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS.											
Chikkamagaluru District											
European Patients ...	15	.....		1	1	8	7	1	...	...	1
Native Patients ...	644	.....		50	45	288	...	4	25	6	60
In Door „ ...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out Door „ ...	659	.....		51	46	296	7	5	25	6	61
Chituldroog District											
European Patient ...	31	.....		...	...	21	47	...	...	...	5
Native Patients ...	716	.....		46	73	555	99	2	59	7	140
In Door „ ...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out Door „ ...	747	.....		46	73	576	146	2	59	7	145
ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.											
Mysore District.											
European Patients ...	224	.....		...	...	305	...	3	14	...	25
Native Patients ...	7,311	.....		...	...	5,560	...	12	211	66	1,840
In Door „ ...	69	.....		262	26	48	...	...	...	12	49
Out Door „ ...	7,468	.....		...	...	5,803	...	15	217	54	1,816
Hassan District.											
European Patients ...	72	.....		2	13	90	10	1	10	...	1
Native Patients ...	206	1	...	14	36	203	19	2	37	1	16
In Door „ ...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out Door „ ...	278	1	...	16	49	293	29	3	47	1	17
Total European Patients.....	621	7	...	50	109	822	181	17	30	...	129
Total Native Patients.....	15,501	11	28	750	1039	16,295	1369	64	470	182	4,065
Total of Both.....	16,122	18	28	800	1148	17,117	1550	81	500	182	4,194
In Door.....	508	5	14	338	131	166	74	12	23	66	163
Out Door.....	15,626	13	14	724	1045	16,954	1471	70	469	116	4,038

each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals, &c., in the the year 1869—70. (Continued)

Disease treated.							Deaths from each Disease.																
Venereal Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of Skin.	Diseases of Eye.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of Lungs.	Diseases of Liver.	Diseases of Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of Skin.	Diseases of Eye.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1	...	2	2	...	4	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
61	229	40	100	24	260	1,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	229	42	102	24	264	1,879	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
...	...	1	...	1	17	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	625	129	169	589	223	3,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	625	130	169	590	240	3,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
8		8	...	12	26	630	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
662	1,910	274	...	387	4450	22,683	7	...	...	...	2	17	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	27	58
69	66	8	...	2	59	670	7	...	...	...	2	17	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	26	57
556	1,849	274	...	397	4432	22,881	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	2	4	3	3	57	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	23	21	53	37	10	686	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	25	25	56	40	67	954	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
48	73	60	36	80	304	2,567	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	13
2263	11,357	2473	3139	2602	9043	70,656	25	...	8	29	48	23	13	3	5	23	3	7	8	9	4	...	71	277
2311	11,430	2533	3175	2682	9352	73,223	28	...	8	29	48	25	14	4	7	23	3	7	8	10	4	...	73	290
402	278	157	125	33	425	2,920	24	8	5	26	47	23	13	4	4	22	3	7	5	8	3	...	67	267
1896	11,189	2383	364	2652	8963	70,687	4	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	23

Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of Mysore during the year 1869—70.

District.	Number of Operators.	No. of Persons vaccinated.			Cost of Operations during the year.			Total number of successful Operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.					
By Vaccinators.									
Bangalore District	12	14,758	444	15,202	1,618	0	0	14,758	
Kolár do.	11	14,356	160	14,516	1,458	8	0	14,356	
Toomkoor do.	10	11,827	946	12,773	1,378	5	4	11,827	
Mysore do.	14	16,193	372	16,565	1,861	8	0	16,193	
Hassan do.	10	11,890	232	12,122	1,332	0	0	11,890	
Shimoga do.	9	6,388	842	7,230	846	1	7	6,388	
Kadoor do.	7	5,258	533	5,791	680	9	8	5,258	
Chituldroog do.	10	7,926	1,491	9,417	1,051	4	7	7,926	
Total.....	83	88,596	5,020	93,616	10,266	5	2	88,596	
By Medical Subordinates.									
Nandidroog Division	12	445	134	579	20	14	0	445	
Ashtagram do.	2	55	169	224	..	...	...	55	
Nagar do.	4	69	...	69	...	...	...	69	
Total.....	18	569	303	872	20	14	0	569	

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